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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

OCTOBER 1984

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SLOWER GROWTH

Utah's economic expansion continues, but at a slower growth rate. Moderating nonfarm job growth has produced much smaller unemployment rate declines than experienced in the last half of 1983. Since May, the State's seasonally adjusted jobless rate has fluctuated in the 6.0 to 6.5 percent range, remaining about a percentage point below the U.S. rate. Despite slower improvement in Utah's labor market, current economic conditions easily surpass those 10.4 percent unemployment rate times just 18 months ago.

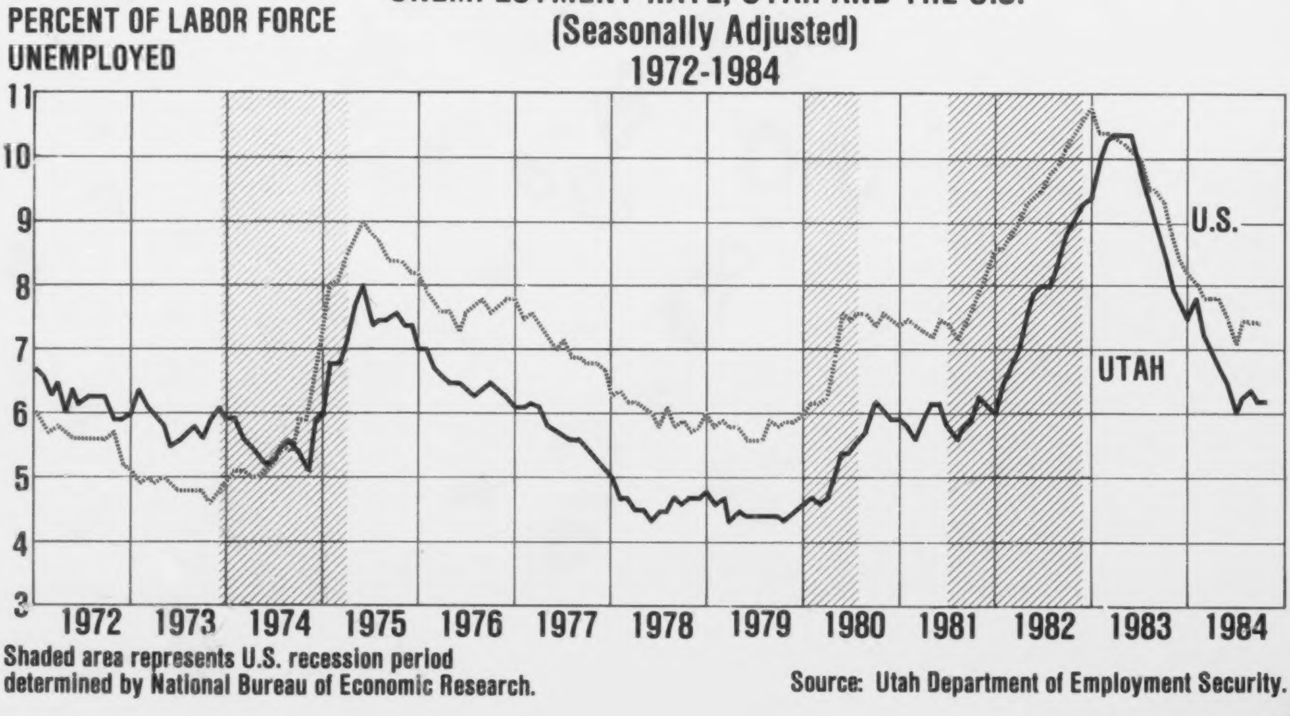
NONFARM JOB GROWTH GOOD

Job growth continued in Utah's nonfarm industries in October. Nonagricultural employment reached an estimated 608,200, up 25,900 over the year.

IN THIS ISSUE:

Lower Unemployment Insurance Tax Rates For Many Utah Employers in 1985

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1972-1984



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

Mixed changes are noted in the mining industry, with coal and metal mining maintaining about 2,400 fewer jobs than last year, apparently stablized since the big mid-summer layoffs in the metal mining industries. Other mining activity (oil-gas, and sand and gravel) has experienced a notable 14.3 percent (800 jobs) increase in the last 12 months.

The other goods producing industries have shown strong growth during the last year-with construction adding 3,400 jobs (10.3 percent) and manufacturing adding 7,100 (8.0 percent). Particularly robust growth has occurred in transportation equipment (23.1 percent), which is primarily defense-related manufacturing; and in production of electrical machinery and supplies (20.9 percent), including the State's Hi-Tech electronics industries.

Overall, the goods producing sectors — mining, construction, and manufacturing — have produced a net gain of 8,900 jobs, representing 34.0 percent of all new jobs created since October 1983. Concurrently, the services producing industries (including Government) have developed 17,000 new jobs, or 66.0 percent of total new jobs. Of these only 2,800 were in the public sector, leaving private sector service industries responsible for most of this increase. Furthermore, the total private sector accounted for 23,100 new jobs or 89.0 percent of total new jobs generated since October 1983. This demonstrates the strength of economic expansion among private industries of the state and shows employment growth is still relatively strong.

6.2 PERCENT IN OCTOBER

Utah's seasonally adjusted jobless rate of 6.2 percent in October matched September's revised figure. The unemployment situation has changed very little in recent months. Since May there have been both ups and downs, but the rate has resided in the 6.0 to 6.5 percent range. The number of unemployed people has fallen by 1000 from May to October 1984.

Unemployment levels in recent months remain substantially lower than a year ago, but the jobless rate was dropping much faster then. The State's seasonally adjusted jobless rate plunged from 10.4 percent in May 1983 to 7.9 percent in October 1983, with 16,000 Utahns leaving the ranks of the unemployed. Unemployment improved so quickly because almost 20,000 new nonfarm jobs were created by Utah's labor market during this period.

By comparison, 9,000 jobs have been generated in the State since May 1984, not enough to cause the big unemployment declines experienced in the last half of 1983. There is much less room for improvement in current labor market conditions than a year and a half ago. Considerably more slack existed in Utah's labor market when unemployment was at record high levels and nonfarm job growth was almost nothing.

LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TAX RATES FOR MANY UTAH EMPLOYERS IN 1985

During the latter half of 1982, several employer groups expressed concern to the Legislature about the method used for determining unemployment insurance tax rates. These groups voiced the feeling that the system should be changed so that there would be a more equitable allocation of costs, and so there were incentives (in the form of lower tax rates) for employers to stabilize employment, as well as to become more interested in decisions relating to the eligibility of former employees for unemployment insurance benefits. At the direction of the Legislature, the Utah Employment Security Advisory Council studied the issue and concluded that a benefit ratio charge-back experience-rating system would accomplish the objectives. The following is a review of the experience-rating system studied and recommended by the Advisory Council and enacted by the 1983 Legislature.

Beginning in 1985, Unemployment Insurance tax rates will be determined using a "Benefit Ratio" experience-rating method rather than "Payroll Variation." It was the legislature's intent to employ a system that would more equitably distribute the costs of unemployment insurance benefits. In order to further accomplish this goal, the minimum tax rate was lowered and the maximum tax rate was increased. It is estimated that the minimum tax rate in 1985 will be 0.8 percent compared to 2.25 percent in 1984; on the other hand, the maximum tax rate will increase from 5.0 to 8.0 percent. Although some employers will be assigned higher tax rates under this new system, the majority of employers (81 percent) will have lower tax rates in 1985 compared to 1984.

Payroll Variation Experience-Rating

The payroll variation experience-rating plan has been used in Utah since 1947. Under this system, employer tax rates are determined by the degree of stability in quarterly and annual payrolls, and by the number of years an employer has been subject to the **Employment Security Act.** Unemployment insurance benefits received by an employer's former workers are not taken into account. As a result, some employers have received higher tax rates because their payrolls declined, even though their former workers may not have received unemployment benefits, while other employers may have had stable payrolls, but still had worker turnover and benefits paid to them, without experiencing a tax increase.

Charge-Back Experience-Rating

Forty-seven states currently use a "charge-back" experience-rating system for determining employer tax rates. Under this type of plan, unemployment insurance benefits paid to an employer's former workers (claimants) are "charged-back" to that employer. The employer is not actually billed for the costs, but such benefits are "assigned" to his account. When tax rates are being computed, these "assigned" benefit costs are used to determine the employer's tax rate.

Benefit Ratio Experience-Rating

Effective with calendar 1985, employer unemployment insurance tax rates will be determined by using an experience-rating system called "benefit ratio." One of three charge-back plans, benefit-ratio is currently employed by twelve other states. Unemployment insurance benefits paid to an employer's workers who are laid off, are charged-back (assigned) to the employer. If an employee worked for more than one employer during his base period (the four completed calendar quarters prior to the date the individual filed a claim), the benefits paid are charged-back to all employers in the same proportion as the wages that were paid to that worker. When tax rates are computed, the benefit costs that have been charged-back (assigned) to an employer's account are divided by his taxable payroll for the same time period. The resulting ratio (benefit ratio) becomes the employer's "basic" tax rate. An employer with no unemployment insurance benefits charged-back, would have a basic tax rate of zero.

Tax rates for calendar year 1985 will be based upon benefit costs charged to employers during fiscal year 1984 (July 1, 1983 — June 30, 1984). Each year, one more year of benefit costs will be added until four fiscal years of experience are used to determine tax rates.

Employers who have less than one fiscal year of experience, will be assigned a tax rate that is equal to the average benefit cost rate of the major industry that they are a part of. New employers, however will not receive a tax rate less than 1.0 percent nor more than 8.0 percent. Firms that move into Utah can use their experience from the other state to determine their tax rate.

Reserve Factor

Under the benefit ratio system, the basic tax rate plus a social tax (explained in the next section) recoups the cost of benefits, but does not provide for the building of a reserve fund. Therefore the basic tax rate is multiplied by a reserve factor to raise tax rates when the reserve fund is below an adequate level or lower tax rates when above a maximum adequate level.

Recent recessions have had a tremendous impact on Utah which resulted in depleting the reserve fund in 1983 and necessitated borrowing from the federal government. Although the loan has been repaid and the reserve fund is beginning to re-build, it is still far below adequacy. Therefore, it is expected that a reserve factor of 1.7 will apply in calendar year 1985. This means that an employer's basic tax rate will be increased by this factor. Once the reserve fund reaches adequacy, the reserve factor no longer affects tax rates. If the reserve fund exceeds the maximum level established by law, employer's basic tax rates would automatically be decreased.

Social Tax

Under charge-back systems, there are some benefit costs that cannot be assigned to specific employers, or the law allows relief of charges. These include benefit costs of firms that have gone out of business and are no longer liable for unemployment taxes, benefit costs that exceed the maximum tax rate, the state's share of extended benefit costs, and benefit costs paid to claimants who have requalified for benefits after being disqualified. It is estimated that the social tax for calendar year 1985 will be 0.8 percent (eight-tenths of one percent). After an employer's basic tax rate has been adjusted by the reserve factor, the social tax is added to it. Therefore, the minimum tax rate is the same as the social tax rate.

Overall Tax Rate

An employer's overall tax rate consists of three parts. First, the basic tax rate is determined by dividing "charged" unemployment benefits paid to former workers by the employer's total taxable wages. This is the benefit ratio, or cost rate. Second, the employer's basic tax rate is adjusted by multiplying it by the reserve factor, which increases or decreases the basic rate depending upon the adequacy level of the reserve fund. And third, a social tax is added, to recover benefit costs that cannot be directly charged to any specific employer.

Tax Rate Calculation

Two examples of how unemployment insurance tax rates will be calculated under the new benefit ratio charge-back system, are shown below.

	Employer "A"	Employer "B"
Assumptions		
Taxable Wages FY 1984	$500,000	$1,000,000
Unemployment Benefits Charged (Assigned)	$ 5,000	$ 0
Reserve Factor (Estimated)	1.7	1.7
Social Tax (Estimated)	0.8%	0.8%
Tax Rate Calculation		
Basic Tax Rate or Benefit Ratio (Benefits divided by Taxable Wages)	1.0%	0
Adjusted Basic Tax Rate (Basic Rate Multiplied by Reserve Factor)	1.7%	0
Overall Tax Rate (Adjusted Rate plus Social Tax)	2.5%	0.8%

An employer's overall tax rate is applied against the taxable wage base which will be $12,100 in 1985. Thus in the examples above, employer "A" whose workers have annual wages of $12,100 or more in 1985, would pay $303 per worker ($ 12,100 × 2.5% = $303) and employer "B" would pay $97 per worker ($ 12,100 × 0.8% = $97).

Some Comparisons

The unemployment insurance taxing system in 1985 is different, not only in the experience-rating system itself, but also in the tax rate ranges and the taxable wage base. For example, the minimum tax rate for 1985 is expected to be 0.8 percent (eight-tenths of one percent) compared to 2.25 percent in 1984. On the other hand, the 1985 maximum tax rate will be 8.0 percent compared to 5.0 percent in 1984. In addition, the taxable wage base will decrease from $13,300 in 1984 to $12,100 in 1985. This results from changing the taxable wage base formula from 100 to 75 percent of the average annual wage of workers covered by the **Employment Security Act.**

Impact on Employers

This new system will distribute the costs of unemployment benefits more directly to employers who cause such costs, as intended by the legislature. The system itself does not reduce taxes on an overall basis. However, through features of the law, the burden of unemployment benefit costs is shifted so that about 81 percent of Utah's employers will receive lower tax rates in 1985 than in 1984.

Table 1 provides a comparison of employers by tax rate under the payroll variation and benefit ratio experience-rating systems. The benefit ratio system extends the number of tax rates. Ten rates are used in payroll variation beginning with 2.25 and increasing in increments of one-fourth of one percent to 4.50 percent (5.00% is assigned to employers who are delinquent in paying their contributions). Benefit ratio rates begin with the social tax (estimated to be 0.8% for 1985) and the rates increase by increments of one-tenth percent, up to the maximum rate of 8.0 percent.

Of greatest significance is the fact that most employers (about 18,500 or 63%) will be assigned the **minimum** tax rate (eight-tenths of one percent). It is estimated that a total of 81% or 23,800 employers will be assigned lower tax rates in 1985 than in 1984. These employers (81%), had 77 percent of the employment, paid 74 percent of the wages, and their former workers received 20 percent of the unemployment benefits paid. On the other hand, 10 percent of the employers will be assigned the maximum tax rate of 8.0 percent. These employers had 7 percent of the employment, paid 7 percent of the wages, but their former workers received 51 percent of the benefits. Many of these employer's benefit costs (benefit ratio) will exceed the 8.0 percent level and thus their taxes at the 8.0% rate will not replace the benefits paid to their former workers.

Table 2 shows the total number of employers by major industry, the estimated number who had benefit costs charged (assigned) to their accounts, the number without charges, and the estimated number whose tax rates in 1985 will be lower than in 1984. It is interesting to note that 63% of all employers **did not** have any benefits charged to their account. In other words their benefit ratio or basic tax rate would be zero. The major industry group of finance, insurance, and real estate had the largest percentage of employers without benefit charges —78 percent, while the construction industry had the lowest percentage-45 percent.

On an overall basis, 81 percent of all employers are estimated to have lower tax rates in 1985 than 1984. Chart 1 graphically shows this percentage by major industry. Finance, insurance, and real estate industry is expected to have the largest percentage of employers with reduced tax rates-91 percent, while construction is estimated to have the lowest-65 percent.

The benefit ratio system provides employers with valuable information about the impact of their personnel practices and the employment/unemployment situation of their former employees. As a result, employers, especially higher cost employers, will have an opportunity to control some of these costs by employing better personnel policies. This will not only be directly beneficial to the employer in lower tax rates, but also to the economy in general, because unemployment and its adverse effects will be lessened.

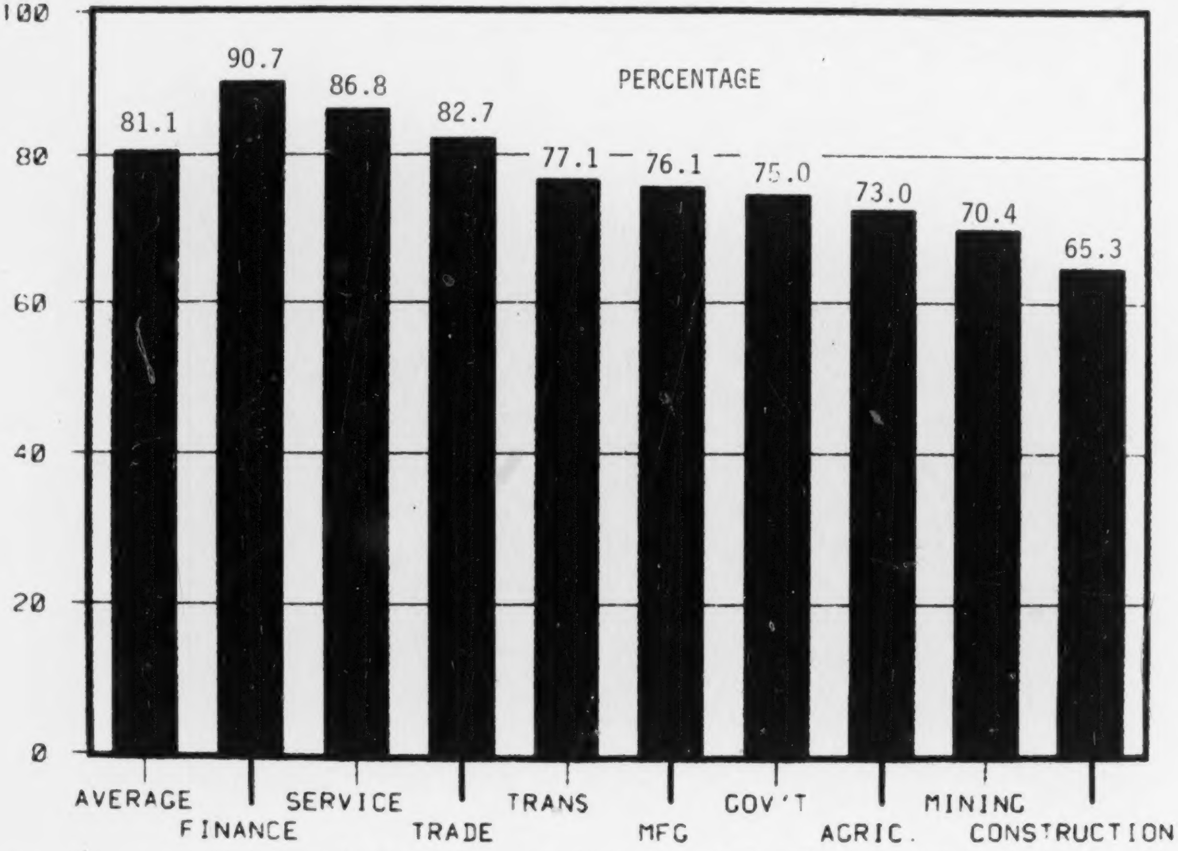
Actuarial Update

Benefit costs are projected to decrease again in 1984 to $62.8 million — about one-half the $126.2 million experienced in 1982. On the other hand, contribution income is expected to increase to $136.9 million — about twice the $68.8 million collected in 1982. As a result, the year-end reserve fund balance is estimated to be $96.8 million compared to $16.8 million at the end of 1983. The average tax rate for 1984 is projected to be 3.20 percent — comparable to the 3.10 percent in 1983.

The "reserve factor" for 1985 tax rates will be determined based on the reserve fund balance as of June 30, 1984, which was $52.6 million. This is substantially below a minimum adequate reserve level and thus the reserve factor will be approximately 1.7 — basic tax rates will therefore be increased by this factor. Social costs of inactive employers and employer's benefit costs that exceed 8.0 percent, will result in a "social tax" rate of approximately 0.8 percent. Therefore, the minimum tax rate in 1985 will be 0.8 percent (eight-tenths of one percent) compared to 2.25 percent in 1984; while the maximum tax rate will be 8.0 percent compared to 5.0 percent in 1984.

By June 30, 1985 the reserve fund balance is projected to be $127.1 million — still an inadequate reserve fund. Thus the "reserve factor" for 1986 will be the same as that in 1985 — about 1.7 (the law specifies that if the reserve fund is inadequate in a subsequent year, and the reserve factor in the prior year was higher than that determined in the subsequent year, the higher reserve factor is to be used). The reserve fund as of June 30, 1986 is projected to be $190.8 million or 2.3 percent of total wages — just slightly below an adequate level.

CHART 1
PERCENTAGE OF UTAH EMPLOYERS WHOSE 1985 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TAX RATE
IS ESTIMATED TO BE LOWER THAN 1984, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Service

TABLE 1
UTAH DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYERS BY TAX RATE FOR 1984 UNDER PAYROLL VARIATION AND ESTIMATED FOR 1985 UNDER BENEFIT RATIO EXPERIENCE-RATING

		Payroll Variation Rate Year 1984		Benefit Ratio Rate Year 1985 Est.	
	Tax Rate (1)	Number of Employers (2)	Percent (3)	Number of Employers (4)	Percent (5)
TOTAL		29,325	100.0%	29,330	100.0%
	0.8 - 0.9			19,150[b]	65.3
	1.0 - 1.9			2,600	8.9
	2.0 - 2.9	5,584[a]	19.0	1,300	4.4
	3.0 - 3.9	4,692	16.0	1,140	3.9
	4.0 - 4.9	18,179	62.0	800	2.7
	5.0 - 5.9	870[a]	3.0	640	2.2
	6.0 - 6.9			450	1.5
	7.0 - 7.9			340	1.2
	8.0			2,910[b]	9.9
Average Tax Rate			3.20%		2.45%
Minimum Tax Rate			2.25%		0.80%
Maximum Tax Rate			5.00%		8.00%
Number of Employers with Benefit Ratios Exceeding:					
8.0 Percent		NA		1,560	
15.0 Percent		NA		710	
25.0 Percent		NA		340	

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[a] Minimum tax rate in 1984 is 2.25 percent and the maximum is 5.00 percent.

[b] Estimated minimum tax rate in 1985 is 0.8 percent and the maximum is 8.0 percent.

NA - Not Applicable.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TABLE 2
UTAH ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS WHOSE 1985 TAX RATE WILL BE LOWER THAN 1984 BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

	Total Employers	Employers With Benefit Charges[1]		Employers Without Charges		Employers With 1985 Tax Rates Lower Than 1984	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
STATE TOTAL	29,330	10,840	37.0	18,490	63.0	23,790	81.1
Agriculture	370	150	40.5	220	59.5	270	73.0
Mining	540	290	53.7	250	46.3	380	70.4
Construction	4,290	2,360	55.0	1,930	45.0	2,800	65.3
Manufacturing	2,090	1,130	54.1	960	45.9	1,590	76.1
Transportation[2]	1,050	490	46.7	560	53.3	810	77.1
Trade	9,040	3,400	37.6	5,640	62.4	7,480	82.7
Finance[3]	2,580	570	22.1	2,010	77.9	2,340	90.7
Service	9,290	2,420	26.0	6,870	74.0	8,060	86.8
Government	80	30	37.5	50	62.5	60	75.0

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[1] Employers with benefit charges means an employer whose former workers have applied for, and received unemployment insurance benefits during fiscal year 1984 (July 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984).

[2] Includes transportation, communications, and utilities industries.

[3] Includes finance, insurance, and real estate industries.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Oct. 1984(f)	Oct. 1983	% Change	Sept. 1984(p)	Sept. 1983	% Change	Aug. 1984(r)	Aug. 1983	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**723,200**	697,000	3.8	727,100	703,300	3.4	713,700	698,300	2.2
Employed	**682,400**	645,800	5.7	686,700	649,000	5.8	672,000	639,800	5.0
Unemployed	**40,700**	51,300	—20.7	40,500	54,300	—25.4	41,700	58,500	—28.7
Percent of Labor Force	**5.6**	7.4	—	5.6	7.7	—	5.8	8.4	
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.2**	7.9	—	6.2	8.4	—	6.4	8.9	

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f forecast, p preliminary, r revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

	Oct. 1984(f)	Oct. 1983	% Change	Sept. 1984(p)	Sept. 1983	% Change	Aug. 1984(r)	Aug. 1983	% Change
Total	**608,200**	582,300	4.4	606,300	580,700	4.4	599,700	567,400	5.7
Mining	**12,600**	14,200	—11.3	12,600	14,400	—12.5	12,700	14,100	—9.9
Metal Mining	**3,400**	5,600	—39.3	3,400	5,800	—41.4	3,400	5,600	—39.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2,800**	3,000	—6.7	2,800	3,000	—6.7	2,900	3,200	—9.4
Other Mining & Quarrying	**6,400**	5,600	14.3	6,400	5,700	12.3	6,300	5,300	18.9
Contract Construction	**36,400**	33,000	10.3	36,700	33,500	9.6	36,500	32,700	11.6
Manufacturing	**96,400**	89,300	8.0	96,000	88,900	8.0	96,000	87,400	9.8
Durable Goods	**68,900**	62,100	11.0	68,600	61,700	11.2	68,500	60,600	13.0
Primary Metals	**5,400**	5,800	—6.9	5,400	5,900	—8.5	5,500	5,800	5.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**21,000**	19,200	9.4	21,000	19,300	8.8	20,900	18,900	10.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**10,400**	8,600	20.9	10,200	8,400	21.4	10,300	8,200	25.6
Transportation Equipment	**14,400**	11,700	23.1	14,300	11,500	24.3	14,200	11,300	25.7
Other Durable Goods	**17,700**	16,900	4.7	17,700	16,700	6.0	17,700	16,400	7.9
Non-Durable Goods	**27,500**	27,200	1.1	27,400	27,200	0.7	27,400	26,800	2.2
Food & Kindred Products	**9,000**	8,900	1.1	9,000	9,100	—1.1	9,000	8,800	2.3
Textile & Apparel Products	**6,300**	6,300	—	6,300	6,300	—	6,200	6,300	1.6
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3,700**	3,600	2.8	3,700	3,600	2.8	3,700	3,600	2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	**8,500**	8,300	2.4	8,400	8,200	2.4	8,500	8,100	4.9
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**36,400**	37,000	—1.6	36,600	37,000	—1.1	36,800	34,300	7.3
Railroad Transportation	**3,900**	3,800	2.6	3,900	3,800	2.6	3,800	3,800	—
Other Transportation	**16,600**	16,300	1.8	16,700	16,300	2.5	16,800	16,200	3.7
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**15,900**	16,900	—5.9	16,000	16,800	—4.8	16,200	14,200	14.1
Trade	**143,300**	135,000	6.1	143,800	135,700	6.0	143,000	134,700	6.2
Wholesale Trade	**36,900**	34,600	6.6	36,900	34,900	5.7	36,900	34,800	6.0
Retail Trade	**106,400**	100,500	5.9	106,800	100,800	6.0	106,100	99,900	6.2
Building Materials	**5,700**	5,100	11.8	5,700	5,100	11.8	5,700	5,100	11.8
Food Stores	**17,700**	16,600	6.6	17,700	16,600	6.6	17,600	16,500	6.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**12,800**	11,700	9.4	12,800	11,800	8.5	12,700	11,800	7.6
Eating & Drinking Places	**33,000**	31,000	6.5	33,400	31,600	5.7	33,000	31,300	5.4
Other Retail	**37,200**	36,100	3.0	37,300	35,800	4.2	37,100	35,200	5.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**30,100**	28,600	5.2	30,100	28,500	5.6	29,900	28,400	5.3
Services	**120,400**	115,400	4.3	120,100	115,000	4.4	118,100	112,200	5.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9,500**	9,100	4.4	9,600	9,000	6.7	9,400	8,800	6.8
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**38,300**	35,500	7.9	38,400	35,800	7.3	38,800	36,000	7.8
Medical & Other Health Services	**31,800**	31,300	1.6	31,700	31,200	1.6	31,500	31,100	1.3
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**29,500**	29,000	1.7	28,900	28,400	1.8	26,700	25,500	4.7
Other Services	**11,300**	10,500	8.6	11,500	10,800	6.5	11,700	10,700	9.3
Government	**132,600**	129,800	2.2	130,500	127,800	2.1	126,700	123,500	2.6
Federal Government	**37,000**	36,900	0.3	37,300	37,100	0.5	37,700	37,300	1.1
U.S. Federal Defense	**22,300**	22,100	0.9	22,300	22,000	1.4	22,500	22,200	1.4
Other Federal Government	**14,700**	14,800	—0.7	15,000	15,100	—0.7	15,200	15,200	—
State Government	**36,300**	35,100	3.4	33,700	32,700	3.1	33,000	32,000	3.1
State Education	**20,500**	19,600	4.6	17,800	17,100	4.1	17,100	16,200	5.6
Other State Government	**15,800**	15,500	1.9	15,900	15,600	1.9	15,900	15,700	1.2
Local Government	**59,300**	57,700	2.8	59,500	58,000	2.6	56,000	54,200	3.3
Local Education	**37,900**	36,600	3.6	36,400	34,800	4.6	32,200	30,500	5.6
Other Local Government	**21,400**	21,200	0.9	23,100	23,200	—0.4	23,700	23,700	—
Labor—Management Disputes	**640**	180	—	0	0	—	0	2,610	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Oct. '84 (f)	Oct. '83	Percent Change	Sept. '84 (p)	Aug. '84 (r)	July '84	June '84	May '84	Apr. '84	Mar. '84	Feb. '84
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**720.4**	694.3	3.8	717.3	709.3	701.4	696.1	696.7	701.6	708.1	709.8
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**675.9**	639.2	5.7	672.5	664.1	656.9	654.6	651.1	654.9	658.6	658.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**44.5**	55.1	—19.2	44.8	45.2	44.5	41.5	45.6	46.7	49.4	51.2
Unemployment Rate	**6.2**	7.9	—	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	**602.4**	578.0	4.2	599.6	599.7	597.4	597.2	593.5	592.6	592.1	588.9
Mining	**12.5**	14.3	—12.6	12.5	12.5	12.1	13.8	13.8	13.8	14.1	14.1
Contract Construction	**33.3**	30.6	8.8	33.3	33.3	33.1	33.0	32.9	33.2	33.2	32.4
Manufacturing	**95.8**	89.1	7.5	95.0	95.0	94.5	94.2	94.0	93.7	93.0	92.0
Durable Goods	**68.6**	62.0	10.6	68.0	68.0	67.4	67.0	66.8	66.3	65.3	64.2
Nondurable Goods	**27.2**	27.1	0.4	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.4	27.7	27.8
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**36.2**	36.7	—1.4	36.1	36.3	36.0	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.4	37.1
Trade	**142.5**	134.3	6.1	142.4	142.5	143.0	141.3	139.8	139.7	138.2	137.3
Wholesale	**36.8**	34.4	7.0	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.1	36.1	36.0	34.5	34.4
Retail	**105.7**	99.9	5.8	105.8	105.8	106.4	105.2	103.7	103.7	103.7	102.9
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**30.2**	28.5	6.0	30.0	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.7	29.3	29.1	28.9
Services	**119.3**	114.0	4.6	118.4	118.5	118.5	117.9	116.8	116.3	118.3	117.2
Government	**132.6**	130.5	1.6	131.9	131.8	130.4	131.3	130.4	130.3	129.8	129.9
Federal	**37.6**	37.3	0.8	37.2	37.2	37.1	37.1	37.3	37.2	37.1	37.0
State	**35.7**	34.9	2.3	35.7	35.3	35.1	35.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.8
Local	**59.3**	58.3	1.7	59.0	59.3	58.2	58.6	58.5	58.5	58.1	58.1

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[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH, AUGUST 1984
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Sept. 1984(p)	% Change from Sept. '83	Percent Distribution	Sept. 1984(p)	% Change from Sept. '83	Percent Distribution	Sept. 1984(p)	Percent of Industry
TOTAL	**353.4**	2.9	100.0	**252.9**	6.5	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**11.8**	—11.9	3.3	**0.8**	—20.0	0.3	**9.9**	78.6
Contract Construction	**33.7**	8.7	9.5	**3.0**	20.0	1.2	**30.3**	82.6
Manufacturing	**66.0**	7.7	18.7	**30.0**	8.7	11.9	**62.3**	64.9
Durable Goods	**49.8**	9.9	14.1	**18.8**	14.6	7.4	**44.2**	64.4
Nondurable Goods	**16.2**	1.3	4.6	**11.2**	0.0	4.5	**18.1**	66.1
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**25.8**	—1.5	7.3	**10.8**	0.0	4.3	**26.0**	71.0
Total Trade	**77.1**	2.8	21.8	**66.7**	9.9	26.4	**128.1**	89.1
Wholesale Trade	**27.7**	4.1	7.8	**9.2**	10.8	3.6	**31.1**	84.3
Retail Trade	**49.4**	2.1	14.0	**57.5**	9.7	22.8	**97.0**	90.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**12.4**	0.8	3.5	**17.7**	9.3	7.0	**23.8**	79.1
Services	**56.7**	5.0	16.0	**63.4**	3.9	25.1	**91.4**	76.1
Total Government	**70.0**	—0.3	19.8	**60.5**	5.0	23.9	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**24.6**	5.1	7.0	**12.7**	—7.3	5.0	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.0**	1.9	4.5	**6.3**	0.0	2.5	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.6**	11.7	2.5	**6.4**	—13.5	2.5	**NA**	NA
State Government	**15.3**	—1.3	4.3	**18.4**	7.0	7.3	**NA**	NA
State Education	**8.8**	—9.3	2.5	**9.0**	21.6	3.6	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.5**	12.1	1.8	**9.4**	—4.1	3.7	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**30.1**	—3.8	8.5	**29.4**	10.1	11.6	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**14.2**	—9.0	4.0	**22.2**	15.6	8.8	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**15.9**	1.3	4.5	**7.2**	—4.0	2.8	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Oct. '84(f)	Oct. '83	% Chg.	Sept. '84(p)	Aug.'84(r)	Oct. '84(f)	Oct. '83	% Chg.	Sept.'84(p)	Aug.'84(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**472,900**	454,600	4.0	473,700	468,500	**93,500**	89,800	4.1	93,900	88,100
Employed	**448,500**	422,600	6.1	449,000	442,600	**88,000**	83,400	5.5	87,900	82,700
Unemployed	**24,400**	32,000	—23.8	24,700	25,900	**5,500**	6,300	—12.7	6,000	5,400
Percent of Labor Force	**5.2**	7.0	—	5.2	5.5	**5.9**	7.1	—	6.4	6.2
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**430,100**	411,600	4.5	429,200	425,500	**70,700**	67,600	4.6	70,200	66,800
Mining	**4,500**	6,200	—27.4	4,500	4,400	**100**	100	0.0	100	100
Contract Construction	**24,100**	22,000	9.5	24,700	24,600	**3,600**	3,300	9.1	3,600	3,700
Manufacturing	**66,300**	61,100	8.5	65,500	66,100	**12,600**	11,700	7.7	12,800	12,600
Durable Goods	**48,500**	43,800	10.7	47,700	48,400	**9,400**	8,500	10.6	9,600	9,400
Nondurable Goods	**17,800**	17,300	2.9	17,700	17,700	**3,200**	3,200	0.0	3,200	3,200
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28,500**	29,100	—2.1	28,200	28,300	**2,300**	2,300	0.0	2,500	2,500
Total Trade	**106,400**	100,300	6.1	106,800	105,600	**14,500**	13,700	5.8	14,500	14,100
Wholesale Trade	**31,900**	29,800	7.0	32,200	31,800	**1,800**	1,700	5.9	1,800	1,800
Retail Trade	**74,500**	70,500	5.7	74,600	73,800	**12,700**	12,100	5.0	12,700	12,300
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**24,700**	23,400	5.6	24,700	24,400	**2,100**	2,000	5.0	2,100	2,100
Services	**82,200**	78,000	5.4	82,000	82,500	**23,300**	22,400	4.0	22,800	20,100
Total Government	**93,300**	91,400	2.1	92,700	89,600	**12,200**	12,000	1.7	11,900	11,600

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.

[2] Coterminous with Utah County.

f= forecast, p= preliminary, r= revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Oct.'84(f)	Sept.'84(p)	Aug.'84(r)	Oct.'83	Oct.'84(f)	Oct.'83	% Change	Oct.'84(f)	Oct.'83	% Change
State Total	**5.6**	5.6	5.8	7.4	**723,200**	697,050	3.8	**608,200**	583,400	4.3
Bear River	**5.0**	4.4	4.5	5.1	**50,300**	47,700	5.5	**36,190**	34,750	4.1
Box Elder	**5.3**	4.3	4.1	5.4	**19,910**	18,690	6.5	**13,570**	12,830	5.8
Cache	**4.9**	4.5	4.9	4.9	**29,430**	28,030	5.0	**22,180**	21,770	3.3
Rich	**2.2**	2.2	2.5	3.4	**960**	980	—2.0	**430**	450	—4.4
Wasatch Front	**5.2**	5.2	5.5	7.0	**472,930**	454,590	4.0	**430,110**	411,580	4.5
North	**4.4**	4.4	4.8	7.4	**147,510**	143,610	2.7	**103,540**	99,010	4.6
Morgan	**2.8**	2.1	2.2	3.1	**2,410**	2,280	5.7	**990**	960	3.1
Weber	**5.3**	5.2	5.8	8.9	**72,780**	71,810	2.1	**53,300**	50,800	4.9
Davis	**3.4**	3.7	3.9	6.0	**72,320**	70,020	3.3	**49,250**	47,260	4.2
South	**5.5**	5.6	5.8	6.9	**325,420**	310,980	4.6	**326,570**	312,570	4.5
Salt Lake	**5.6**	5.6	5.9	6.9	**312,460**	298,410	4.7	**316,660**	302,920	4.5
Tooele	**4.2**	4.5	4.6	7.0	**12,950**	12,570	3.0	**9,910**	9,650	2.7
Mountainlands	**6.2**	6.5	6.4	7.6	**104,390**	100,450	3.9	**77,540**	74,180	4.5
Summit	**7.7**	6.7	7.0	10.9	**7,870**	7,650	2.9	**4,730**	4,520	4.6
Utah	**5.9**	6.4	6.2	7.1	**93,520**	89,770	4.2	**70,710**	67,610	4.6
Wasatch	**11.1**	10.2	11.7	14.9	**3,000**	3,030	—1.0	**2,100**	2,050	2.4
Central	**7.3**	6.0	6.8	7.2	**27,070**	25,520	6.1	**16,150**	15,300	5.6
Juab	**17.3**	14.7	12.3	11.9	**2,110**	2,110	0.0	**1,430**	1,540	—7.1
Millard	**6.1**	4.9	5.7	6.0	**8,000**	6,670	19.9	**4,660**	3,890	19.8
Piute	**12.1**	10.0	7.6	10.1	**490**	480	2.1	**210**	210	0.0
Sanpete	**7.0**	6.5	7.9	8.1	**7,230**	7,100	1.8	**4,270**	4,120	3.6
Sevier	**5.9**	4.1	5.6	6.6	**8,290**	8,100	2.3	**5,140**	5,030	2.2
Wayne	**5.7**	4.7	4.5	3.6	**950**	1,060	—10.4	**430**	520	—17.3
Southwestern	**6.3**	6.1	6.7	7.2	**26,230**	25,220	4.0	**17,940**	17,280	3.8
Beaver	**6.0**	4.8	5.3	9.4	**2,190**	2,220	—1.4	**1,250**	1,220	2.5
Garfield	**6.4**	6.5	6.3	6.8	**2,010**	1,990	1.0	**1,540**	1,540	0.0
Iron	**6.4**	6.2	6.6	7.0	**8,880**	8,330	6.6	**6,560**	6,190	6.0
Kane	**6.7**	5.0	5.7	8.5	**1,630**	1,630	0.0	**1,000**	980	2.0
Washington	**6.2**	6.4	7.4	6.8	**11,530**	11,050	4.3	**7,600**	7,350	3.4
Uintah Basin	**6.7**	6.2	6.2	9.8	**19,480**	18,680	4.3	**13,740**	12,850	6.9
Daggett	**1.5**	1.5	1.5	2.4	**390**	420	—7.1	**250**	250	0.0
Duchesne	**7.1**	7.0	6.9	10.3	**7,240**	7,020	3.1	**4,640**	4,380	5.9
Uintah	**6.7**	5.9	6.1	9.7	**11,850**	11,240	5.4	**8,850**	8,220	7.7
Southeastern	**10.5**	9.5	10.3	15.2	**22,760**	24,890	—8.6	**16,590**	17,420	—4.8
Carbon	**10.0**	9.4	9.9	18.5	**9,650**	10,630	—9.2	**7,430**	7,520	—1.2
Emery	**10.0**	9.4	10.5	13.5	**6,130**	6,740	—9.1	**4,120**	4,430	—7.0
Grand	**15.4**	11.8	11.3	15.5	**3,040**	3,400	—10.6	**2,210**	2,500	—11.6
San Juan	**8.5**	7.8	10.0	9.4	**3,940**	4,120	—4.4	**2,820**	2,960	—4.7

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.(p) 1984	**Aug.(r) 1984**	**Sept. 1983**	**Sept.(p) 1984**	**Aug.(r) 1984**	**Sept. 1983**	**Sept.(p) 1984**	**Aug.(r) 1984**	**Sept. 1983**
MINING	**$498.04**	$495.26	$494.08	**35.6**	41.1	38.6	**$13.99**	$12.05	$12.80
CONSTRUCTION	**498.07**	491.76	534.24	**38.7**	38.6	42.0	**12.87**	12.74	12.72
MANUFACTURING	**360.50**	352.04	344.16	**40.1**	39.6	40.3	**8.99**	8.89	8.54
Durable Goods	**362.70**	352.15	344.21	**40.3**	40.2	40.4	**9.00**	8.76	8.52
Nondurable Goods	**354.02**	351.12	343.20	**39.6**	38.0	40.0	**8.94**	9.24	8.58
TRANS, COMM, PUB. UTIL.,	**449.67**	455.52	442.58	**39.0**	39.0	39.8	**11.53**	11.68	11.12
TRADE	**238.31**	232.55	226.75	**32.6**	32.8	32.3	**7.31**	7.09	7.02
Wholesale Trade	**379.85**	361.75	362.35	**38.8**	38.2	39.3	**9.79**	9.47	9.22
Retail Trade	**181.20**	180.82	173.75	**30.1**	30.7	29.6	**6.02**	5.89	5.87
AVERAGE	**323.27**	317.55	318.92	**35.8**	35.8	36.2	**9.03**	8.87	8.81

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.(p) 1984	**Aug. (r) 1984**	**Sept. 1983**	**Sept. (p) 1984**	**Aug. (r) 1984**	**Sept. 1983**	**Sept. (p) 1984**	**Aug. (r) 1984**	**Sept. 1983**
MINING	**$543.31**	$527.01	$521.25	**46.2**	44.7	41.7	**$11.76**	$11.79	$12.50
Metal Mining	**543.11**	507.65	501.42	**40.5**	38.4	37.9	**13.41**	13.22	13.23
Bituminous Coal Mining	**624.00**	625.65	572.66	**40.0**	40.6	38.0	**15.60**	15.41	15.07
CONSTRUCTION	**486.67**	475.65	490.71	**38.2**	37.9	39.1	**12.74**	12.55	12.55
MANUFACTURING	**363.09**	348.30	343.78	**39.9**	39.4	39.2	**9.10**	8.84	8.77
Durable Goods	**383.14**	365.72	363.69	**41.6**	41.0	40.5	**9.21**	8.92	8.98
Primary Metal Industries	**601.77**	579.72	556.88	**42.2**	42.1	40.5	**14.26**	13.77	13.75
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**370.60**	357.39	336.10	**42.5**	41.8	38.9	**8.72**	8.55	8.64
Transportation Equipment	**432.45**	449.28	450.26	**39.1**	43.2	43.8	**11.06**	10.40	10.28
Nondurable Goods	**315.04**	306.16	299.84	**35.8**	35.6	36.3	**8.80**	8.60	8.26
Food & Kindred Products	**318.06**	309.27	301.31	**38.0**	39.0	37.9	**8.37**	7.93	7.95
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**535.09**	527.90	504.15	**42.1**	41.6	41.7	**12.71**	12.69	12.09
TRANS., COMM., & PUB. UTIL	**459.80**	457.05	445.42	**39.4**	38.7	40.2	**11.67**	11.81	11.08
TRADE	**225.86**	223.30	215.72	**31.5**	31.9	31.4	**7.17**	7.00	6.87
Wholesale Trade	**368.98**	349.87	352.17	**38.0**	37.3	38.7	**9.71**	9.38	9.10
Retail Trade	**180.25**	182.71	172.56	**29.5**	30.2	29.1	**6.11**	6.05	5.93
Food Stores	**232.86**	238.54	209.61	**30.4**	31.1	27.4	**7.66**	7.67	7.65
Other Retail	**175.16**	170.57	167.02	**30.2**	30.9	29.2	**5.80**	5.52	5.72
AVERAGE	**325.94**	318.98	317.55	**35.7**	35.6	35.6	**9.13**	8.96	8.92

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Oct. '84	**Preliminary Sept. '84**	**Final Aug. '84**	**Final Oct. '83**	**Final Sept. '83**
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**10,108**	10,406	11,487	9,805	9,524
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**5,915**	6,070	4,691	5,124	4,993
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**16,023**	16,476	16,178	14,929	14,517
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**9,284**	8,384	11,328	8,617	9,542
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**6,010**	6,688	8,394	7,818	7,026
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**1,784**	1,605	1,488	1,468	1,460
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**10,577**	10,357	11,299	12,320	14,138
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**1.96**	1.99	2.18	2.33	2.55
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$4,711,000**	$4,099,880	$4,641,967	$4,698,373	$5,349,048

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					Percent Change				
	Sept. '84	Aug. '84	July '84	June '84	Sept. '83	From Last Month	Sept. '83 to Sept. '84	Aug. '83 to Aug. '84	July '83 to July '84	June '83 to June '84
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**314.5**	313.0	311.7	310.7	301.8	**0.5**	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2
Food and Beverages	**296.4**	296.9	295.3	294.3	285.3	**—0.2**	3.9	4.2	3.7	3.4
Food at Home	**293.4**	294.4	292.5	291.4	282.5	**—0.3**	3.9	4.2	3.4	3.0
Housing	**341.4**	339.5	338.1	336.2	326.4	**0.6**	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.1
Rent Residential	**252.4**	251.1	249.7	248.4	239.5	**0.5**	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3
Fuel and Other Util.	**397.0**	395.5	393.9	390.0	376.4	**0.4**	5.5	5.4	4.9	4.4
Medical Care	**383.1**	381.9	380.3	378.0	361.2	**0.3**	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.4
Apparel and Upkeep	**204.2**	200.1	196.6	197.4	200.4	**2.0**	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.9
Transportation	**313.7**	312.9	312.9	313.1	303.7	**0.3**	3.3	3.5	4.2	5.0
Gasoline	**367.8**	365.9	369.8	374.9	387.1	**0.5**	—5.0	—6.1	—5.0	—2.9
Energy[2]	**429.0**	427.3	428.3	428.5	429.3	**0.4**	—0.1	—0.6	—0.4	0.3
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**309.5**	310.9	312.0	311.4	305.3	**—0.5**	1.4	2.0	2.9	3.0
Finished Goods	**269.8**	291.8	292.6	291.2	286.1	**—0.7**	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.3
Intermediate Materials	**320.3**	321.1	321.7	321.6	315.3	**—0.2**	1.6	2.3	2.8	3.3
Crude Materials	**326.7**	329.3	334.5	333.2	328.8	**—0.8**	—0.4	0.7	4.5	3.8

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ITEM OF ECONOMIC INTEREST

COMPARATIVE GROWTH IN NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT — UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1970 to 1983 (Employment in Thousands)

	UTAH		UNITED STATES	
	Employment	Year Over Change	Employment	Year Over Change
1970	357	—	70,880	—
1971	370	3.6%	71,214	0.5%
1972	394	6.5	73,675	3.5
1973	416	5.5	76,790	4.2
1974	435	4.6	78,265	1.9
1975	441	1.4	76,945	—1.7
1976	464	5.2	79,382	3.2
1977	490	5.6	82,471	3.9
1978	526	7.3	86,697	5.1
1979	549	4.4	89,823	3.6
1980	552	0.5	90,406	0.6
1981	559	1.3	91,156	0.8
1982	561	0.4	89,566	−1.7
1983	568	1.2	90,138	0.6
1983 (Sept.)	581	—	91,485	—
1984 (Sept.)	606	4.3	95,224	4.1
1973-1983 Increase		36.5%		17.4%
1978-1983 Increase		8.0%		4.0%

p - preliminary

Conclusion: Employment in Utah's Nonagricultural industries has increased at a rate approximately double that of the Nation during the last decade.

Source: Utah - Utah Department of Employment Security, United States Employment & Earnings, BLS, U.S. Department of Labor, September 1984.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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A. Barclay Gardner, Administrator

Richard J. Arnold, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Ray L. Sargent, Economist

Kent Rimmasch, Labor Market Economist

CONGRESSIONAL INF SERV 2
S R I 029850
SUITE 800
4520 EAST-WEST HWY
WASHINGTON DC 20014

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

NOVEMBER 1984

published December 1984

UTAH NOT IMMUNE

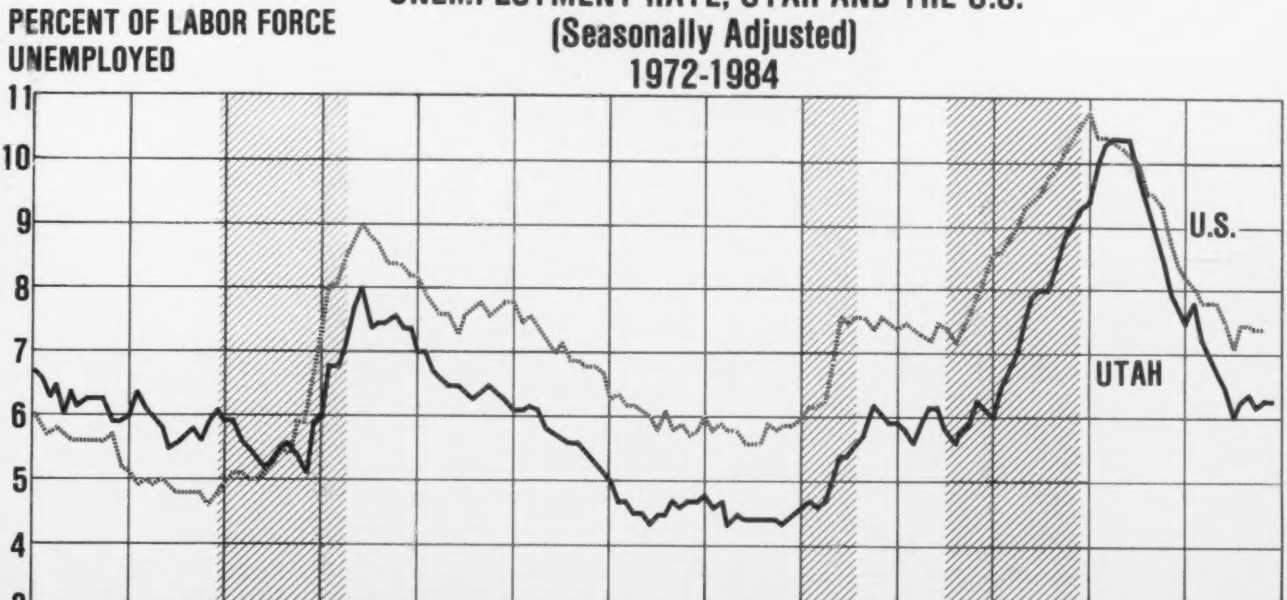
Economic activity in Utah is not immune to national economic trends. The effect of the current slowdown in the national economy is also evident locally. The growth rate for new jobs has receded from levels during the first two quarters of this year. It is still sufficient, though, to accommodate our growing labor force and keep the State's unemployment rate from rising.

The chart below shows the parallel movements of the national and state unemployment rates. The last recession (1981-82) impacted Utah's labor market at least as severely as the nation's. So far, the State's mining industry still has not recovered from recessionary shocks. Other sectors have more than made up the slack, however, and Utah's rate of job growth now exceeds the nation's. Currently declining interest rates should help Utah's construction industry, among others. But large federal deficits and the threat of increased

SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE:

Utah Labor Market Review 1984
and
Outlook 1985

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1972-1984



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

taxes may dampen consumer enthusiasm in 1985, here as well as nationally. Continued high defense expenditures have made their mark in Utah's manufacturing industry this year, and are expected to produce more new jobs next year.

In short, what happens in the nation's economy —currently a slowdown in economic activity — directly affects Utah. Consequently, Utah is experiencing a slower but still respectable growth rate (4.4 percent) that should continue for the next few months.

MORE JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Utah's employers continue to provide increasing numbers of job opportunities — sufficient enough to accommodate labor force growth, thus keeping the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate from increasing. In November, nonagricultural jobs totaled 613,100, a gain of 2,500 from October, and up 25,600 or 4.4 percent from a year ago. Both of these figures reflect a slowing in the magnitude and rate of job growth from the first and second quarters of this year. Then jobs were increasing about 6.0 percent or around 32,000 over the corresponding months of the preceding year. It was not expected that this rate of growth could continue for an extended period. So, although the job growth rate has receded somewhat, it is still good by long-term historical standards of about 4.0 to 4.5 percent per year growth. The accompanying "Review and Outlook" feature article provides further analysis of Utah's recent and projected job growth.

UNEMPLOYMENT UNCHANGED

The State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 6.3 percent in November remained unchanged from October. It has hovered at this level since July, but is still substantially improved from the 7.7 percent of a year ago. This leveling-off of the unemployment rate follows a year-long steep decline when the state's rate fell by more than four percentage points. A similar pattern occurred with the national unemployment rate. Utah has fared better, however, with its unemployment rate falling approximately one percentage point lower than the national rate.

The number of people out of work in November was 43,700 (not seasonally adjusted); down 14.6 percent from a year ago, but 1600 higher than in October. Wintertime usually brings a rise in the number of unemployed of Utahns.

UTAH LABOR MARKET REVIEW FOR 1984

SOLID ECONOMIC GAINS IN 1984

Utah's labor market achieved solid economic progress in 1984. Employment grew fast enough to allow unemployment to drop during most of the year. Economic gains filtered through almost every major industrial sector, particularly in construction and manufacturing. These two industries continued to key the labor market's climb away from the recession-laden years of the early 1980's. Overall, 1984 was Utah's best economic performance of the present decade.

Not all was wine and roses, though, for the Beehive State in 1984. The mining industry continued to lose jobs, mostly from the copper industry. Mining employment losses, however, were not nearly as excessive as in the previous two years. Another economic concern is the sharp slowing in the Utah and national labor markets during the second half of 1984. Will the State slow right into another recession or can we count on another good showing for 1985? The Department's answer to this question will be presented later in this article.

1984 JOBLESS RATE—LOWEST SINCE 1980

Utah's forecasted annual average unemployment rate of 6.5 percent in 1984 would be the lowest since 1980's 6.3 percent. It represents tremendous improvement over 1983's 9.2 percent. The number of unemployed Utahns has declined drastically during the last 18 months—plummeting by 25,000. Most of this decrease occurred in the second half of 1983 and in the first half of 1984.

For the last several months, however, Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has leveled out. It has closely followed the movements of the national jobless rate, also flattening out in the second half of 1984. Utah's rate is currently running about a percentage point below the national average.

JOB GAINS IN MOST INDUSTRIES

Most Utah industries thrived in 1984, reflected by the substantial number of new jobs created. Forecasted nonfarm employment averaged 598,000 in 1984, 31,000 or 5.5 percent more than in 1983. This was by far the best nonagricultural employment growth year since the economic glory days of the late 1970's. Construction and manufacturing led the way with 19.0 and 10.0 percent year-over employment increases, respectively. Services had one of its better years, generating nearly 8000 new jobs. Every other major industry also experienced job growth, except for mining, which lost another 1100 jobs. Following is a review of industry employment developments during 1984.

MINING EMPLOYMENT SLIPPING AGAIN

Mining's biggest shock in 1984, after a series of jolts in 1983 and 1982, was another employment exodus. The copper industry yielded to one of the largest one-time layoffs (1800) in the State's history in July. Foreign competition, sagging demand, and previous recessions have decimated the State's copper and steel industries in recent years.

Not all was lost in the mining industry, though, as coal, oil and gas held their own in 1984. Coal mining employment stayed fairly level this year, after experiencing excruciating job decreases in 1983 and 1982. Oil and gas employment which started to rebound during late 1983, maintained this level in 1984.

So, despite the copper industry's large layoff, most other mining sectors stabilized in 1984. The heavy job losses incurred in 1983 and 1982 stopped for the most part, leaving some of Utah's mining industries a chance for survival in future years.

CONSTRUCTION CONTINUES ACCELERATING

Annual average construction employment is forecasted at 34,000 in 1984, 5,300 or nearly 19.0 percent above 1983 levels. The 34,000 construction jobs this year will be the highest in Utah since 1979's peak of 35,600. An excellent year in both residential and nonresidential building caused the job increase. Utah's construction industry has almost come back to its building heydays of the late 70's.

1984 employment increases of over 20.0 percent in both special trade and general building construction ignited the overall construction employment rise. These two sectors severely crippled in the last recession have snapped back considerably in the current economic expansion. Heavy construction employment, which is not so cyclically oriented, will probably not increase in 1984.

MANUFACTURING MAKES ADVANCES

Manufacturing, along with construction, sparked the State's economic revival in 1983 and 1984. Annual average manufacturing employment in 1984 is expected to increase by 8,700 jobs or 10.0 percent over 1983. Many of the same industries severely depressed in the last recession excelled in 1984, profiting immensely from construction's fortunes rising. Lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; and stone, clay, and glass products all displayed hefty year-over employment increases in 1984. In fact, most other durable manufacturing industries did very well in 1984, showing many more jobs than in 1983. Some of the big contributors in the durable manufacturing sector were defense-related industries, the electronics sector, and fabricated metal products. Primary metals was the most noticeable durable industry with no additional jobs in 1984, although it did not suffer the serious employment losses displayed in 1982.

Nondurable industries added a few jobs to manufacturing's total but certainly not as many as durable. About 1,000 new jobs are expected to sprout from nondurable manufacturing, mostly coming from apparel and other textile products, printing and publishing, chemical and allied products, and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products. Nondurable's largest sector, food and kindred products, could show less employment in 1984 than in 1983.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transportation, communications, and public utilities produced one of the smallest employment increases among major industries in 1984, registering only a 1.4 percent gain or 500 more jobs than in 1983. Transportation displayed the best job growth in 1984, benefiting the most from improved economic conditions. Railroad employment, which had been on a downward trend, even experienced job growth in 1984. Trucking and warehousing provided the most new jobs among the transportation industries.

The communications industries did not fare so well. Employment levels for 1984 will drop about 600 from 1983. Most of this job decrease originated in telephone communications resulting from the AT and T breakup. Utilities employment will show a slight job gain in 1984 compared to 1983.

TRADE ACTIVITY EXPANDS

Total trade employment grew by 4.8 percent in 1984 over 1983, supplying 6,400 new jobs to Utah's labor market. Retail trade generated the lion's share of these new jobs (6,000), as wholesale trade only added 400 jobs. Durable wholesale trade employment will actually rise by about 1,000 this year, but a 600 employment decrease in nondurable wholesale trade negated some of this increase.

Building materials and garden supplies demonstrated one of the highest year-over percentage employment increases among the various retail sectors, growing by 13.0 percent in 1984, with the construction boom certainly aiding this sector. Another retail industry doing particularly well in 1984 is furniture and home furnishings, pointing to the purchases of more big ticket items in 1984. The automobile industry's resurgence helped automotive dealers and service stations employment to jump this year. Retail trade's biggest industry, eating and drinking places, also experienced good employment gains in 1984. Overall, the healthy employment increases in retail trade reflect the personal income gains and consumer confidence in 1984.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

Real estate employment finally took off in 1984 because of the much improved housing market, running about 10.0 percent higher than in 1983. This is a welcome respite from the previous four years of stagnation.

On the financial side, credit agencies other than banks continue to show strong job growth, probably achieving at least a 10.0 percent employment increase in 1984. Banking employment is not growing as quickly, but is still showing steady growth this year. Most financial sectors have enjoyed a prime rate in the low teens instead of the 20.0 percent rates in 1981. One of the biggest stars in the financial revue might be security and commodity brokers, possibly seeing a 20.0 percent year-over increase in employment in 1984. Insurance employment, while not growing wildly, also registered some moderate employment increases in 1984.

SERVICES SURGES AHEAD

Services in 1984 had its best performance in many years, producing 7,700 new jobs. Only manufacturing created more new jobs in Utah's labor market. This 6.8 percent growth for 1984 far outshined the 2.4 percent in 1983 and 4.8 percent in 1982. Employment gains were scattered throughout the various services industries.

A healthy chunk of services employment gains in previous years was caused by health services. In 1984, this sector showed almost no growth. Other services industries picked up the slack, however, doing exceptionally well in 1984. Fine employment performances were exhibited in hotels and other lodging places, personal services, business services, auto repair and garage services, miscellaneous repair services, and social services. Membership organizations, like health services, experienced just a level year in employment. The services industries most sensitive to current business conditions apparently performed the most admirably in 1984.

GOVERNMENT GROWS SLIGHTLY

Government employment in 1984 reacted similarly to the recession years, growing about 1.5 percent. Government is less cyclic than most private industries and its steady but slow employment growth during the last four years is a good indication of this.

Federal government employment has remained very constant. It stood at 37,200 in 1981, in 1984 it still was at 37,200. State government actually showed robust growth in 82 and 83, but slowed to half that growth in 1984. Local government provided the most new government jobs (1,400) in 1984. Almost all of this increase originated in local education, which has been growing for many years.

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UTAH CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
1981 TO 1983, 1984 REVIEW, AND 1985 PROJECTIONS
(In thousands)

	1981	1982	Final 1983	1984(r)	1985(p)	Compound Growth Rate 1978 - 1983	Percentage Change 1981 - 1982	1982 - 1983	1983 - 1984	1984 - 1985
Civilian Labor Force	646.0	676.0	691.0	711.0	733.0	4.1	4.6	2.2	2.9	3.1
Employed	603.0	623.0	627.0	665.0	690.0	3.0	3.3	0.6	6.1	3.8
Unemployed	43.0	53.0	64.0	46.0	43.0	23.8	23.3	20.8	—28.1	—6.5
Percent Unemployed	6.7	7.8	9.2	6.5	5.9	—	—	—	—	—
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	559.2	561.0	567.0	598.0	619.0	1.5	0.3	1.1	5.5	3.5
Private Sector	434.3	434.5	438.1	467.3	486.1	1.6	0.1	0.8	6.7	4.0
Mining	20.3	18.2	14.0	12.9	12.2	—2.4	—10.3	—23.1	—7.9	—5.4
Construction	28.3	26.9	28.7	34.0	35.6	—3.7	—4.9	6.7	18.5	4.7
Manufacturing	89.3	85.8	85.5	94.2	98.3	1.3	—3.9	—0.3	10.2	4.4
Durable	61.6	58.9	59.1	66.7	70.2	2.8	—4.4	0.3	12.9	5.2
Nondurable	27.7	26.9	26.4	27.5	28.1	—1.5	—2.9	—1.9	4.2	2.2
Trans., Comm., and Public Utilities	34.4	35.4	35.9	36.4	37.5	2.5	2.9	1.4	1.4	3.0
Trade	130.8	131.7	133.5	139.9	145.0	1.0	0.7	1.4	4.8	3.6
Wholesale	35.3	34.5	34.2	34.6	35.0	1.7	—2.3	—0.9	1.2	1.2
Retail	95.5	97.3	99.3	105.3	110.0	0.8	1.9	2.1	6.0	4.5
Fin., Insur., and Real Estate	26.3	26.6	28.0	29.7	31.2	2.9	1.1	5.3	6.1	5.0
Services	104.9	109.9	112.5	120.2	126.3	4.2	4.8	2.4	6.8	5.1
Government	124.9	126.5	128.8	130.7	132.9	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.7
Federal	37.2	37.3	37.1	37.2	37.3	0.1	0.3	—0.5	0.3	0.3
State	32.1	33.3	34.3	34.8	35.5	1.6	3.7	3.0	1.5	2.0
Local	55.6	56.0	57.3	58.7	60.1	1.8	0.7	2.3	2.4	2.4

r = revised forecast, November 1984   p = projection, November 1984
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

UTAH LABOR MARKET OUTLOOK FOR 1985

CURRENT STATUS

Before making any 1985 projections, it might be wise to reassess Utah's current economic situation. Business activity has slowed measurably during the second half of 1984, verified by slackening employment growth and the resulting flattening in the jobless rate. Reduced economic growth is not unexpected after the boom phase the labor market just experienced. The suddenness and sharpness of the plunge, however, raises some concerns about Utah's slowing right into another recession in 1985.

Of course, what happens in the State's labor market is very much dictated by national economic performance. Lags and leads may occur but the two economies track each other closely. Numerous indicators show the U.S. economy has also bogged down. The gross national product slipped to a 1.9 percent annual growth rate, adjusted for inflation, in third quarter 1984—the smallest quarterly expansion since the recession ended in November 1982. Employment growth has declined and unemployment is not dropping any more. The index of leading indicators halted its steady rise in recent months, and has even displayed some decreases.

So, is recession imminent in 1985 or is this a "spell of subnormal growth within a long running expansion?"[1] Although the drop in economic activity is disturbing, enough positive factors remain to allow continuing expansion next year. One of the major worries about 1985 is higher interest rates. Well, the prime rate was just lowered by most major banks from 11.75 percent to 11.50 percent, with one major bank even going as low as 11.25 percent. With continuing low inflation and the Federal Reserve's apparent desire to avoid recession (recently cutting its discount rate from 9.0 percent to 8.5 percent), the interest rate situation is much improved going into 1985. Personal income gains remain good, indicating consumers have the money to spend for more economic growth. Consumer confidence is still high, boding well for the psychological aspect of a resurgence in 1985. Thus, with inflation still under control, the interest rate situation looking better, personal income gains remaining good, and the Fed's interest in averting recession, average economic growth should develop in 1985.

SMALL DROP IN JOBLESS RATE

Utah's annual average unemployment rate is projected at 5.9 percent in 1985, a little improvement over 1984's 6.5 percent, but not much, since the rate going into next year will be in the low sixes. Employment growth next year (3.8 percent) will just not be fast enough to appreciably reduce unemployment. The number of unemployed Utahns in 1985 is expected to average 43,000, the lowest since 1981's average.

STILL JOB GROWTH, BUT NOT AS FAST

Nonfarm job growth will slow to approximately 3.5 percent in 1985 instead of the substantially higher 5.5 percent in 1984. If employment grows at this clip next year, 21,000 new jobs would be produced in Utah. Slower job growth will surface because construction, manufacturing, retail trade, and services will not provide the tremendous employment boosts displayed in 1984. New jobs should be generated by these industries next year but not the nearly 28,000 they created in 1984. Here's the outlook for some of Utah's major industries in 1985.

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[1] Alfred L. Malabre Jr., "Gauging Growth," Wall Street Journal, 11/21/84, pg.1

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Even though manufacturing is not expected to duplicate its achievements of 1984, the bottom should not drop out either. Manufacturing employment is expected to average 98,300 in 1985, 4,100 more than the 94,200 in 1984. Most of the new jobs should come from the durable sector, specifically from defense-related and electronics industries. Both these industries performed admirably in 1984 and should be able to maintain some momentum for next year. Construction-related manufacturing industries may eke out a few new jobs in 1985 but nothing like the spectacular increases in 1984. Primary metals manufacturing is one durable sector not expected to expand, possibly even losing employment. Nondurable manufacturing is projected to grow much slower than durable in 1985, adding 600 new jobs to Utah's labor market. The opening of two large nondurable manufacturing plants later in 1985 should give this industry a real shot in the arm.

Construction employment is projected at 35,600 in 1985, 4.7 percent or 1,600 more jobs than in 1984. This is a far cry from the 18.5 percent and 5,300 employment increase in 1984. Any improvement, however, after the super building year in 1984 would be a major accomplishment for Utah's labor market. The nonresidential outlook for the state in 1985 appears especially good. The Intermountain Power Project is still supplying many jobs. Big projects already under way and proposed nonresidential building will help beef up construction employment in 1985. If mortgage interest rates can hold their own through the next building year, residential construction could equal or surpass 1984's level. If mortgage interest rates do suddenly start rising, however, the outlook for Utah's construction industry would be considerably more pessimistic.

Most of Utah's services industries had an excellent 1984, overall industry employment increasing by nearly 7.0 percent. Services will not duplicate this in 1985, but should see job growth of about 5.0 percent. The 1984-85 ski season is expected to be the State's biggest and most profitable. If this occurs, hotel and lodging employment will again show a healthy gain, along with various other industries. An excellent ski season would certainly help many retail trade establishments. Business services, including the quickly expanding computer and data processing services, should add more new jobs in 1985. Prospects for growth in the health services field appear favorable in 1985, providing more jobs than in 1984. And the still expanding population in Utah will give many other services industries a chance for expansion next year.

Most other Utah industries are projected to grow in 1985, though most of them considerably slower than in 1984. Some of the largest employment gains should originate from retail trade (4,700); finance, insurance, and real estate (1,500); local government (1,400); and transportation, communication, and public utilities (1,100). How many of these industries fare in 1985 will again depend on the performances of construction and manufacturing. Another growth year for these two industries will make 1985 much more bearable for many other industries. A booming Christmas and ski season would also give Utah a lot of economic momentum going into 1985.

It's starting to sound like a broken record, but the prospects for mining again appear very dim. Mining jobs are projected to average 12,200 in 1985, the lowest since 1972. Mining employment should not drop much further in 1985, but no large job increases are expected either. The best prospects for some job growth are in coal, oil and gas. The worst prospects are in copper and steel. Overall, mining will be lucky to maintain its employment in 1985.

BOTTOM LINE

Utah's labor market should experience some growth in 1985, although not the rapid improvement displayed in the last 18 months. Employment should grow just fast enough to only marginally reduce the jobless rate. Construction and manufacturing will not see double-digit employment gains next year, but with the right breaks could still show job increases of 4.0 to 5.0 percent. Services could have another fine year, probably producing the most new jobs in 1985. There are no absolutes in projecting. A sudden rise in interest rates, a rekindling of higher inflation, or continuing drops in national economic activity could all pose serious problems for the State's economy. But these variables seem to be moving in the right direction to allow continuing expansion in Utah's labor market next year.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Nov. 1984(f)	Nov. 1983	% Change	Oct. 1984(p)	Oct. 1983	% Change	Sept. 1984(r)	Sept. 1983	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**733,800**	694,200	5.7	732,900	697,000	5.2	729,500	703,300	3.7
Employed	**690,000**	643,000	7.3	690,700	645,800	7.0	688,900	649,000	6.1
Unemployed	**43,700**	51,200	—14.6	42,100	51,300	—17.9	40,600	54,300	—25.2
Percent of Labor Force	**6.0**	7.4	—	5.7	7.4	—	5.6	7.7	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.3**	7.7	—	6.3	7.9	—	6.2	8.4	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

	Nov. 1984(f)	Nov. 1983	% Change	Oct. 1984(p)	Oct. 1983	% Change	Sept. 1984(r)	Sept. 1983	% Change
Total	**613,100**	587,500	4.4	610,600	583,400	4.7	609,500	580,700	5.0
Mining	**12,300**	14,600	—15.8	11,800	14,500	—18.6	12,500	14,400	—13.2
Metal Mining	**3,200**	5,600	—42.9	3,300	5,600	—41.1	3,400	5,800	—41.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2,800**	3,000	—6.7	2,200	2,900	—24.1	2,800	3,000	—6.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	**6,300**	6,000	5.0	6,300	5,900	6.8	6,200	5,700	8.8
Contract Construction	**36,600**	32,700	11.9	37,400	33,400	12.0	37,700	33,500	12.5
Manufacturing	**96,300**	90,100	6.9	96,000	89,700	7.0	96,300	88,900	8.3
Durable Goods	**68,800**	62,400	10.3	68,500	62,400	9.8	68,600	61,700	11.5
Primary Metals	**5,200**	5,700	—8.8	5,300	5,700	—7.0	5,400	5,900	—8.5
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**21,200**	19,500	8.7	21,100	19,500	8.2	21,100	19,300	9.3
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**10,200**	8,700	17.2	10,100	8,600	17.4	10,200	8,400	21.4
Transportation Equipment	**14,600**	11,600	25.9	14,400	11,500	25.2	14,300	11,500	24.3
Other Durable Goods	**17,600**	17,000	3.5	17,600	17,000	3.5	17,800	16,700	6.6
Non-Durable Goods	**27,500**	27,700	—0.7	27,500	27,400	0.4	27,400	27,200	0.7
Food & Kindred Products	**9,000**	9,000	—	9,000	9,000	—	9,000	9,100	—1.1
Textile & Apparel Products	**6,400**	6,600	—3.0	6,400	6,400	—	6,300	6,300	—
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3,600**	3,600	—	3,600	3,600	—	3,700	3,600	2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	**8,600**	8,400	2.4	8,600	8,300	3.6	8,500	8,200	3.7
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**36,700**	37,000	—0.8	36,700	36,900	—0.5	36,800	37,000	—0.5
Railroad Transportation	**4,200**	4,000	5.0	4,100	4,000	2.5	3,900	3,800	2.6
Other Transportation	**16,500**	16,100	2.5	16,600	16,100	3.1	16,800	16,300	3.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**16,000**	16,800	—4.8	16,000	16,700	—4.2	16,100	16,800	—4.2
Trade	**146,600**	138,800	5.6	144,500	135,100	7.0	144,700	135,700	6.6
Wholesale Trade	**37,200**	34,600	7.5	37,100	34,500	7.5	36,900	34,900	5.7
Retail Trade	**109,400**	104,200	5.0	107,400	100,600	6.8	107,700	100,800	6.8
Building Materials	**5,700**	5,100	11.8	5,700	5,100	11.8	5,700	5,100	11.8
Food Stores	**18,500**	17,100	8.2	18,200	16,600	9.6	18,000	16,600	8.4
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**12,600**	11,800	6.8	12,700	11,900	6.7	13,000	11,800	10.2
Eating & Drinking Places	**33,000**	31,100	6.1	32,900	31,100	5.8	33,600	31,600	6.3
Other Retail	**39,600**	39,000	1.5	37,800	35,800	5.6	37,400	35,800	4.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**30,500**	28,600	6.6	30,400	28,400	7.0	30,300	28,500	6.3
Services	**120,600**	114,400	5.4	121,100	115,000	5.3	121,500	115,000	5.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9,000**	8,300	8.4	9,300	8,600	8.1	9,600	9,000	6.7
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**38,600**	35,300	9.3	38,700	35,700	8.4	39,200	35,800	9.5
Medical & Other Health Services	**31,900**	31,000	2.9	31,800	30,900	2.9	31,700	31,200	1.6
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**29,700**	29,400	1.0	29,600	29,100	1.7	29,300	28,400	3.2
Other Services	**11,400**	10,500	8.6	11,600	10,600	9.4	11,800	10,800	9.3
Government	**133,500**	131,400	1.6	132,700	130,400	1.8	129,900	127,800	16.4
Federal Government	**36,800**	36,600	0.5	37,100	36,700	1.1	37,600	37,100	1.3
U.S. Federal Defense	**22,600**	22,200	1.8	22,500	22,000	2.3	22,300	22,000	1.4
Other Federal Government	**14,200**	14,400	—1.4	14,700	14,700	—	15,300	15,100	1.3
State Government	**36,400**	36,000	1.1	35,900	35,400	1.4	33,200	32,700	1.5
State Education	**20,500**	20,500	—	20,000	19,800	1.0	17,200	17,100	0.6
Other State Government	**15,900**	15,600	1.9	15,900	15,600	1.9	15,900	15,600	1.9
Local Government	**60,300**	58,700	2.7	59,700	58,300	2.4	59,200	58,000	2.1
Local Education	**38,300**	37,500	2.1	37,700	36,700	2.7	36,000	34,800	3.4
Other Local Government	**22,000**	21,200	3.8	22,000	21,600	1.9	23,200	23,200	—
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	330	—	630	180	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Nov. '84 (f)	Nov. '83	Percent Change	Oct. '84 (p)	Sept. '84 (r)	Aug. '84	July '84	June '84	May '84	Apr. '84	Mar. '84
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**734.5**	694.9	5.7	730.1	719.6	709.3	701.4	696.1	696.7	701.6	708.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**688.3**	641.3	7.3	684.1	674.7	664.1	656.9	654.6	651.1	654.9	658.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**46.2**	53.6	—13.8	45.9	44.9	45.2	44.5	41.5	45.6	46.7	49.4
Unemployment Rate	**6.3**	7.7	—	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.7	7.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	**606.7**	581.6	4.3	604.6	602.7	599.7	597.4	597.2	593.5	592.6	592.1
Mining	**12.3**	14.6	—15.8	11.7	12.4	12.5	12.1	13.8	13.8	13.8	14.1
Contract Construction	**34.4**	30.7	12.1	34.2	34.2	33.3	33.1	33.0	32.9	33.2	33.2
Manufacturing	**95.5**	89.3	6.9	95.4	95.2	95.0	94.5	94.2	94.0	93.7	93.0
Durable Goods	**68.2**	61.9	10.2	68.2	68.2	68.0	67.4	67.0	66.8	66.3	65.3
Nondurable Goods	**27.3**	27.4	—0.4	27.2	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.4	27.7
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**36.8**	37.0	—0.5	36.5	36.3	36.3	36.0	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.4
Trade	**143.3**	135.8	5.5	143.7	143.3	142.5	143.0	141.3	139.8	139.7	138.2
Wholesale	**37.0**	34.5	7.2	37.0	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.1	36.1	36.0	34.5
Retail	**106.3**	101.3	4.9	106.7	106.7	105.8	106.4	105.2	103.7	103.7	103.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**30.6**	28.7	6.6	30.5	30.2	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.7	29.3	29.1
Services	**120.8**	114.6	5.4	120.0	119.8	118.5	118.5	117.9	116.8	116.3	118.3
Government	**133.0**	130.9	1.6	132.7	131.3	131.8	130.4	131.3	130.4	130.3	129.8
Federal	**37.7**	37.5	0.5	37.7	37.5	37.2	37.1	37.1	37.3	37.2	37.1
State	**35.4**	35.1	0.9	35.3	35.1	35.3	35.1	35.6	34.6	34.6	34.6
Local	**59.9**	58.3	2.7	59.7	58.7	59.3	58.2	58.6	58.5	58.5	58.1

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[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH, OCTOBER 1984
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Oct. 1984(p)	% Change from Oct. '83	Percent Distribution	Oct. 1984(p)	% Change from Oct. '83	Percent Distribution	Oct. 1984(p)	Percent of Industry
TOTAL	**357.7**	4.6	100.0	**252.9**	5.3	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**11.1**	—15.9	3.1	**0.7**	—30.0	0.3	**9.6**	81.4
Contract Construction	**34.4**	12.4	9.6	**3.0**	25.0	1.2	**30.7**	82.1
Manufacturing	**66.1**	7.5	18.5	**29.9**	7.6	11.8	**62.1**	64.7
Durable Goods	**49.9**	9.4	14.0	**18.6**	12.7	7.4	**44.0**	64.2
Nondurable Goods	**16.2**	1.9	4.5	**11.3**	0.9	4.4	**18.1**	65.8
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util	**25.9**	—0.8	7.2	**10.8**	—0.9	4.3	**25.7**	70.0
Total Trade	**77.2**	4.5	21.6	**67.3**	10.1	26.6	**128.9**	89.2
Wholesale Trade	**27.8**	6.1	7.8	**9.3**	10.7	3.7	**31.5**	84.9
Retail Trade	**49.4**	3.6	13.8	**58.0**	10.1	22.9	**97.4**	90.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**12.5**	0.8	3.5	**17.9**	10.5	7.1	**24.1**	79.3
Services	**59.6**	10.4	16.7	**61.5**	0.2	24.3	**92.3**	76.2
Total Government	**70.9**	0.9	19.8	**61.8**	3.9	24.4	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**24.5**	4.3	6.8	**12.6**	—6.0	5.0	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.8**	0.0	4.4	**6.7**	6.3	2.6	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.7**	14.3	2.4	**5.9**	—16.9	2.4	**NA**	NA
State Government	**16.0**	—5.3	4.5	**19.9**	9.3	7.9	**NA**	NA
State Education	**9.8**	—12.5	2.7	**10.2**	21.4	4.0	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.2**	10.5	1.8	**9.7**	—2.0	3.9	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**30.3**	1.7	8.5	**29.4**	5.4	11.6	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**15.2**	—2.6	4.3	**22.5**	7.1	8.9	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**15.1**	7.0	4.2	**6.9**	—1.4	2.7	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Nov. '84(f)	Nov. '83	% Chg.	Oct. '84(p)	Sept.'84(r)	Nov. '84(f)	Nov. '83	% Chg.	Oct.'84(p)	Sept.'84(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**483,000**	456,600	5.8	480,600	476,500	**94,500**	89,000	6.2	94,100	93,800
Employed	**456,700**	424,900	7.5	454,600	451,700	**88,700**	82,700	7.3	88,600	87,800
Unemployed	**26,300**	31,700	—17.0	25,900	24,800	**5,800**	6,200	—6.5	5,500	6,000
Percent of Labor Force	**5.4**	6.9	—	5.4	5.2	**6.1**	7.0	—	5.9	6.4
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**435,700**	415,300	4.9	433,700	432,500	**70,700**	67,900	4.1	70,500	69,700
Mining	**4,300**	6,200	—30.6	4,400	4,500	**100**	100	0.0	100	100
Contract Construction	**25,000**	21,600	15.7	25,400	25,800	**3,500**	3,300	6.1	3,600	3,600
Manufacturing	**64,900**	61,400	5.7	65,000	65,400	**12,500**	11,700	6.8	12,600	12,600
Durable Goods	**47,000**	44,000	6.8	47,200	47,500	**9,300**	8,400	10.7	9,400	9,400
Nondurable Goods	**17,900**	17,400	2.9	17,800	17,900	**3,200**	3,300	—3.0	3,200	3,200
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28,000**	29,300	—4.4	28,100	28,200	**2,300**	2,300	0.0	2,300	2,300
Total Trade	**110,100**	103,500	6.4	107,900	107,700	**14,500**	14,100	2.8	14,300	14,400
Wholesale Trade	**32,500**	30,000	8.3	32,400	32,300	**1,600**	1,700	—5.9	1,600	1,700
Retail Trade	**77,600**	73,500	5.6	75,500	75,500	**12,900**	12,400	4.0	12,700	12,700
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**25,100**	23,500	6.8	25,000	24,900	**2,100**	2,000	5.0	2,100	2,100
Services	**82,800**	77,900	6.3	83,100	82,800	**23,300**	22,300	4.5	23,300	22,700
Total Government	**95,500**	92,000	3.8	94,800	93,200	**12,300**	12,100	1.7	12,200	11,900

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.

[2] Coterminous with Utah County.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Nov.'84(f)	Oct.'84(p)	Sept.'84(r)	Nov.'83	Nov.'84(f)	Nov.'83	% Change	Nov.'84(f)	Nov.'83	% Change
State Total	**6.0**	5.7	5.6	7.4	**733,800**	694,200	5.7	**613,100**	587,500	4.4
Bear River	**5.4**	5.0	4.4	5.9	**49,610**	47,340	4.8	**35,640**	34,980	1.9
Box Elder	**4.4**	5.3	4.3	6.0	**18,960**	18,680	1.5	**13,090**	12,740	2.7
Cache	**6.2**	4.9	4.5	5.9	**29,700**	27,790	6.9	**22,090**	21,810	1.3
Rich	**2.6**	2.5	2.2	3.1	**960**	870	10.3	**460**	440	4.5
Wasatch Front	**5.4**	5.4	5.2	6.9	**483,020**	456,600	5.8	**435,650**	415,340	4.9
North	**4.6**	4.8	4.4	7.4	**150,670**	144,360	4.4	**104,200**	99,140	5.1
Morgan	**2.7**	3.6	3.7	5.8	**2,450**	2,280	7.5	**950**	910	4.4
Weber	**5.7**	2.3	2.1	2.6	**74,410**	71,810	3.6	**53,880**	51,030	5.6
Davis	**3.7**	6.0	5.2	9.1	**73,810**	70,270	5.0	**49,370**	47,200	4.6
South	**5.8**	5.7	5.6	6.7	**332,350**	312,250	6.4	**331,450**	316,200	4.8
Salt Lake	**5.9**	5.7	5.6	6.7	**319,110**	299,600	6.5	**321,510**	306,620	4.9
Tooele	**4.6**	4.9	4.6	7.0	**13,240**	12,640	4.7	**9,940**	9,570	3.9
Mountainlands	**6.4**	6.2	6.5	7.6	**106,020**	99,360	6.7	**77,930**	74,750	4.3
Summit	**7.1**	7.7	6.7	11.2	**8,620**	7,450	15.7	**5,230**	4,820	8.5
Utah	**6.1**	5.9	6.4	7.0	**94,470**	88,960	6.2	**70,680**	67,920	4.1
Wasatch	**12.8**	11.3	10.2	16.6	**2,930**	2,950	—0.7	**2,020**	2,010	0.5
Central	**8.2**	7.1	6.0	7.1	**27,240**	24,580	10.8	**16,480**	15,580	5.8
Juab	**18.0**	15.1	14.7	14.1	**2,260**	2,080	8.7	**1,540**	1,530	0.7
Millard	**6.5**	6.2	4.9	6.2	**7,910**	7,170	10.3	**4,650**	4,150	12.0
Piute	**13.5**	11.8	9.8	4.6	**440**	420	4.8	**190**	200	—5.0
Sanpete	**8.9**	6.8	6.6	7.5	**7,150**	6,480	10.3	**4,320**	4,220	2.4
Sevier	**6.0**	6.1	4.2	5.7	**8,490**	7,650	11.0	**5,330**	5,010	6.4
Wayne	**10.4**	5.0	4.7	9.4	**1,000**	780	28.2	**450**	480	—6.3
Southwestern	**6.9**	6.2	6.1	8.9	**26,460**	23,960	10.4	**17,960**	16,930	6.1
Beaver	**4.9**	6.0	4.8	14.2	**2,120**	2,110	0.5	**1,260**	1,230	2.4
Garfield	**11.7**	5.9	6.5	15.5	**1,840**	1,740	5.7	**1,340**	1,310	2.3
Iron	**7.4**	6.5	6.3	7.4	**8,940**	8,050	11.1	**6,520**	6,240	4.5
Kane	**11.4**	6.6	5.0	11.1	**1,630**	1,590	2.5	**950**	920	3.3
Washington	**5.6**	6.0	6.4	7.5	**11,920**	10,480	13.7	**7,890**	7,220	9.3
Uintah Basin	**7.6**	6.6	6.2	10.1	**18,740**	18,340	2.2	**13,090**	12,680	3.2
Daggett	**1.1**	2.1	1.9	11.6	**360**	340	5.9	**240**	240	0.0
Duchesne	**8.6**	7.3	7.0	11.2	**7,110**	6,850	3.8	**4,500**	4,400	2.3
Uintah	**7.2**	6.4	5.9	9.5	**11,270**	11,150	1.1	**8,350**	8,050	3.7
Southeastern	**10.8**	9.9	9.5	14.2	**22,690**	24,030	—5.6	**16,430**	17,240	—4.7
Carbon	**10.1**	9.6	9.4	16.0	**9,800**	10,510	—6.8	**7,470**	7,590	—1.6
Emery	**10.0**	9.4	9.5	13.1	**5,950**	6,380	—6.7	**4,000**	4,210	—5.0
Grand	**16.9**	13.2	11.8	14.6	**2,940**	3,590	—18.1	**2,080**	2,440	—14.8
San Juan	**8.9**	8.4	7.9	10.7	**4,000**	3,550	12.7	**2,880**	3,000	—4.0

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1984	Sept.(r) 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct.(p) 1984	Sept.(r) 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct.(p) 1984	Sept.(r) 1984	Oct. 1983
MINING	$504.61	$492.33	$523.00	41.6	39.8	40.7	$12.13	$12.37	$12.83
CONSTRUCTION	502.83	497.94	503.35	39.1	38.6	40.3	12.86	12.90	12.49
MANUFACTURING	359.88	356.51	350.10	40.3	39.7	40.9	8.93	8.98	8.56
Durable Goods	358.90	356.25	356.51	40.6	40.3	41.6	8.84	8.84	8.57
Nondurable Goods	359.99	355.47	333.52	39.3	38.1	39.1	9.16	9.33	8.53
TRANS, COMM, PUB. UTIL.,	468.46	443.14	450.93	39.3	38.5	39.8	11.92	11.51	11.33
TRADE	232.56	236.52	224.44	31.3	32.4	31.7	7.42	7.30	7.08
Wholesale Trade	371.68	379.26	367.10	36.8	38.7	38.2	10.10	9.80	9.61
Retail Trade	176.35	180.00	168.20	29.1	30.0	29.1	6.06	6.00	5.78
AVERAGE	370.58	366.38	364.13	37.5	37.3	38.0	9.62	8.58	9.42

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1984	Sept. (r) 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. (p) 1984	Sept. (r) 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. (p) 1984	Sept. (r) 1984	Oct. 1983
MINING	$527.03	$523.31	$535.35	44.4	43.5	43.0	$11.87	$12.03	$12.45
Metal Mining	505.76	460.22	530.75	37.8	34.5	40.3	13.00	13.34	10.17
Bituminous Coal Mining	601.39	637.05	550.53	37.1	41.1	36.8	16.21	15.50	14.96
CONSTRUCTION	481.73	482.85	460.77	38.6	37.9	37.4	12.48	12.74	12.32
MANUFACTURING	359.10	358.20	351.75	39.9	39.8	40.2	9.00	9.00	8.75
Durable Goods	377.80	377.65	368.81	41.2	41.5	41.3	9.17	9.10	8.93
Primary Metal Industries	544.86	596.82	546.72	39.8	42.0	40.8	13.69	14.21	13.40
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	358.70	359.55	335.23	42.5	42.4	39.3	8.44	8.48	8.53
Transportation Equipment	471.74	433.16	467.35	41.2	39.2	43.8	11.45	11.05	10.67
Nondurable Goods	314.64	313.05	314.87	36.8	35.9	37.8	8.55	8.72	8.38
Food & Kindred Products	314.42	305.52	324.79	39.7	38.0	39.9	7.92	8.04	8.14
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	568.96	551.67	521.16	43.8	42.6	43.0	12.79	12.95	12.12
TRANS., COMM., & PUB. UTIL.	471.12	455.13	453.93	37.0	37.0	40.1	12.08	11.67	11.22
TRADE	222.35	225.23	217.92	30.5	31.5	31.4	7.29	7.15	6.94
Wholesale Trade	361.00	267.63	368.78	36.0	37.9	39.4	10.03	9.70	9.36
Retail Trade	177.37	177.95	170.51	28.7	29.5	28.9	6.18	6.10	5.90
Food Stores	226.67	232.86	211.97	29.4	30.4	27.6	7.71	7.66	7.60
Other Retail	170.22	172.20	163.86	28.7	30.0	28.9	5.89	5.74	5.67
AVERAGE	386.38	387.29	356.73	32.4	37.5	37.2	10.22	10.17	9.75

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Nov. '84	Preliminary Oct. '84	Final Sept. '84	Final Nov. '83	Final Oct. '83
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	9,400	10,108	8,384	8,860	9,805
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	5,500	5,915	6,541	4,358	5,124
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	14,901	16,025	14,925	13,218	14,929
Number of New Applications for Jobs	8,634	9,284	6,541	7,830	8,617
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,589	6,010	6,688	7,512	7,818
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,875	1,784	1,608	2,104	1,468
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	12,287	10,577	10,357	12,358	12,320
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.27	1.96	1.99	2.33	2.33
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,250,000	$5,180,786	$4,099,880	$5,544,454	$4,698,373

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

	Index					Percent Change				
Item	Oct. '84	Sept. '84	Aug. '84	July '84	Oct. '83	From Last Month	Oct. '83 to Oct. '84	Sept. '83 to Sept. '84	Aug. '83 to Aug. '84	July '83 to July '84
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**315.3**	314.5	313.0	311.7	302.6	**0.3**	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
Food and Beverages	**296.6**	296.4	296.9	295.3	285.7	**0.1**	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.7
Food at Home	**293.4**	293.4	294.4	292.5	282.3	**0.0**	3.9	3.9	4.2	3.4
Housing	**341.2**	341.4	339.5	338.1	326.8	**—0.0**	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.2
Rent Residential	**253.8**	252.4	251.1	249.7	240.4	**0.6**	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3
Fuel and Other Util.	**392.4**	397.0	395.5	393.9	374.4	**—1.2**	4.8	5.5	5.4	4.9
Medical Care	**385.5**	383.1	381.9	380.3	362.9	**0.8**	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3
Apparel and Upkeep	**205.7**	204.2	200.1	196.6	200.7	**0.7**	2.5	1.9	1.4	0.8
Transportation	**315.5**	313.7	312.9	312.9	305.0	**0.6**	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.2
Gasoline	**370.3**	367.8	365.9	369.8	382.4	**0.7**	—3.2	—5.0	—6.1	—5.0
Energy[2]	**426.7**	429.0	427.3	428.3	425.1	**—0.5**	0.4	—0.1	—0.6	—0.4
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**309.4**	309.5	310.9	312.0	306.0	**—0.0**	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.9
Finished Goods	**291.6**	289.8	291.8	292.6	286.6	**—0.6**	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.4
Intermediate Materials	**319.9**	320.3	321.1	321.7	316.2	**—0.1**	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.8
Crude Materials	**320.0**	326.7	329.3	334.5	329.2	**—2.1**	—2.8	—0.4	0.7	4.5

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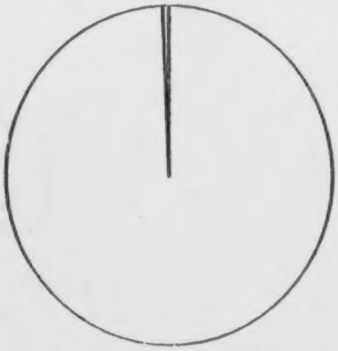
[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

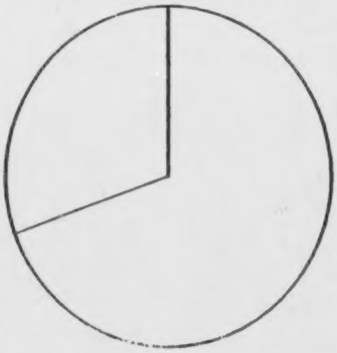
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ITEM OF ECONOMIC INTEREST

Small Firms (Less Than 250 Employees)
Account for 99.4% of all Utah Employers



Small Firms (Less Than 250 Employees)
Employ 70% of all Utah Workers



REPORTING UNITS AND EMPLOYMENT BY FIRM SIZE, FIRST QUARTER 1984

Firm Size (No. of Employees)	Reporting Units		Average Employment	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	9,778	53.9	35,888	6.2
5-9	7,234	19.7	46,824	8.1
10-19	4,494	12.2	59,351	10.2
20-49	3,262	8.9	98,356	16.9
50-99	1,130	3.1	76,525	13.2
100-249	587	1.6	86,749	14.9
Total Small Firms	36,485	99.4	403,693	69.5
250-499	136	0.4	46,086	7.9
500-999	51	0.1	34,486	5.9
1,000 +	37	0.1	96,732	16.7
Total Large Firms	224	0.6	177,304	30.5
TOTAL ALL FIRMS	36,709	100.0	580,997	100.0

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, December 1984

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138 West 990 South 84302
723-5261

CEDAR CITY
106 East 2nd North
P.O. Box 869 84720
586-6585

CLEARFIELD
1579 South State
P.O. Box 835 84015
773-8380

DELTA
520 East Topaz Blvd.
Suite 109
P.O. Box 549 84624
864-4545

EPHRAIM
390 North Main
P.O. Box 721 84627
283-4018

FILLMORE
Millard County Courthouse
P.O. Box 847 84631
743-5451

HEBER
90 N. Valley Square
Shopping Center, Suite 4
P.O. Box 158 84032
654-0360

KANAB
100 West Center Street
P.O. Box 1268 84741
644-5888

LOGAN
446 North 1st West
P.O. Box 307 84321
752-5381

MOAB
91 East Uranium Avenue
P.O. Box 580 84532
259-7124

NEPHI
Juab County Complex
P.O. Box 115 84648
623-0801

OGDEN
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P.O. Box 9820 84409
399-2151

PANGUITCH
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676-8893

PRICE
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SALT LAKE CITY
1234 South Main Street
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P.O. Box 70 84770
673-3588

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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A. Barclay Gardner, Administrator

Richard J. Arnold, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Ray L. Sargent, Economist

Kent Rimmasch, Labor Market Economist

CONGRESSIONAL INF SERV 2
S R I 029850
SUITE 800
4520 EAST-WEST HWY
WASHINGTON DC 20014

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

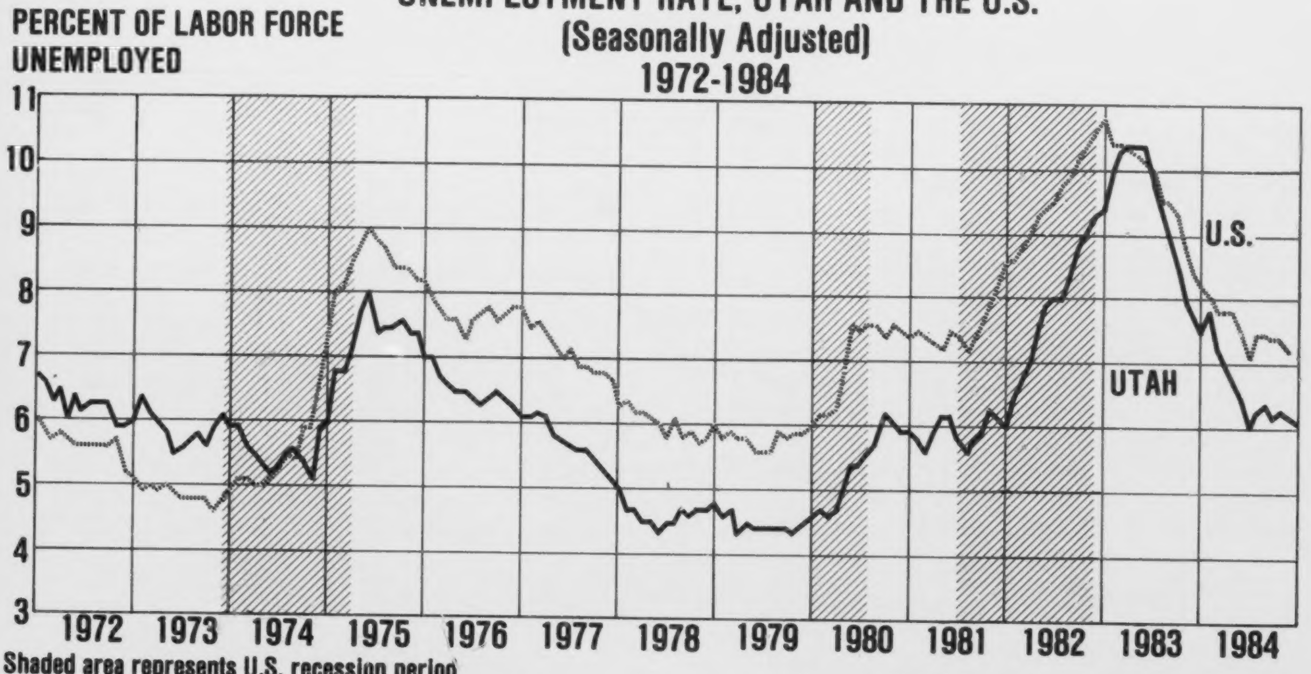
DECEMBER 1984 published January 1985

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN 1984

Overall, 1984 was a lucrative year for Utah's labor market. The state's nonfarm industries generated 27,000 new jobs during the year. Building activity in both residential and nonresidential construction picked up markedly. Most manufacturing sectors showed strong growth, especially those closely connected to defense, construction, and electronics. Services and retail trade industries were other big job producers in Utah's business environment.

There were exceptions to the good economic news, however, in 1984. Mining suffered another series of setbacks; i.e., the massive layoff in the copper industry in July, and most recently the tragic Wilberg coal mine fire in December. The steel industry has also remained at lower employment levels throughout the year. Both state and national economies slid into an economic lull during the second half of 1984, with sharp reductions in employment and unemployment improvements. But for the most part, economic performance in 1984 was very respectable. This respectability should continue well into 1985, as more good economic signals than bad have surfaced in recent months.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1972-1984



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

LEADING INDICATORS UP SHARPLY

One of the more promising indications of renewed economic vigor was a sharp rise in the Commerce Department's index of leading indicators. The index jumped 1.3 percent during November, with nine of the eleven indicators improving. This broad-based improvement is good news indeed for a sluggish economy, portending stronger economic performance in coming months.

Expanding building permit counts provided much of the impetus for the increasing index. Utah building permits also showed a sharp rise in November, with nearly 400 more (seasonally adjusted increase) than in October. Additionally, average weekly hours in manufacturing in the U.S. and Utah both rose in November.

Another favorable national economic sign was factory orders, leaping 4.3 percent in November. A doubling in defense orders (an important Utah industry) caused much of its increase, but significant gains were also registered in many nondefense sectors. Certainly, not all of the recent national economic indicators were positive. Gigantic trade and U.S. budget deficits remain economic handicaps. Christmas retail sales for many business establishments did not meet expectations. Overall, though, most national economic indicators point to more business growth in 1985. Utah should share in this growth.

NOT MUCH CHANGE

Utah's unemployment situation changed very little in December. The seasonally adjusted jobless rate did drop to 6.1 percent from November's revised rate of 6.2 percent. Seasonally adjusted unemployed, however, only declined by 100. Recent layoffs of 350 in coal mining and 100 in copper mining may exert some upward pressures on the rate in January.

Despite the flattening of the trend in the state's jobless rate in recent months, unemployment remains much lower than a year ago. December 1984's rate of 6.1 percent was considerably lower than December 1983's 7.5 percent. Most of Utah's counties also experienced the same situation. Only six counties (Box Elder, Morgan, Juab, Millard, Piute, and Grand) displayed higher jobless rates in December 1984 compared to December 1983. Some very high unemployment levels, though, still exist in the state. Juab (21.9 percent), Garfield (17.7 percent), Grand (17.5 percent), Piute (15.4 percent), and Wasatch (15.4 percent) top this list.

27,000 IN 1984

The 27,400 new jobs created by the state's nonfarm employers during 1984, were highlighted by impressive employment gains in trade (8,200), services (6,700), manufacturing (6,300), and construction (4,300). Job growth in 1984 could have surpassed 30,000, but for the loss of 2,100 in mining and 800 in transportation, communication, and public utilities, which pulled down the overall increase.

Most local areas in the state showed improvement in employment. The biggest percentage job increase in 1984 occurred in Millard County, resulting from increasing activity at the Intermountain Power Project. Other county job increases were not as large, but still very good. Only four counties saw jobs leave their areas. Grand County in December 1984 had 380 less than in December 1983, Emery — 210 less, San Juan — 120 less, and Juab — 100 fewer jobs this year. These decreases are quite significant considering the size of their respective labor forces.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Dec. 1984(f)	Dec. 1983	% Change	Nov. 1984(p)	Nov. 1983	% Change	Oct. 1984(r)	Oct. 1983	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**741,000**	692,500	7.0	738,300	694,200	6.4	734,100	697,000	5.3
Employed	**694,600**	639,700	8.6	695,100	643,000	8.1	691,900	645,800	7.1
Unemployed	**46,300**	52,800	—12.3	43,200	51,200	—15.6	42,300	51,300	—17.5
Percent of Labor Force	**6.3**	7.6	—	5.9	7.4	—	5.8	7.4	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.1**	7.5	—	6.2	7.7	—	6.3	7.9	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

	Dec. 1984(f)	Dec. 1983	% Change	Nov. 1984(p)	Nov. 1983	% Change	Oct. 1984(r)	Oct. 1983	% Change
Total	**615,700**	588,300	4.7	614,700	587,600	4.6	611,200	583,300	4.8
Mining	**12,500**	14,600	—14.4	12,500	14,600	—14.4	11,900	14,500	—17.9
Metal Mining	**3,400**	5,600	—39.3	3,400	5,600	—39.3	3,400	5,600	—39.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2,900**	3,000	—3.3	2,900	3,000	—3.3	2,200	2,900	—24.1
Other Mining & Quarrying	**6,200**	6,100	1.6	6,200	6,000	3.3	6,300	5,900	6.8
Contract Construction	**34,500**	30,200	14.2	36,300	32,700	11.0	37,200	33,400	11.4
Manufacturing	**96,700**	90,400	7.0	96,500	90,100	7.1	96,200	89,700	7.2
Durable Goods	**69,000**	62,900	9.7	68,700	62,400	10.1	68,600	62,400	9.9
Primary Metals	**5,200**	5,800	—10.3	5,200	5,700	—8.7	5,300	5,700	—7.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**21,400**	19,700	8.6	21,300	19,500	9.2	21,200	19,500	8.7
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**10,300**	8,800	17.0	10,200	8,700	17.2	10,100	8,600	17.4
Transportation Equipment	**14,600**	11,900	22.7	14,400	11,600	24.1	14,300	11,500	24.3
Other Durable Goods	**17,500**	16,600	5.4	17,600	17,000	3.5	17,700	17,000	4.1
Non-Durable Goods	**27,700**	27,500	0.7	27,800	27,700	0.4	27,600	27,400	0.7
Food & Kindred Products	**8,900**	8,900	—	9,000	9,000	—	9,000	9,000	—
Textile & Apparel Products	**6,300**	6,600	—4.5	6,300	6,600	—4.5	6,400	6,400	—
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3,700**	3,500	5.7	3,700	3,600	2.8	3,600	3,600	—
Other Non-Durable Goods	**8,800**	8,500	3.5	8,800	8,400	4.8	8,600	8,300	3.6
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**36,300**	37,100	—2.2	36,300	37,000	—1.9	36,400	36,900	—1.4
Railroad Transportation	**4,000**	4,000	—	4,000	4,000	—	3,900	4,000	—2.5
Other Transportation	**16,200**	16,200	—	16,300	16,100	1.2	16,500	16,100	2.5
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**16,100**	16,800	—4.2	16,000	16,800	—4.8	16,000	16,700	—4.2
Trade	**149,800**	141,600	5.8	147,600	138,800	6.4	144,900	135,100	7.3
Wholesale Trade	**37,200**	34,900	6.6	37,000	34,600	6.9	37,000	34,500	7.2
Retail Trade	**112,600**	106,700	5.5	110,600	104,200	6.2	107,900	100,600	7.3
Building Materials	**5,800**	5,100	13.7	5,800	5,100	13.7	5,700	5,100	11.8
Food Stores	**18,800**	17,400	8.0	18,500	17,100	8.2	18,200	16,600	9.6
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**12,800**	11,600	10.3	12,800	11,800	8.5	12,800	11,900	7.6
Eating & Drinking Places	**33,200**	31,100	6.8	32,900	31,100	5.8	33,000	31,100	6.1
Other Retail	**41,700**	41,600	0.2	40,700	39,000	4.4	38,100	35,900	6.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**30,600**	28,700	6.6	30,500	28,600	6.6	30,300	28,400	6.7
Services	**122,500**	115,800	5.8	121,600	114,400	6.3	121,600	115,000	5.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9,100**	8,700	4.6	8,800	8,300	6.0	9,300	8,600	8.1
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**39,700**	36,600	8.5	39,000	35,300	10.5	38,900	35,700	9.0
Medical & Other Health Services	**32,100**	31,100	3.2	32,000	31,000	3.2	31,700	30,900	2.6
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**29,900**	29,100	2.7	30,000	29,400	2.0	29,900	29,100	2.7
Other Services	**11,700**	10,500	11.4	11,800	10,500	12.4	11,800	10,600	11.3
Government	**132,800**	129,900	2.2	133,300	131,400	1.4	132,700	130,400	1.8
Federal Government	**36,800**	36,300	1.4	36,800	36,600	0.5	37,200	36,700	1.4
U.S. Federal Defense	**22,500**	22,300	0.9	22,500	22,200	1.4	22,500	22,000	2.3
Other Federal Government	**14,300**	14,000	2.1	14,300	14,400	—0.7	14,700	14,700	—
State Government	**36,000**	35,000	2.9	36,300	36,000	0.8	35,800	35,400	1.1
State Education	**20,000**	19,500	2.6	20,300	20,500	—1.0	19,800	19,800	—
Other State Government	**16,000**	15,500	3.2	16,000	15,600	2.6	15,900	15,600	1.9
Local Government	**60,000**	58,500	2.6	60,200	58,700	2.6	59,800	58,300	2.6
Local Education	**38,400**	37,400	2.7	38,400	37,500	2.4	37,700	36,700	2.7
Other Local Government	**21,600**	21,100	2.4	21,800	21,200	2.8	22,100	21,600	2.3
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	330	—	630	180	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Dec. '84 (f)	Dec. '83	Percent Change	Nov. '84 (p)	Oct. '84 (r)	Sept. '84	Aug. '84	July '84	June '84	May '84	Apr. '84
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**741.0**	692.6	7.0	739.0	731.3	719.6	709.3	701.4	696.1	696.7	701.6
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**695.5**	640.6	8.6	693.4	685.3	674.7	664.1	656.9	654.6	651.1	654.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**45.5**	51.9	—12.3	45.6	46.1	44.9	45.2	44.5	41.5	45.6	46.7
Unemployment Rate	**6.1**	7.5	—	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	**609.8**	582.7	4.7	608.2	606.0	602.7	599.7	597.4	597.2	593.5	592.6
Mining	**12.5**	14.6	—14.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.1	13.8	13.8	13.8
Contract Construction	**34.8**	30.5	14.1	34.1	34.1	34.2	33.3	33.1	33.0	32.9	33.2
Manufacturing	**96.1**	89.7	7.1	95.7	95.6	95.2	95.0	94.5	94.2	94.0	93.7
Durable Goods	**68.7**	62.4	10.1	68.1	68.3	68.2	68.0	67.4	67.0	66.8	66.3
Nondurable Goods	**27.4**	27.3	0.4	27.6	27.3	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.4
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**36.4**	37.1	—1.9	36.4	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.0	36.1	36.1	36.3
Trade	**143.7**	135.8	5.8	144.3	144.0	143.3	142.5	143.0	141.3	139.8	139.7
Wholesale	**36.9**	34.6	6.6	36.8	36.9	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.1	36.1	36.0
Retail	**106.8**	101.2	5.5	107.5	107.1	106.7	105.8	106.4	105.2	103.7	103.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**30.5**	28.7	6.3	30.6	30.4	30.2	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.7	29.3
Services	**122.4**	115.7	5.8	121.8	120.5	119.8	118.5	118.5	117.9	116.8	116.3
Government	**133.4**	130.6	2.1	132.8	132.8	131.3	131.8	130.4	131.3	130.4	130.3
Federal	**37.9**	37.4	1.3	37.7	37.8	37.5	37.2	37.1	37.1	37.3	37.2
State	**35.6**	34.7	2.6	35.3	35.2	35.1	35.3	35.1	35.6	34.6	34.6
Local	**59.9**	58.5	2.4	59.8	59.8	58.7	59.3	58.2	58.6	58.5	58.5

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[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH, NOVEMBER 1984
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Nov. 1984(p)	% Change from Nov. '83	Percent Distribution	Nov. 1984(p)	% Change from Nov. '83	Percent Distribution	Nov. 1984(p)	Percent of Industry
TOTAL	**357.3**	4.0	100.0	**257.4**	5.5	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**11.7**	—14.6	3.3	**0.8**	—11.1	0.3	**10.4**	83.2
Contract Construction	**33.3**	10.3	9.3	**3.0**	20.0	1.2	**29.5**	81.3
Manufacturing	**66.4**	7.8	18.6	**30.1**	5.6	11.7	**62.3**	64.6
Durable Goods	**50.1**	10.4	14.0	**18.6**	9.4	7.2	**44.1**	64.2
Nondurable Goods	**16.3**	0.6	4.6	**11.5**	0.0	4.5	**18.2**	65.5
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**25.6**	—1.5	7.2	**10.7**	—2.7	4.2	**25.5**	70.2
Total Trade	**78.8**	4.6	22.1	**68.8**	8.3	26.7	**130.9**	88.7
Wholesale Trade	**27.6**	5.7	7.7	**9.4**	10.6	3.7	**31.3**	84.6
Retail Trade	**51.2**	4.1	14.4	**59.4**	7.8	23.0	**99.6**	90.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**12.4**	18.1	3.5	**18.1**	0.0	7.0	**24.2**	79.3
Services	**59.3**	14.0	16.6	**62.3**	—0.2	24.2	**91.0**	74.8
Total Government	**69.7**	—0.1	19.5	**63.6**	3.2	24.7	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**23.4**	0.9	6.5	**13.4**	17.5	5.2	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.6**	—1.3	4.4	**6.9**	—2.8	2.7	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**7.8**	5.4	2.1	**6.5**	—7.1	2.5	**NA**	NA
State Government	**16.3**	—6.3	4.6	**20.0**	7.5	7.8	**NA**	NA
State Education	**10.1**	—14.4	2.8	**10.2**	17.2	4.0	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.2**	10.7	1.8	**9.8**	0.0	3.8	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**30.0**	0.0	8.4	**30.2**	5.2	11.7	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**15.2**	—4.4	4.3	**23.2**	7.4	9.0	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**14.8**	5.0	4.1	**7.0**	—1.4	2.7	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Dec. '84(f)	Dec. '83	% Chg.	Nov. '84(p)	Oct.'84(r)	Dec. '84(f)	Dec. '83	% Chg.	Nov.'84(p)	Oct.'84(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**491,200**	455,900	7.7	488,100	482,000	**94,600**	88,500	6.9	94,300	93,900
Employed	**463,000**	424,200	9.1	461,900	455,900	**88,300**	81,700	8.1	88,600	88,400
Unemployed	**28,200**	31,700	—11.0	26,200	26,000	**6,400**	6,800	—5.9	5,700	5,500
Percent of Labor Force	**5.7**	7.0	—	5.4	5.4	**6.7**	7.7	—	6.1	5.9
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**438,400**	417,400	5.0	436,800	434,700	**70,700**	67,500	4.7	70,700	70,500
Mining	**4,400**	6,300	—30.2	4,400	4,400	**100**	100	0.0	100	100
Contract Construction	**23,400**	20,100	16.4	24,800	25,300	**3,200**	2,900	10.3	3,500	3,600
Manufacturing	**65,300**	61,600	6.0	65,300	65,100	**12,500**	11,800	5.9	12,500	12,600
Durable Goods	**47,500**	44,300	7.2	47,400	47,200	**9,200**	8,500	8.2	9,300	9,400
Nondurable Goods	**17,800**	17,300	2.9	17,900	17,800	**3,300**	3,300	0.0	3,200	3,200
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28,000**	29,400	—4.8	27,900	28,000	**2,300**	2,300	0.0	2,300	2,300
Total Trade	**112,100**	105,900	5.9	110,000	108,000	**14,800**	14,200	4.2	14,500	14,300
Wholesale Trade	**32,500**	30,200	7.6	32,400	32,400	**1,600**	1,700	—5.9	1,600	1,600
Retail Trade	**79,600**	75,700	5.2	77,600	75,600	**13,200**	12,500	5.6	12,900	12,700
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**25,300**	23,600	7.2	25,200	25,000	**2,100**	2,000	5.0	2,200	2,100
Services	**83,900**	79,000	6.2	83,100	83,000	**23,300**	22,100	5.4	23,300	23,300
Total Government	**96,000**	91,600	4.8	96,100	95,900	**12,400**	12,100	2.5	12,300	12,200

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.
[2] Coterminous with Utah County.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Dec.'84(f)	Nov.'84(p)	Oct.'84(r)	Dec.'83	Dec.'84(f)	Dec.'83	% Change	Dec.'84(f)	Dec.'83	% Change
State Total	**6.3**	5.9	5.8	7.6	**741,000**	692,500	7.0	**615,700**	588,200	4.7
Bear River	**6.0**	5.4	5.0	7.3	**49,520**	47,140	5.0	**35,680**	34,380	3.8
Box Elder	**6.7**	4.5	5.3	6.0	**19,440**	18,510	5.0	**13,240**	12,730	4.0
Cache	**5.6**	6.1	4.9	8.2	**29,220**	27,800	5.1	**22,030**	21,250	3.7
Rich	**2.5**	2.4	2.5	3.1	**850**	830	2.4	**410**	390	5.1
Wasatch Front	**5.7**	5.4	5.4	7.0	**491,200**	455,940	7.7	**438,370**	417,450	4.8
North	**5.0**	5.1	4.8	7.7	**153,320**	144,600	6.0	**104,680**	99,330	5.4
Morgan	**3.6**	2.4	2.3	2.7	**2,510**	2,280	10.1	**940**	910	3.3
Weber	**6.0**	6.3	6.0	9.4	**75,650**	71,960	5.1	**54,100**	51,110	5.9
Davis	**4.1**	3.9	3.6	6.1	**75,160**	70,360	6.8	**49,640**	47,300	4.9
South	**6.1**	5.5	5.7	6.6	**337,880**	311,340	8.5	**333,690**	318,120	4.9
Salt Lake	**6.1**	5.5	5.7	6.6	**324,430**	298,820	8.6	**323,700**	308,630	4.9
Tooele	**4.8**	4.7	4.9	6.3	**13,450**	12,520	7.4	**9,990**	9,500	5.2
Mountainlands	**6.8**	6.3	6.2	8.0	**107,090**	99,610	7.5	**78,650**	75,250	4.5
Summit	**4.9**	6.7	7.7	7.8	**9,500**	8,330	14.0	**5,960**	5,790	2.9
Utah	**6.7**	6.1	5.9	7.7	**94,640**	88,480	7.0	**70,700**	67,490	4.8
Wasatch	**15.4**	12.2	11.2	18.1	**2,950**	2,800	5.4	**1,990**	1,970	1.0
Central	**8.7**	7.9	7.1	9.0	**26,410**	24,670	7.1	**16,050**	15,100	6.3
Juab	**21.9**	17.1	15.1	15.2	**2,080**	2,050	1.5	**1,370**	1,470	—6.8
Millard	**6.0**	6.3	6.2	5.9	**7,800**	7,410	5.3	**4,660**	4,120	13.1
Piute	**15.7**	12.6	11.8	10.4	**430**	440	—2.3	**190**	190	0.0
Sanpete	**9.5**	8.6	6.9	11.2	**6,750**	6,500	3.8	**4,100**	3,950	3.8
Sevier	**6.8**	6.0	6.1	7.6	**8,460**	7,490	13.0	**5,320**	4,960	7.3
Wayne	**9.7**	8.8	5.5	15.2	**880**	780	12.8	**410**	400	2.5
Southwestern	**7.0**	6.6	6.3	9.1	**25,880**	23,410	10.6	**17,690**	16,530	7.0
Beaver	**8.1**	5.7	6.1	10.0	**2,120**	1,920	10.4	**1,230**	1,200	2.5
Garfield	**17.7**	11.8	5.9	19.2	**1,740**	1,730	0.6	**1,180**	1,140	3.5
Iron	**6.1**	6.8	6.6	7.3	**8,730**	8,070	8.2	**6,510**	6,180	5.3
Kane	**12.3**	11.6	6.6	13.8	**1,560**	1,550	0.6	**910**	900	1.1
Washington	**5.1**	5.2	6.0	7.9	**11,730**	10,140	15.7	**7,860**	7,120	10.4
Uintah Basin	**6.6**	7.5	6.6	10.0	**18,480**	18,040	2.4	**13,110**	12,630	3.8
Daggett	**1.6**	1.0	2.0	4.6	**310**	280	10.7	**230**	220	4.5
Duchesne	**7.6**	9.0	7.3	10.7	**6,940**	6,670	4.0	**4,480**	4,380	2.3
Uintah	**6.1**	6.9	6.4	9.6	**11,220**	11,090	1.2	**8,400**	8,020	4.7
Southeastern	**11.4**	10.5	9.9	15.0	**22,400**	23,690	—5.4	**16,180**	16,850	—4.0
Carbon	**9.9**	9.7	9.6	16.2	**9,740**	10,360	—6.0	**7,460**	7,420	0.5
Emery	**11.8**	10.7	9.4	13.8	**5,890**	6,270	—6.1	**3,900**	4,110	—5.1
Grand	**17.5**	13.9	13.2	15.1	**2,860**	3,470	—17.6	**2,020**	2,400	—15.8
San Juan	**9.9**	9.4	8.5	13.2	**3,900**	3,580	8.9	**2,800**	2,920	—4.1

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1984	Oct.(r) 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov.(p) 1984	Oct.(r) 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov.(p) 1984	Oct.(r) 1984	Nov. 1983
MINING	$486.20	$504.61	$533.34	39.4	41.6	41.7	$12.34	$12.13	$12.79
CONSTRUCTION	501.17	496.64	471.01	38.7	38.8	38.2	12.95	12.80	12.33
MANUFACTURING	362.79	356.80	354.46	40.4	40.0	41.8	8.98	8.92	8.48
Durable Goods	365.08	358.09	357.85	40.7	40.6	42.5	8.97	8.82	8.42
Nondurable Goods	356.00	352.51	346.06	39.6	38.4	40.1	8.99	9.18	8.63
TRANS, COMM, PUB. UTIL.,	446.60	468.46	437.24	38.7	39.3	38.9	11.54	11.92	11.24
TRADE	234.68	232.67	220.19	31.5	31.4	31.5	7.45	7.41	6.99
Wholesale Trade	381.67	373.43	362.29	37.2	36.9	38.5	10.26	10.12	9.41
Retail Trade	176.95	175.76	165.60	29.2	29.1	28.8	6.06	6.04	5.75
AVERAGE	319.26	320.32	309.36	35.2	35.2	35.6	9.07	9.10	8.69

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1984	Oct. (r) 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. (p) 1984	Oct. (r) 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. (p) 1984	Oct. (r) 1984	Nov. 1983
MINING	$510.94	$530.31	$516.67	42.9	43.9	41.4	$11.91	$12.08	$12.48
Metal Mining	497.14	516.80	546.62	37.1	38.0	41.6	13.40	13.60	13.14
Bituminous Coal Mining	559.83	606.11	538.43	36.4	37.6	35.4	15.38	16.12	15.21
CONSTRUCTION	496.28	493.30	434.37	38.0	38.3	35.2	13.06	12.88	12.34
MANUFACTURING	373.30	360.99	346.68	40.4	39.8	40.5	9.24	9.07	8.56
Durable Goods	397.63	379.45	366.08	41.9	41.2	41.6	9.49	9.21	8.80
Primary Metal Industries	610.58	548.84	539.45	41.2	39.8	39.9	14.82	13.79	13.52
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	367.98	365.91	340.09	43.6	42.4	40.2	8.44	8.63	8.46
Transportation Equipment	479.81	471.74	478.44	40.8	41.2	44.3	11.76	11.45	10.80
Nondurable Goods	313.05	316.46	304.00	36.7	36.5	38.0	8.53	8.67	8.00
Food & Kindred Products	296.31	314.20	324.36	36.9	38.6	40.8	8.03	8.14	7.95
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	563.37	562.03	507.15	44.5	43.3	41.4	12.66	12.98	12.25
TRANS., COMM., & PUB. UTIL	457.02	470.37	436.36	38.6	39.1	39.1	11.84	12.03	11.16
TRADE	222.65	222.46	210.30	30.5	30.6	30.7	7.30	7.27	6.85
Wholesale Trade	370.48	363.09	353.02	36.5	36.2	38.0	10.15	10.03	9.29
Retail Trade	176.18	177.12	166.14	28.6	28.8	28.4	6.16	6.15	5.85
Food Stores	232.85	225.61	209.25	29.7	29.3	27.0	7.84	7.70	7.75
Other Retail	167.91	170.82	162.74	29.1	29.3	28.5	5.77	5.83	5.71
AVERAGE	324.45	324.68	337.75	35.0	35.1	38.6	9.27	9.25	8.75

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Dec. '84	Preliminary Nov. '84	Final Oct. '84	Final Dec. '83	Final Nov. '83
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	9,100	7,921	10,108	7,734	8,860
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	6,400	5,448	5,915	4,358	5,124
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	14,500	13,369	16,023	12,092	13,984
Number of New Applications for Jobs	8,800	7,197	9,284	6,351	7,830
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	7,100	6,310	6,010	6,650	7,512
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,879	1,875	1,784	2,282	2,104
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	15,364	12,287	10,577	16,286	12,358
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.86	2.27	1.96	3.07	2.33
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$6,310,000	$5,219,231	$5,180,786	$6,247,160	$5,544,454

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

			Index				Percent Change			
Item	Nov. '84	Oct. '84	Sept. '84	Aug. '84	Nov. '83	From Last Month	Nov. '83 to Nov. '84	Oct. '83 to Oct. '84	Sept. '83 to Sept. '84	Aug. '83 to Aug. '84
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**315.3**	315.3	314.5	313.0	303.1	**0.0**	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
Food and Beverages	**296.3**	296.6	296.4	296.9	285.3	**—0.1**	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.2
Food at Home	**292.4**	293.4	293.4	294.4	281.4	**—0.3**	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2
Housing	**340.9**	341.2	341.4	339.5	327.0	**—0.1**	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.5
Rent Residential	**254.8**	253.8	252.4	251.1	241.3	**0.4**	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4
Fuel and Other Util.	**387.5**	392.4	397.0	395.5	371.3	**—1.2**	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.4
Medical Care	**387.5**	385.5	383.1	381.9	364.9	**0.5**	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1
Apparel and Upkeep	**205.2**	205.7	204.2	200.1	200.7	**—0.2**	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.4
Transportation	**316.1**	315.5	313.7	312.9	306.3	**0.2**	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5
Gasoline	**369.2**	370.3	367.8	365.9	378.1	**—0.3**	—2.4	—3.2	—5.0	—6.1
Energy[2]	**421.8**	426.7	429.0	427.3	419.9	**—1.1**	0.5	0.4	—0.1	—0.6
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**310.4**	309.4	309.5	310.9	305.5	**0.3**	1.6	1.1	1.4	2.0
Finished Goods	**292.3**	291.6	289.8	291.8	286.3	**0.2**	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.0
Intermediate Materials	**320.5**	319.9	320.3	321.1	316.6	**0.2**	1.6	1.2	1.6	2.3
Crude Materials	**323.7**	320.0	326.7	329.3	330.4	**1.2**	—0.1	—2.8	—0.4	0.7

Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

THE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

This publication includes two unemployment rates (see Table 1); the first is unadjusted, the second is "seasonally adjusted." The easonally adjusted unemployment rate is the one most frequently mentioned and analyzed in Utah and National unemployment press eleases. Why is a seasonally adjusted rate produced, and how?

Seasonality causes sharp movements in employment and unemployment levels at certain times each year: For example, as school djourns each spring, many high school and university students enter the job market, substantially increasing the labor force. Employment n the construction industry normally declines sharply during the winter months due to foul weather. Another common example of easonality is retail trade employment rising during the Christmas buying rush.

Without removing the influence of such seasonality, it is difficult to determine cyclic or nonseasonal movements in labor force data. o, over the years many seasonal adjustment techniques have been developed. Most involved approximating seasonal patterns based on ast experience.

Computer programs have made seasonal adjustment of labor force data a viable technique for removing the regular ups and downs aused by changing seasons, holidays, and the school year. The Bureau of Census X-11 seasonal adjustment program produces a atio-to-moving-average calculation (or seasonal adjustment factor) which measures influence of seasonal changes. The monthly raw data re divided or subtracted by this seasonal adjustment factor to obtain seasonally adjusted data for employment and unemployment. These re added to get a seasonally adjusted labor force figure. The seasonally adjusted unemployment estimate is then divided by the adjusted abor force figure to obtain the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate. This rate can now be analyzed for movements other than seasonal.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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A. Barclay Gardner, Administrator

Richard J. Arnold, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Ray L. Sargent, Economist

Kent Rimmasch, Labor Market Economist

CONGRESSIONAL INF SERV 2
S R I 029850
SUITE 800
4520 EAST-WEST HWY
WASHINGTON DC 20014

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JANUARY 1985 published February 1985

UNEXPECTED JUMP IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate took an unexpected jump to 6.7 percent in January 1985. This is a substantial increase over December 1984's 6.2 percent. Indeed, this is the highest rate since April 1984's 6.7 percent, and the largest monthly hike in two years. With the rate increasing, the seasonally adjusted number of unemployed rose by 4,600 from December to January. Much of the increase, however, resulted from the timing of severe winter weather rather than deteriorating economic conditions.

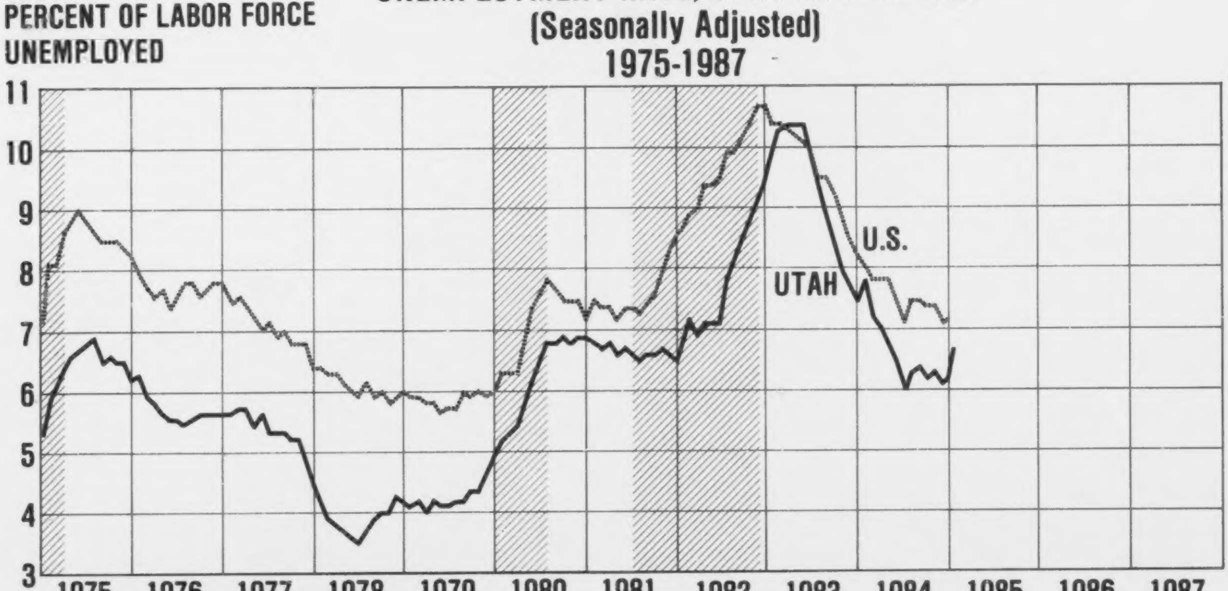
Unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) typically grows from December to January. Harsh weather slows or shuts down many construction and manufacturing operations; retail establishments lay people off because the Christmas buying rush is over; and industries such as mining and transportation may also wind down due to inclement weather.

This year, though, more unemployment occurred between the two months than usually anticipated.

IN THIS ISSUE:

Consumer Price Index (CPI) by Month, 1967 to 1984
ACCRA Cost of Living Indexes, Selected Cities, Third Quarter 1984

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

Relatively mild December weather allowed construction firms to delay winter layoffs until the nastier January weather hit. Some construction workers normally starting their winter unemployment in December waited until January. The same thing happened in those manufacturing sectors supplying the building industry, especially in stone, clay, and glass manufacturing.

STILL SOME WEAK SPOTS

The new year's rise in unemployment, however, did point out some weak spots in Utah's labor market. Many mining industries continue to experience rising unemployment from worsening industry conditions and not just bad weather. For example, many of the layoffs resulting from the Emery County coal mine fire crept into the January unemployment figures. The copper industry also displayed higher joblessness in January. This industry's future appears especially uncertain in view of the breakdown in contract negotiations over wage and benefit concessions between union and management leaders.

The dismal mining situation is particularly devastating for the residents of Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan Counties. These areas have lost many jobs from reduced activity in coal, oil, gas, and uranium mining. Every county showed double-digit jobless rates in January, with Grand County the highest at 23.1 percent. Another county with acute economic problems, though not from mining, is Juab. With a January 1985 unemployment rate of 29.2 percent, one out of every four persons in the Juab labor force can't find work.

GOOD ECONOMIC SIGNS

Despite a few trouble spots in the State's labor market, 1985 is beginning on solid economic footing. Nonfarm jobs in January 1985 were 33,000 above year ago levels. January 1985's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 6.7 percent was considerably below last year's 7.8 percent. Particularly encouraging for the local economy, since its success hinges on national economic performance, was the resurgence in the gross national product with accompanyng low inflation.

National economic activity heated up in fourth quarter 1984 after only a so-so third quarter. The GNP increased at a 3.9 percent annual rate in fourth quarter, substantially bettering the earlier "flash" estimate of 2.8 percent and much higher than third quarter's paltry 1.6 percent. The GNP for 1984 is now estimated to be 6.8 percent above 1983, the largest year-over gain since 1951.

This high rate of growth was achieved without a large increase in inflation. The inflation rate for 1984 was 4.0 percent, a little above 1983 and 1982, but still especially appealing considering the tremendous increase in the nation's goods and services.

The rebounding in the GNP, a continuing low inflation rate, and the current favorable interest rate should all bode well for Utah's labor market in 1985. The State should share in anticipated national economic improvements. True, some trouble spots remain in Utah. But most economic sectors should grow in 1985, allowing the jobless rate to edge downward again, and employment to continue expanding.

# UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4

-U = CPI for all urban consumers. -W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

THIRD QUARTER 1984

Component Index Weights:	**100%**	**17%**	**22%**	**11%**	**13%**	**7%**	**30%**
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**101.5**	**101.7**	**104.7**	**91.1**	**98.2**	**100.1**	**104.8**
Provo-Orem, Utah	**94.6**	**104.1**	**84.4**	**86.5**	**94.8**	**106.7**	**96.7**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	104.5	98.1	113.1	91.0	104.0	119.8	103.3
San Francisco, California	124.8	116.3	171.4	52.3	120.7	173.4	112.4
Los Angeles, California	113.8	93.7	175.1	50.9	100.9	128.0	105.6
Denver, Colorado	109.4	105.7	142.4	74.0	109.5	109.0	100.3
Boise, Idaho	99.7	113.2	88.0	62.7	91.7	123.0	112.1
Billings, Montana	105.7	109.9	129.5	60.6	98.0	116.7	103.2
Reno-Sparks, Nevada	112.5	102.6	133.9	98.1	104.0	118.2	110.0
Albuquerque, New Mexico	103.1	103.1	113.0	75.7	106.3	98.8	105.4
Tacoma, Washington	100.9	103.9	101.2	43.9	98.2	143.9	110.9
Casper, Wyoming	103.3	110.6	97.3	95.3	104.1	107.8	104.9
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	104.2	99.1	108.7	124.8	100.6	100.9	98.6
Indianapolis, Indiana	99.8	97.2	101.6	104.0	110.4	90.8	96.1
Kansas City, Missouri	104.6	103.1	107.1	104.9	107.9	104.7	102.1
New York, New York	140.4	112.7	165.1	204.7	127.1	153.6	117.1
Houston, Texas	109.2	105.8	110.7	124.6	108.9	107.0	105.1
Highest City	141.8	133.5	193.8	140.2	124.6	192.9	117.1
	Anchorage, AK	Anchorage, AK	Boca Raton, FL	Anniston, AL	Portland, OR	Anchorage, AK	New York, NY
Lowest City	85.9	89.4	70.0	43.9	80.2	74.4	89.3
	Pueblo, CO	Albany, GA	Gadsden, AL	Tacoma, WA	Columbus, GA	Clinton, MO	Canton, OH

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Jan. 1985(f)	Jan. 1984	% Change	Dec. 1984(p)	Dec. 1983	% Change	Nov. 1984(r)	Nov. 1983	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**742,000**	700,600	5.9	746,600	692,500	7.8	739,400	694,200	6.5
Employed	**687,000**	640,700	7.2	699,700	639,700	9.4	696,400	643,000	8.3
Unemployed	**55,000**	60,000	—8.3	46,900	52,800	—11.2	43,000	51,200	—16.0
Percent of Labor Force	**7.4**	8.6	—	6.3	7.6	—	5.8	7.4	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.7**	7.8	—	6.2	7.5	—	6.1	7.7	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

	Jan. 1985(f)	Jan. 1984	% Change	Dec. 1984(p)	Dec. 1983	% Change	Nov. 1984(r)	Nov. 1983	% Change
Total	**609,400**	576,300	5.7	618,700	588,300	5.2	616,700	587,600	5.0
Mining	**11,800**	14,200	—16.9	12,300	14,600	—15.8	12,500	14,600	—14.4
Metal Mining	**3,300**	5,500	—40.0	3,400	5,600	—39.3	3,400	5,600	—39.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2,600**	3,000	—13.3	2,900	3,000	—3.3	2,900	3,000	—3.3
Other Mining & Quarrying	**5,900**	5,800	1.7	6,000	6,100	—1.6	6,200	6,000	3.3
Contract Construction	**30,800**	27,000	14.1	34,800	30,200	15.2	36,700	32,700	12.2
Manufacturing	**96,900**	89,300	8.5	97,100	90,400	7.4	96,700	90,100	7.3
Durable Goods	**69,100**	62,500	10.6	69,200	62,900	10.0	68,800	62,400	10.3
Primary Metals	**5,100**	5,800	—12.1	5,200	5,800	—10.3	5,300	5,700	—7.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**21,600**	20,000	8.0	21,500	19,700	9.1	21,300	19,500	9.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**10,400**	8,900	16.9	10,400	8,800	18.2	10,200	8,700	17.2
Transportation Equipment	**14,700**	11,700	25.6	14,600	11,900	22.7	14,400	11,600	24.1
Other Durable Goods	**17,300**	16,000	8.1	17,600	16,600	6.0	17,600	17,000	3.5
Non-Durable Goods	**27,800**	26,800	3.7	27,900	27,500	1.4	27,900	27,700	0.7
Food & Kindred Products	**8,700**	8,100	7.4	9,000	8,900	1.1	9,000	9,000	—
Textile & Apparel Products	**6,300**	6,600	—4.5	6,300	6,600	—4.5	6,300	6,600	—4.5
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3,900**	3,700	5.4	3,700	3,500	5.7	3,700	3,600	2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	**8,900**	8,400	6.0	8,900	8,500	4.7	8,900	8,400	6.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**36,300**	36,300	—	36,700	37,100	—1.1	36,400	37,000	—1.6
Railroad Transportation	**4,100**	4,000	2.5	4,100	4,000	2.5	4,000	4,000	—
Other Transportation	**15,900**	15,900	—	16,300	16,200	6.2	16,300	16,100	1.2
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**16,300**	16,400	—0.6	16,200	16,800	—3.6	16,000	16,800	—4.8
Trade	**146,500**	134,700	8.8	151,300	141,600	6.9	148,300	138,800	6.8
Wholesale Trade	**36,500**	33,600	8.6	37,200	34,900	6.6	37,000	34,600	6.9
Retail Trade	**110,000**	101,100	8.8	114,200	106,700	7.0	111,200	104,200	6.7
Building Materials	**5,500**	4,800	14.6	5,700	5,100	11.8	5,700	5,100	11.8
Food Stores	**18,600**	17,300	7.5	18,700	17,400	7.5	18,500	17,100	8.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**12,900**	11,700	10.3	12,900	11,600	11.2	12,900	11,800	9.3
Eating & Drinking Places	**32,600**	30,100	8.3	33,500	31,100	7.7	33,100	31,100	6.4
Other Retail	**40,400**	37,200	8.6	43,400	41,600	4.3	41,100	39,000	5.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**30,800**	28,600	7.7	30,700	28,700	7.0	30,500	28,600	6.6
Services	**123,800**	116,200	6.5	123,500	115,800	6.6	122,100	114,400	6.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9,200**	8,700	5.7	9,300	8,700	6.9	8,900	8,300	7.2
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**40,500**	37,300	8.6	40,200	36,600	9.8	39,200	35,300	11.0
Medical & Other Health Services	**32,500**	30,800	5.5	32,400	31,100	4.2	32,100	31,000	3.5
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**30,000**	29,000	3.4	30,000	29,100	3.1	30,100	29,400	2.4
Other Services	**11,600**	10,300	12.6	11,700	10,500	11.4	11,800	10,500	12.4
Government	**132,500**	130,000	1.7	132,400	129,900	1.9	133,500	131,400	1.6
Federal Government	**37,000**	36,400	1.6	36,900	36,300	1.7	37,000	36,600	1.1
U.S. Federal Defense	**22,700**	22,200	2.3	22,700	22,300	1.8	22,500	22,200	1.4
Other Federal Government	**14,300**	14,200	0.7	14,200	14,000	1.4	14,400	14,400	—
State Government	**35,300**	35,100	0.6	35,300	35,000	0.9	36,400	36,000	1.1
State Education	**19,500**	19,700	—1.0	19,400	19,500	—0.5	20,300	20,500	—1.0
Other State Government	**15,800**	15,500	1.9	15,900	15,500	2.5	16,000	15,600	2.6
Local Government	**60,200**	58,400	3.1	60,200	58,500	2.9	60,200	58,700	2.6
Local Education	**38,300**	37,300	2.7	38,400	37,400	2.7	38,400	37,500	2.4
Other Local Government	**21,900**	21,100	3.8	21,900	21,100	3.8	21,800	21,200	2.8
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	330	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan. '85 (f)	Jan. '84	Percent Change	Dec. '84 (p)	Nov. '84 (r)	Oct. '84	Sept. '84	Aug. '84	July '84	June '84	May '84
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**753.6**	712.3	5.8	746.7	740.1	731.3	719.6	709.3	701.4	696.1	696.7
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**703.0**	656.7	7.1	700.7	694.7	685.3	674.7	664.1	656.9	654.6	651.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**50.6**	55.6	—9.0	46.0	45.4	46.1	44.9	45.2	44.5	41.5	45.6
Unemployment Rate	**6.7**	7.8	—	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	**620.1**	586.1	5.8	613.1	610.3	606.0	602.7	599.7	597.4	597.2	593.5
Mining	**11.8**	14.3	—17.5	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.1	13.8	13.8
Contract Construction	**36.1**	31.6	14.2	35.2	34.5	34.1	34.2	33.3	33.1	33.0	32.9
Manufacturing	**98.2**	90.5	8.5	96.5	95.9	95.6	95.2	95.0	94.5	94.2	94.0
Durable Goods	**69.9**	63.2	10.6	68.9	68.2	68.3	68.2	68.0	67.4	67.0	66.8
Nondurable Goods	**28.3**	27.3	3.7	27.6	27.7	27.3	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.2
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**37.3**	37.3	0.0	36.8	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.0	36.1	36.1
Trade	**148.7**	136.7	8.8	145.2	144.9	144.0	143.3	142.5	143.0	141.3	139.8
Wholesale	**37.0**	34.0	8.8	36.9	36.8	36.9	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.1	36.1
Retail	**111.7**	102.7	8.8	108.3	108.1	107.1	106.7	105.8	106.4	105.2	103.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**31.0**	28.8	7.6	30.6	30.6	30.4	30.2	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.7
Services	**124.8**	117.1	6.6	123.4	122.3	120.5	119.8	118.5	118.5	117.9	116.8
Government	**132.2**	129.8	1.8	133.1	133.1	132.8	131.3	131.8	130.4	131.3	130.4
Federal	**37.6**	37.1	1.3	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.5	37.2	37.1	37.1	37.3
State	**34.5**	34.3	0.6	35.0	35.4	35.2	35.1	35.3	35.1	35.6	34.6
Local	**60.1**	58.4	2.9	60.1	59.8	59.8	58.7	59.3	58.2	58.6	59.5

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[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH, DECEMBER 1984
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Dec. 1984(p)	% Change from Dec. '83	Percent Distribution	Dec. 1984(p)	% Change from Dec. '83	Percent Distribution	Dec. 1984(p)	Percent of Industry
TOTAL	**355.8**	3.5	100.0	**262.9**	7.5	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**11.5**	—16.1	3.2	**0.8**	—11.1	0.3	**10.0**	81.3
Contract Construction	**31.8**	14.8	8.9	**3.0**	20.0	1.1	**28.1**	80.7
Manufacturing	**66.9**	8.3	18.8	**30.2**	5.6	11.5	**61.9**	63.7
Durable Goods	**50.7**	10.7	14.2	**18.5**	8.2	7.0	**43.7**	63.1
Nondurable Goods	**16.2**	1.3	4.6	**11.7**	0.9	4.5	**18.2**	65.2
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**25.7**	—1.5	7.2	**11.0**	0.0	4.2	**25.6**	69.8
Total Trade	**79.0**	3.5	22.2	**72.3**	10.7	27.5	**135.6**	89.6
Wholesale Trade	**27.5**	4.6	7.7	**9.7**	12.8	3.7	**31.5**	84.7
Retail Trade	**51.5**	3.0	14.5	**62.6**	10.4	23.8	**104.1**	91.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**12.2**	2.5	3.4	**18.5**	10.1	7.0	**24.2**	78.8
Services	**59.7**	8.0	16.8	**63.8**	5.5	24.3	**93.1**	75.4
Total Government	**69.0**	2.8	19.4	**63.4**	7.6	24.1	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**23.2**	—0.6	6.5	**13.7**	5.4	5.2	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.8**	—0.6	4.4	**6.9**	7.8	2.6	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**7.4**	0.0	2.1	**6.8**	3.0	2.6	**NA**	NA
State Government	**15.6**	—7.1	4.4	**19.7**	8.2	7.5	**NA**	NA
State Education	**9.5**	—14.4	2.7	**9.9**	17.8	3.8	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.1**	7.0	1.7	**9.8**	0.0	3.7	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**30.2**	—1.6	8.5	**30.0**	7.9	11.4	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**15.6**	—6.0	4.4	**22.8**	9.6	8.7	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**14.6**	4.3	4.1	**7.2**	2.9	2.7	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Jan. '85(f)	Jan. '84	% Chg.	Dec. '84(p)	Nov.'84(r)	Jan. '85(f)	Jan. '84	% Chg.	Dec.'84(p)	Nov.'84(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**490,300**	461,500	6.2	495,500	489,300	**94,200**	88,600	6.3	95,100	94,300
Employed	**458,500**	426,100	7.6	466,900	463,200	**87,100**	80,500	8.2	88,800	88,600
Unemployed	**31,800**	35,400	—10.2	28,600	26,100	**7,200**	8,200	—12.2	6,300	5,700
Percent of Labor Force	**6.5**	7.7	—	5.8	5.3	**7.6**	9.2	—	6.6	6.0
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**433,900**	409,500	6.0	437,400	435,700	**69,700**	65,300	6.7	70,800	70,700
Mining	**4,500**	6,100	—26.2	4,600	4,500	**100**	100	0.0	100	100
Contract Construction	**20,700**	17,900	15.6	22,900	24,300	**2,700**	2,400	12.5	3,200	3,500
Manufacturing	**66,300**	61,700	7.5	66,500	66,900	**12,600**	11,700	7.7	12,500	12,500
Durable Goods	**48,400**	44,400	9.0	48,600	48,800	**9,200**	8,500	8.2	9,200	9,300
Nondurable Goods	**18,000**	17,300	4.0	17,900	18,000	**3,300**	3,200	3.1	3,300	3,200
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**29,200**	29,000	0.7	29,100	29,200	**2,200**	2,200	0.0	2,300	2,300
Total Trade	**108,900**	100,600	8.3	110,500	107,800	**14,400**	13,300	8.3	14,800	14,500
Wholesale Trade	**31,000**	29,000	6.9	30,700	30,700	**1,700**	1,600	6.3	1,600	1,600
Retail Trade	**77,900**	71,600	8.8	79,800	77,100	**12,700**	11,700	8.5	13,200	12,900
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**25,300**	23,300	8.6	25,100	25,100	**2,200**	2,000	10.0	2,100	2,200
Services	**85,600**	79,000	8.4	85,000	84,600	**23,400**	21,900	6.8	23,300	23,300
Total Government	**93,400**	91,700	1.9	93,600	93,400	**12,100**	11,800	2.5	12,400	12,300

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.

[2] Coterminous with Utah County.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Jan.'85(f)	Dec.'84(p)	Nov.'84(r)	Jan.'84	Jan.'85(f)	Jan.'84	% Change	Jan.'85(f)	Jan.'84	% Change
State Total	**7.4**	6.3	5.8	8.6	**742,000**	700,600	5.9	**609,400**	576,300	5.7
Bear River	**7.2**	6.2	5.4	7.4	**49,680**	46,790	6.2	**35,560**	33,640	5.7
Box Elder	**7.9**	7.1	4.5	6.7	**19,540**	18,040	8.3	**13,260**	12,380	7.1
Cache	**6.9**	5.7	6.0	8.0	**29,260**	27,890	4.9	**21,860**	20,830	4.9
Rich	**2.8**	2.2	2.4	4.3	**880**	860	2.3	**440**	430	2.3
Wasatch Front	**6.5**	5.8	5.3	7.7	**490,300**	461,540	6.2	**433,930**	409,480	6.0
North	**5.8**	5.4	4.9	8.1	**153,160**	145,920	5.0	**104,130**	98,610	5.6
Morgan	**4.8**	2.9	2.1	3.9	**2,520**	2,320	8.6	**940**	910	3.3
Weber	**6.9**	6.5	6.1	9.9	**75,680**	72,650	4.2	**54,340**	51,230	6.1
Davis	**4.8**	4.2	3.8	6.5	**74,960**	70,950	5.7	**48,850**	46,470	5.1
South	**6.8**	6.0	5.5	7.5	**337,140**	315,630	6.8	**329,810**	310,870	6.1
Salt Lake	**6.8**	6.0	5.5	7.5	**323,680**	302,990	6.8	**319,830**	301,320	6.1
Tooele	**5.8**	5.3	4.8	6.7	**13,460**	12,640	6.5	**9,970**	9,550	4.4
Mountainlands	**7.7**	6.7	6.3	9.2	**108,330**	101,740	6.5	**78,600**	73,780	6.5
Summit	**5.9**	5.1	6.6	5.9	**11,140**	10,210	9.1	**6,970**	6,530	6.7
Utah	**7.6**	6.6	6.0	9.2	**94,240**	88,600	6.4	**69,690**	65,340	6.7
Wasatch	**17.9**	14.7	12.2	19.5	**2,950**	2,920	1.0	**1,940**	1,910	1.6
Central	**13.2**	8.7	7.8	13.4	**26,320**	24,310	8.3	**15,300**	14,140	8.2
Juab	**29.2**	21.6	17.1	19.2	**2,130**	2,020	5.4	**1,280**	1,400	—8.6
Millard	**7.9**	6.0	6.2	7.0	**7,980**	6,960	14.7	**4,700**	4,080	15.2
Piute	**17.4**	16.2	12.7	18.0	**430**	420	2.4	**200**	190	5.3
Sanpete	**17.2**	9.6	8.6	18.5	**6,530**	6,270	4.1	**3,650**	3,460	5.5
Sevier	**10.7**	6.8	5.9	12.5	**8,440**	7,800	8.2	**5,120**	4,660	9.9
Wayne	**13.6**	9.6	8.8	21.1	**810**	850	—4.7	**360**	350	2.9
Southwestern	**9.3**	7.0	6.6	10.6	**26,300**	24,430	7.7	**17,590**	16,380	7.4
Beaver	**8.5**	8.5	6.0	10.0	**1,960**	1,900	3.2	**1,150**	1,100	4.5
Garfield	**22.7**	17.5	12.1	27.6	**1,680**	1,730	—2.9	**1,080**	1,040	3.8
Iron	**8.5**	6.2	6.7	7.8	**9,000**	8,380	7.4	**6,560**	6,250	5.0
Kane	**19.9**	11.5	11.6	20.5	**1,740**	1,630	6.7	**920**	870	5.7
Washington	**6.6**	5.2	5.2	8.6	**11,920**	10,800	10.4	**7,880**	7,120	10.7
Uintah Basin	**10.2**	6.8	7.5	10.9	**18,570**	17,970	3.3	**12,840**	12,410	3.5
Daggett	**2.8**	1.1	1.0	3.6	**250**	250	0.0	**200**	190	5.3
Duchesne	**12.1**	8.2	8.9	10.6	**7,060**	6,900	2.3	**4,400**	4,400	0.0
Uintah	**9.2**	6.2	6.8	11.2	**11,270**	10,810	4.3	**8,230**	7,820	5.2
Southeastern	**15.3**	11.5	10.5	16.7	**22,470**	23,860	—5.8	**15,540**	16,480	—5.7
Carbon	**14.3**	9.8	9.7	16.5	**9,870**	10,210	—3.3	**7,220**	7,330	—1.5
Emery	**15.8**	11.9	10.6	17.6	**5,930**	6,440	—7.9	**3,730**	4,080	—8.6
Grand	**23.1**	16.2	14.1	18.9	**2,970**	3,230	—8.0	**1,950**	2,270	—14.1
San Juan	**11.0**	11.1	9.4	13.6	**3,700**	3,990	—7.3	**2,630**	2,800	—6.1

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1984	Nov.(r) 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec.(p) 1984	Nov.(r) 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec.(p) 1984	Nov.(r) 1984	Dec. 1983
MINING	**$500.29**	$486.20	$501.54	**39.8**	39.4	39.0	**$12.57**	$12.34	$12.86
CONSTRUCTION	**509.58**	510.22	447.31	**38.0**	38.8	35.9	**13.41**	13.15	12.46
MANUFACTURING	**362.48**	359.56	356.97	**40.5**	40.4	41.8	**8.95**	8.90	8.54
Durable Goods	**364.97**	361.01	358.28	**41.1**	40.7	42.5	**8.88**	8.87	8.43
Nondurable Goods	**355.94**	357.40	354.40	**38.9**	39.8	40.0	**9.15**	8.98	8.86
TRANS, COMM, PUB. UTIL.,	**446.80**	452.02	452.92	**39.4**	38.8	39.8	**11.34**	11.65	11.38
TRADE	**237.80**	232.89	228.03	**32.8**	31.6	33.0	**7.25**	7.37	6.91
Wholesale Trade	**393.00**	378.00	364.88	**39.3**	37.5	38.9	**10.00**	10.08	9.38
Retail Trade	**179.38**	176.68	176.79	**30.3**	29.3	30.8	**5.92**	6.03	5.74
AVERAGE	**320.59**	319.85	310.60	**35.9**	36.1	36.2	**8.93**	8.86	8.58

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1984	Nov. (r) 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. (p) 1984	Nov. (r) 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. (p) 1984	Nov. (r) 1984	Dec. 1983
MINING	**$523.53**	$516.77	$536.34	**43.7**	43.1	42.0	**$11.98**	$11.99	$12.77
Metal Mining	**465.06**	496.67	517.72	**34.5**	36.9	39.4	**13.48**	13.46	13.14
Bituminous Coal Mining	**577.65**	587.63	598.68	**37.1**	37.5	38.8	**15.57**	15.67	15.43
CONSTRUCTION	**503.03**	502.18	435.27	**37.4**	37.9	34.6	**13.45**	13.25	12.58
MANUFACTURING	**361.55**	369.60	362.20	**39.6**	40.0	41.3	**9.13**	9.24	8.77
Durable Goods	**380.37**	392.22	382.17	**40.9**	41.2	42.7	**9.30**	9.52	8.95
Primary Metal Industries	**549.24**	609.76	579.90	**39.8**	41.2	41.9	**13.80**	14.80	13.84
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**367.21**	370.62	352.73	**43.1**	42.6	41.4	**8.52**	8.70	8.52
Transportation Equipment	**521.23**	479.81	487.53	**43.4**	40.8	45.1	**12.01**	11.76	10.81
Nondurable Goods	**316.82**	314.50	319.04	**36.5**	37.0	38.3	**8.68**	8.50	8.33
Food & Kindred Products	**304.51**	297.11	319.97	**38.4**	37.0	39.6	**7.93**	8.03	8.08
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**536.74**	563.37	539.18	**41.9**	44.5	43.1	**12.81**	12.66	12.51
TRANS., COMM., & PUB. UTIL.	**455.50**	463.27	454.21	**39.2**	38.8	39.6	**11.62**	11.94	11.47
TRADE	**227.29**	222.16	216.56	**31.7**	30.6	31.8	**7.17**	7.26	6.81
Wholesale Trade	**384.92**	370.21	354.82	**38.3**	36.8	38.4	**10.05**	10.06	9.24
Retail Trade	**179.69**	176.51	175.51	**29.7**	28.7	29.9	**6.05**	6.15	5.87
Food Stores	**225.72**	232.85	221.15	**29.7**	29.7	28.1	**7.60**	7.84	7.87
Other Retail	**182.28**	167.32	177.00	**31.7**	29.2	32.3	**5.75**	5.73	5.48
AVERAGE	**322.85**	325.23	312.92	**35.4**	35.7	35.6	**9.12**	9.11	8.79

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Jan. '85	Preliminary Dec. '84	Final Nov. '84	Final Jan. '84	Final Dec. '83
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**6,819**	6,289	7,921	8,386	7,734
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**5,086**	5,023	5,232	3,509	3,465
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**11,905**	11,312	13,153	11,895	11,199
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**7,041**	5,916	7,197	8,418	6,351
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**4,978**	5,111	6,310	6,477	6,650
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**2,918**	2,879	1,875	2,695	2,282
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**21,251**	15,364	12,287	20,949	16,286
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**3.92**	2.86	2.27	4.02	3.07
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$9,135,000**	$6,310,000	$5,219,231	$8,386,550	$6,247,160

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					Percent Change				
	Dec. '84	Nov. '84	Oct. '84	Sept. '84	Dec. '83	From Last Month	Dec. '83 to Dec. '84	Nov. '83 to Nov. '84	Oct. '83 to Oct. '84	Sept. '83 to Sept. '84
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**315.5**	315.3	315.3	314.5	303.5	**0.1**	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2
Food and Beverages	**297.2**	296.3	296.6	296.4	286.5	**0.3**	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.9
Food at Home	**293.2**	292.4	293.4	293.4	283.0	**0.3**	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9
Housing	**341.2**	340.9	341.2	341.4	327.4	**0.1**	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6
Rent Residential	**256.1**	254.8	253.8	252.4	242.0	**0.5**	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4
Fuel and Other Util.	**386.0**	387.5	392.4	397.0	370.6	**—0.4**	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.5
Medical Care	**388.5**	387.5	385.5	383.1	366.2	**0.3**	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1
Apparel and Upkeep	**203.2**	205.2	205.7	204.2	199.3	**—1.0**	2.0	2.2	2.5	1.9
Transportation	**315.8**	316.1	315.5	313.7	306.3	**—0.1**	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3
Gasoline	**365.7**	369.2	370.3	367.8	375.2	**—0.9**	—0.5	—2.4	—3.2	—5.0
Energy[2]	**418.9**	421.8	426.7	429.0	418.0	**—0.7**	0.2	0.5	0.4	—0.1
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**309.9**	310.4	309.4	309.5	306.1	**—0.2**	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.4
Finished Goods	**292.4**	292.3	291.6	289.8	286.7	**0.0**	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.3
Intermediate Materials	**319.8**	320.5	319.9	320.3	317.1	**—0.2**	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.6
Crude Materials	**323.1**	323.7	320.0	326.7	333.6	**—0.2**	—3.1	—0.1	—2.8	—0.4

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Brief Explanation of Producer Price Indexes

Producer Price Indexes measure average changes in prices received in primary markets of the United States by producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes contains nearly 3,400 commodities and about 26,000 quotations selected to represent the movement of prices of commodities produced, including all commodities produced or imported for sale in commercial transactions in primary markets in the United States.

Finished goods are commodities that will not undergo further processing and are ready for sale to the ultimate user, either an individual consumer or a business firm.

Intermediate materials, supplies, and components are commodities that have been processed but require further processing before they become finished goods.

Crude materials for further processing include products entering the market for the first time which have not been manufactured or fabricated but will be processed before becoming finished goods. Scrap materials are also included.

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States, from the production or central marketing point.

In calculating Producer Price Indexes, price changes for the various commodities are averaged together with weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1972.

Facts About the Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a statistical measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups — such as food and beverages, housing, apparel, transportation, medical care, and entertainment — typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services cost today with what the same sample market basket cost at an earlier date.

The CPI for All Urban Consumers covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population. It includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, groups which historically have been excluded from CPI coverage — salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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A. Barclay Gardner, Administrator

Larry K. Wardle, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Ray L. Sargent, Economist

Kent Rimmasch, Labor Market Economist

CONGRESSIONAL INF SERV 2
S R I 029850
SUITE 800
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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

FEBRUARY 1985
published March 1985

UNEMPLOYMENT DECLINES

The State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for February, 6.3 percent, declined by 0.4 percentage point from January's 6.7 percent. This is a reversal of what happened between December and January, when the rate increased by the same margin.

It now appears that January took almost the full brunt of this Winter's increase in unemployment. Usually the winter increase is spread more evenly across the December to February period. But by February this year little or nothing was left in the way of unemployment increases, as January absorbed an unusually large share of it this year.

With January's atypical pattern now past, Utah has returned to the flat or slightly declining unemployment rate trend that prevailed in the 3rd and 4th quarters of 1984.

The return to a "more normal" unemployment rate in February was partially attributable to a decrease of about 3,000 unemployed persons, approximately half the increase that occurred in January. This

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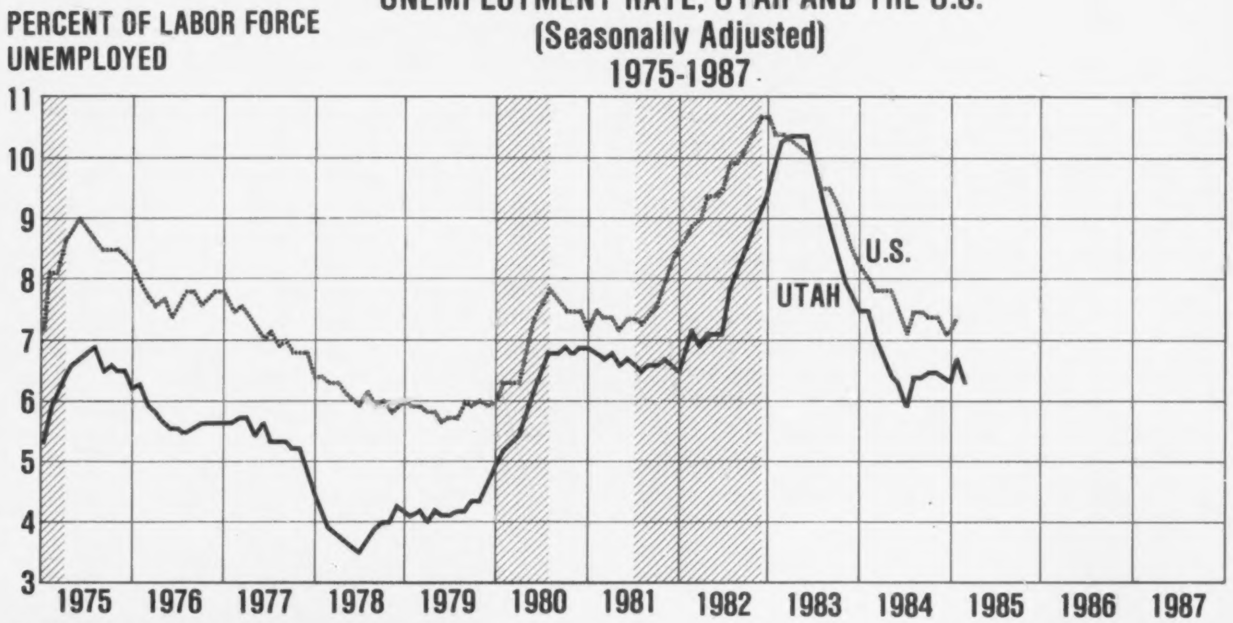

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987

Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
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leaves over 52,000 Utahns still out of work; 4 percent fewer than a year ago. With the approach of Spring unemployment usually recedes from the peaks reached in January and February. This pattern should occur in 1985.

JOB GROWTH STRONG

A major factor in helping to reduce Utah's unemployment rate is the strong job growth experienced in the State's nonagricultural industries.

Nonagricultural jobs in February totaled 614,200, up by 34,300, or 5.9% from a year ago. This is strong growth and indicates the state's employers continue to experience economic prosperity. In fact, this year's February to February job growth exceeded the February '83 to February '84 period by 3,000 jobs. Also, the monthly increase (January to February) was about 3,000 in each of the last two years.

Job growth in the past year has been spread through most major industrial sectors. The construction industry at 22% experienced the fastest growth, with manufacturing at 6.4%, trade at 7.5%, and services at 8.7% all exceeding average overall growth of 5.9%. Concurrently, the finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE) sector at 5.9% matched the average, but Government at 2.3%, transportation, communications, utilities (TCU) with no change; and mining with a decline of 17.3% in jobs were below the average growth.

Over the past 12 months the most prolific new job producing industries were services adding 10,300, trade adding 10,000, construction adding 5,900 and manufacturing adding 5,800, the F.I.R.E. sector added 1,700, while T.C.U. remained unchanged, and mining lost 2,400. Combined, the private sector industries added 31,300 or 91.3% of the total increase for a growth of 7%. Public (Government) employers provided the remaining 3,000, or 8.7% of the new jobs for a growth of only 2.3%. This demonstrates that more than 9 out of every 10 new jobs have been provided by employers in private industries.

Nationally, jobs in nonagricultural industries grew by only about one percent, on a year-over basis, in fourth quarter of 1984. For the same period, Utah's job growth was over 5 percent. Job growth in Utah is thus about 5 times faster than nationally, particularly in the goods producing sectors. Here, despite problems extant in the state's mining industry, other Utah goods producing industries were strong enough to produce a gain of 6.1% in 4th quarter '84 over '83, compared to a 1.2% growth nationally. And in the service producing industries, including government, Utah's year-over growth was 4.7 percent compared to 0.4 percent nationally. Thus, Utah's service producing industries grew nearly 12 times more rapidly than their national counterpart for the year ending fourth quarter 1984.

ECONOMIC GROWTH TO CONTINUE

With the above noted favorable signs of economic growth in Utah, coupled with the continuing favorable national economic signs—a 1.7 percent gain in the index of leading indicators, a growth of about 4.5 percent Gross National Product, stabilized inflation at about 4 percent, and continued moderated interest rates, to name a few; more economic growth both nationally and in Utah can be expected through 1985. The state's employment should continue to expand, and unemployment be reduced, but probably at slower rates of change than were experienced during 1984.

HIGH TECHNOLOGY AND JOBS IN UTAH

by

John T. Mathews, Labor Market Economist

High Tech jobs in Utah represent a small but rapidly growing slice of the total employment pie. The real impact of High Tech on the economy and society is not its size, but its significant effect on the way we work and live.

"High Tech" is a term receiving widespread attention and notoriety, but is loosely defined. For a better understanding of High Tech jobs, they should be discussed in two contexts: High Tech occupations (what people do), and High Tech industries (where people work). In either case, High Tech represents only four to five percent of total Utah jobs.

High Tech Occupations

Workers in occupations directly involved in developing or applying new technologies are classified as High Tech. These occupations include engineers, life and physical scientists, mathematical specialists, engineering and science technicians, and computer specialists. In Utah, these occupations accounted for 24,600 jobs in 1984 and 3.8 percent of the total jobs. Employment in High Tech occupations is projected to grow by 6,600 jobs to 31,200 in 1989. These 6,600 new jobs equate to a 27 percent increase over the five year period — nearly twice the 14 percent increase in employment expected for all occupations. Even with this rapid growth, High Tech occupations will still represent only 4.2 percent of total jobs in 1989. Of the High Tech occupations, engineers, engineering and science technicians, and computer specialists will offer the best employment prospects.

High Tech Industries

The developers and manufacturers of High Tech products are generally considered as High Tech industries These manufacturing industries include: office computing and accounting machines; electrical and electronic equipment; aircraft/aerospace and parts; and measuring, analyzing and controlling equipment. These four industries accounted for 27,700 jobs in 1984, or 4.3 percent of total employment. By 1989, employment in these High Tech Industries will grow by over 6,300 jobs to 34,000. This growth represents a 23 percent increase over the five year period, which is considerably more than the 14.2 percent growth figure for all industries. Like High Tech occupations, High Tech industries are rapidly growing but still will account for only a small proportion of total jobs in Utah (see chart).

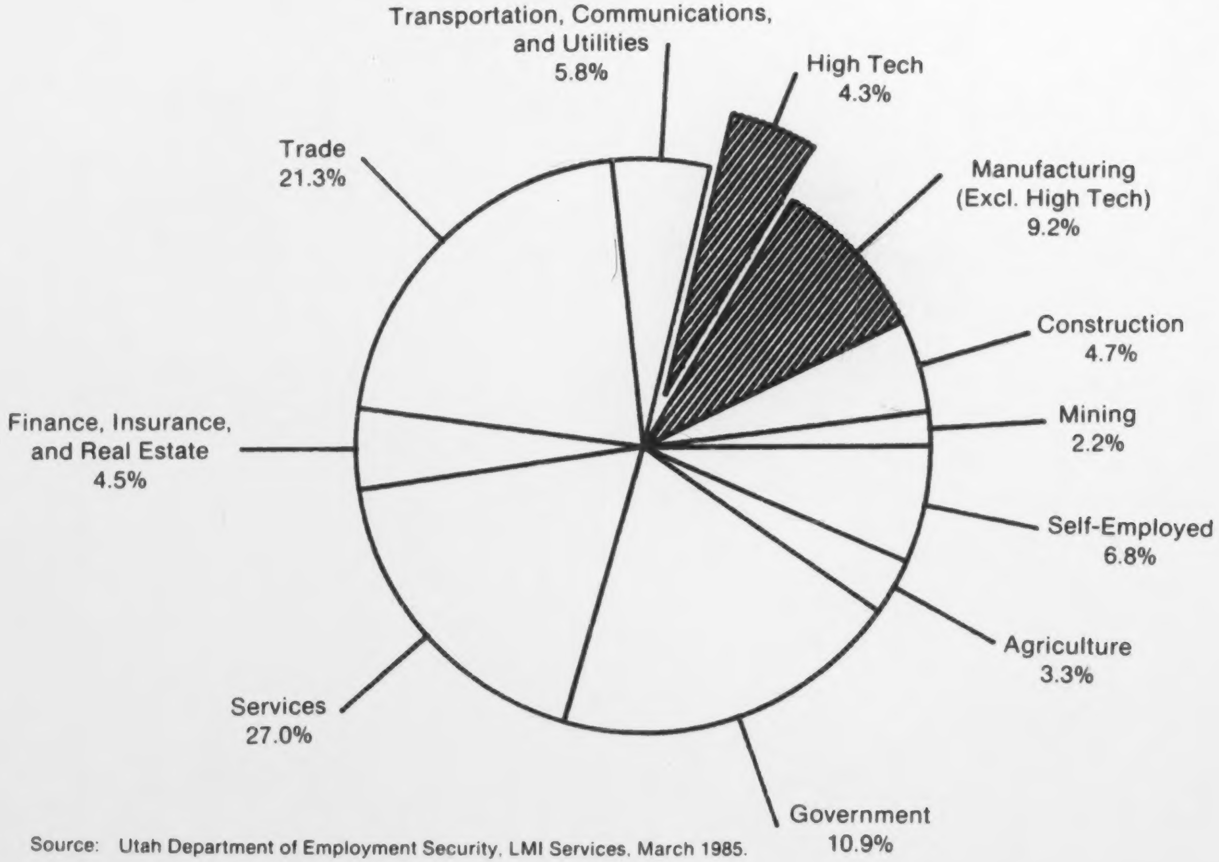
Many of the jobs in High Tech industries are not in High Tech occupations. For example, in the manufacturing of electrical and electronic equipment only about 13 percent of all jobs in the industry fall under the High Tech occupation umbrella. Over 40 percent of the jobs in this industry are in semi-skilled production and assembly line occupations that do not require the extensive levels of High Tech formal training.

Real Impact of High Tech

Although High Tech industries and occupations account for a small number of jobs, their overall impact on the labor market is significant. High Tech products affect the way we live and work. The increased use of High Tech, primarily through computers, has changed our way of life. To some degree High Tech complicates our work by increasing the variety, timeliness, and amount of information available, but at the same time it makes many tasks and functions easier or more convenient. High Tech enables substantial productivity increases and also adds new dimensions to existing occupational requirements. For example, with the introduction of word processing equipment, the job requirements for secretary take on a new dimension. In addition to the regular duties of dictation, typing, filing, and knowledge of information flow, the secretary may now operate a word processor. The job title is still secretary but the word processor adds a new dimension to the job that increases productivity. This is one example of how High Tech changes our way of working and living.

Nearly all economic activity is affected by new computer technology. Prime examples include the health care field where tremendous advancements have been made, and the use of computer assisted design (CAD) and computer assisted manufacturing (CAM). Thus, the real impact of High Tech is felt not by just High Tech occupations or industries, but in all our work and leisure activities.

HIGH TECH SHARE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH — 1984



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, March 1985.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Feb. 1985(f)	Feb. 1984	% Change	Jan. 1985(p)	Jan. 1984	% Change	Dec. 1984(r)	Dec. 1983	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**743,300**	697,400	6.6	742,000	695,000	6.8	734,600	692,500	6.1
Employed	**691,000**	643,000	7.5	687,000	637,600	7.7	687,300	639,700	7.4
Unemployed	**52,400**	54,400	−3.7	55,000	57,400	−4.2	47,300	52,800	−10.4
Percent of Labor Force	**7.0**	7.8	—	7.4	8.3	—	6.4	7.6	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.3**	7.0	—	6.7	7.5	—	6.3	7.5	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

	Feb. 1985(f)	Feb. 1984	% Change	Jan. 1985(p)	Jan. 1984	% Change	Dec. 1984(r)	Dec. 1983	% Change
Total	**614,200**	579,900	5.9	611,100	576,300	6.0	620,400	588,300	5.5
Mining	**11,500**	13,900	−17.3	11,500	14,200	−19.0	11,900	14,600	−18.5
Metal Mining	**3,200**	5,200	−38.5	3,200	5,500	−41.8	3,200	5,600	−42.9
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2,900**	3,000	−3.3	2,800	3,000	−6.7	2,800	3,000	−6.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	**5,400**	5,700	−5.3	5,500	5,800	−5.2	5,800	6,100	−4.9
Contract Construction	**33,200**	27,300	21.6	33,200	27,000	23.0	36,200	30,200	19.9
Manufacturing	**96,400**	90,600	6.4	95,300	89,300	6.7	96,000	90,400	6.2
Durable Goods	**68,800**	63,400	8.5	68,100	62,500	9.0	68,100	62,900	8.3
Primary Metals	**5,300**	5,800	−8.6	5,300	5,800	−8.6	5,300	5,800	−8.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**21,600**	20,200	6.9	21,600	20,000	8.0	21,600	19,700	9.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**10,200**	9,000	13.3	10,100	8,900	13.5	10,200	8,800	15.9
Transportation Equipment	**13,900**	12,100	14.9	13,600	11,700	16.2	13,500	11,900	13.4
Other Durable Goods	**17,800**	16,300	9.2	17,500	16,000	9.4	17,600	16,600	6.0
Non-Durable Goods	**27,600**	27,200	1.5	27,200	26,800	1.5	27,900	27,500	1.5
Food & Kindred Products	**8,800**	8,400	4.8	8,500	8,100	4.9	9,100	8,900	2.2
Textile & Apparel Products	**6,400**	6,600	−3.0	6,300	6,600	−4.5	6,400	6,600	−3.0
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3,800**	3,700	2.7	3,800	3,700	2.7	3,800	3,500	8.6
Other Non-Durable Goods	**8,600**	8,500	1.2	8,600	8,400	2.4	8,800	8,500	3.5
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**36,300**	36,300	—	36,300	36,300	—	36,500	37,100	−1.6
Railroad Transportation	**3,800**	4,000	−5.0	3,800	4,000	−5.0	3,900	4,000	−2.5
Other Transportation	**16,200**	15,900	1.9	16,200	15,900	1.9	16,300	16,200	0.6
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**16,300**	16,400	−0.6	16,300	16,400	−0.6	16,300	16,800	−3.0
Trade	**143,900**	133,900	7.5	144,500	134,700	7.3	149,900	141,600	5.9
Wholesale Trade	**35,500**	33,900	4.7	35,100	33,600	4.5	35,700	34,900	2.3
Retail Trade	**108,400**	100,000	8.4	109,600	101,100	8.4	114,200	106,700	7.0
Building Materials	**5,300**	4,700	12.8	5,400	4,800	12.5	5,500	5,100	7.8
Food Stores	**19,000**	17,300	9.8	19,000	17,300	9.8	19,200	17,400	10.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**13,200**	11,800	11.9	13,100	11,700	12.0	13,000	11,600	12.1
Eating & Drinking Places	**33,100**	30,600	8.2	32,800	30,100	9.0	33,800	31,100	8.7
Other Retail	**37,800**	35,600	6.2	39,100	37,200	5.1	42,600	41,600	2.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**30,500**	28,800	5.9	30,400	28,600	6.3	30,400	28,700	5.9
Services	**127,600**	117,400	8.7	126,700	116,200	9.0	126,200	115,800	9.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9,400**	8,800	6.8	9,300	8,700	6.9	9,400	8,700	8.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**43,400**	37,800	14.8	43,000	37,300	15.3	42,400	36,600	15.8
Medical & Other Health Services	**32,500**	30,900	5.2	32,400	30,800	5.2	32,500	31,100	4.5
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**30,300**	29,400	3.1	30,100	29,000	3.8	30,000	29,100	3.1
Other Services	**12,000**	10,400	15.4	11,900	10,300	15.5	11,900	10,500	13.3
Government	**134,800**	131,800	2.3	133,100	130,000	2.4	133,300	129,900	2.6
Federal Government	**38,000**	36,700	3.5	37,800	36,400	3.8	37,400	36,300	3.0
U.S. Federal Defense	**22,900**	22,300	2.7	22,900	22,200	3.2	22,800	22,300	2.2
Other Federal Government	**15,100**	14,400	4.9	14,900	14,200	4.9	14,600	14,000	4.3
State Government	**36,100**	36,100	0.0	35,400	35,100	0.9	35,600	35,000	1.7
State Education	**20,500**	20,500	0.0	19,900	19,700	1.0	19,800	19,500	1.5
Other State Government	**15,600**	15,500	0.6	15,600	15,500	0.6	15,800	15,500	1.9
Local Government	**60,700**	59,000	2.9	59,900	58,400	2.6	60,300	58,500	3.1
Local Education	**39,000**	37,800	3.2	38,200	37,300	2.4	38,500	37,400	2.9
Other Local Government	**21,700**	21,200	2.4	21,600	21,100	2.4	21,800	21,100	3.3
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Feb. '85 (f)	Feb. '84	Percent Change	Jan. '85 (p)	Dec. '84 (r)	Nov. '84	Oct. '84	Sept. '84	Aug. '84	July '84	June '84
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**754.3**	708.4	6.5	753.7	734.6	732.1	728.8	728.4	727.1	721.9	719.3
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**706.8**	658.8	7.3	703.0	688.2	685.2	681.4	681.3	680.9	676.0	676.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**47.6**	49.6	—4.0	50.7	46.4	46.9	47.5	47.1	46.2	46.0	42.6
Unemployment Rate	**6.3**	7.0	—	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	5.9
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	**624.4**	588.9	6.0	622.4	614.5	614.1	610.3	606.5	605.8	601.6	600.6
Mining	**11.6**	14.1	—17.7	11.5	11.9	11.8	11.1	11.7	11.8	11.5	13.5
Contract Construction	**39.5**	32.4	21.9	38.9	36.6	36.7	36.9	36.7	36.4	35.2	34.3
Manufacturing	**97.8**	92.0	6.3	96.6	95.4	95.7	95.5	95.0	95.1	94.5	94.3
Durable Goods	**69.7**	64.2	8.6	68.9	67.8	67.9	68.1	67.9	67.9	67.2	66.8
Nondurable Goods	**28.1**	27.8	1.1	27.7	27.6	27.8	27.4	27.1	27.2	27.3	27.5
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**37.1**	37.1	0.0	37.3	36.6	36.6	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.1	36.0
Trade	**147.5**	137.3	7.4	146.9	143.7	144.0	143.2	142.5	142.6	142.5	141.3
Wholesale	**36.0**	34.4	4.6	35.6	35.4	35.3	35.3	35.0	35.1	34.8	34.6
Retail	**111.5**	102.9	8.4	111.3	108.3	108.7	107.9	107.5	107.5	107.7	106.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**30.6**	28.9	5.9	30.6	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.0	30.2	30.0	30.0
Services	**127.3**	117.2	8.6	127.7	126.1	125.5	123.8	123.1	122.5	121.5	121.0
Government	**133.0**	129.9	2.4	132.9	133.9	133.3	133.2	131.2	130.9	130.3	130.2
Federal	**38.3**	37.0	3.5	38.5	38.5	38.1	38.0	37.7	37.4	37.1	36.8
State	**34.9**	34.8	0.3	34.6	35.2	35.7	35.8	35.1	35.0	35.4	35.0
Local	**59.8**	58.1	2.9	59.8	60.2	59.5	59.4	58.4	58.5	57.8	58.4

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[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH, JANUARY 1985
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Jan. 1985(p)	% Change from Jan. '84	Percent Distribution	Jan. 1985(p)	% Change from Jan. '84	Percent Distribution	Jan. 1985(p)	Percent of Industry
TOTAL	**353.9**	5.9	100.0	**257.2**	7.5	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**10.8**	—18.8	3.1	**0.7**	—22.2	0.3	**9.1**	79.1
Contract Construction	**30.2**	21.8	8.5	**3.0**	36.4	1.2	**26.4**	79.5
Manufacturing	**65.8**	7.3	18.6	**29.5**	5.4	11.5	**62.3**	65.4
Durable Goods	**49.7**	9.0	14.0	**18.4**	8.9	7.2	**43.6**	64.0
Nondurable Goods	**16.1**	2.5	4.5	**11.1**	0.0	4.3	**18.7**	68.8
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**25.2**	—0.8	7.1	**11.1**	1.8	4.3	**25.6**	70.5
Total Trade	**76.9**	2.9	21.7	**67.6**	12.7	26.3	**129.3**	89.5
Wholesale Trade	**25.9**	1.6	7.3	**9.2**	13.6	3.6	**30.0**	85.5
Retail Trade	**51.0**	4.1	14.4	**58.4**	12.7	22.7	**99.3**	90.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**11.7**	0.0	3.3	**18.7**	10.7	7.3	**23.8**	78.3
Services	**61.5**	10.6	17.4	**65.2**	7.6	25.3	**96.1**	75.8
Total Government	**71.7**	2.1	20.3	**61.4**	2.7	23.9	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**23.7**	2.2	6.7	**14.1**	6.8	5.5	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.1**	1.9	4.5	**6.8**	6.2	2.6	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**7.6**	2.7	2.1	**7.3**	7.4	2.8	**NA**	NA
State Government	**17.0**	0.6	4.8	**18.4**	1.1	7.2	**NA**	NA
State Education	**11.2**	0.0	3.2	**8.7**	2.4	3.4	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**5.8**	3.5	1.6	**9.7**	0.0	3.8	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**31.0**	3.3	8.8	**28.9**	1.8	11.2	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**16.1**	1.9	4.5	**22.1**	2.8	8.6	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**14.9**	4.2	4.3	**6.8**	—1.4	2.6	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Feb. '85(f)	Feb. '84	% Chg.	Jan. '85(p)	Dec.'84(r)	Feb. '85(f)	Feb. '84	% Chg.	Jan.'85(p)	Dec.'84(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**490,300**	459,400	6.7	491,500	488,000	**95,200**	88,200	7.9	94,200	93,400
Employed	**459,200**	427,100	7.5	458,900	459,100	**88,000**	80,700	9.0	86,800	87,000
Unemployed	**31,100**	32,300	—3.7	32,600	28,800	**7,200**	7,400	—2.7	7,300	6,400
Percent of Labor Force	**6.3**	7.0	—	6.6	5.9	**7.6**	8.4	—	7.8	6.8
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**436,200**	411,400	6.0	434,500	440,800	**70,600**	65,900	7.1	70,200	72,200
Mining	**4,000**	5,900	—32.2	4,000	4,000	**200**	100	100.0	200	200
Contract Construction	**22,500**	18,000	25.0	22,100	24,000	**3,000**	2,400	25.0	2,900	3,500
Manufacturing	**66,700**	62,400	6.9	66,600	66,700	**12,600**	11,900	5.9	12,500	12,600
Durable Goods	**48,900**	45,000	8.7	49,000	49,200	**9,300**	8,600	8.1	9,300	9,200
Nondurable Goods	**17,800**	17,400	2.3	17,500	17,500	**3,300**	3,300	0.0	3,300	3,300
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28,900**	29,000	—0.3	29,100	29,100	**2,100**	2,100	0.0	2,200	2,300
Total Trade	**107,100**	99,800	7.3	107,800	111,800	**14,200**	13,200	7.6	14,300	15,100
Wholesale Trade	**30,700**	29,300	4.8	30,400	30,900	**1,700**	1,600	6.2	1,700	1,700
Retail Trade	**76,400**	70,600	8.2	77,500	80,900	**12,500**	11,500	8.7	12,700	13,400
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**24,800**	23,400	6.0	24,800	25,000	**2,200**	2,000	10.0	2,100	2,100
Services	**86,800**	79,800	8.8	86,200	86,100	**24,100**	22,200	8.6	23,800	24,000
Total Government	**95,400**	93,000	2.6	94,000	94,000	**12,200**	12,000	1.7	12,100	12,400

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.
[2] Coterminous with Utah County.
Note: The current month's figures are forecast; the previous month's are preliminary. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Feb.'85(f)	Jan.'85(p)	Dec.'84(r)	Feb.'84	Feb.'85(f)	Feb.'84	% Change	Feb.'85(f)	Feb.'84	% Change
State Total	**7.0**	7.4	6.4	7.8	**743,300**	697,400	6.6	**614,200**	580,000	5.9
Bear River	**5.9**	6.1	6.3	6.2	**49,060**	46,510	5.5	**35,580**	34,020	4.6
Box Elder	**4.9**	5.7	7.3	5.2	**18,900**	17,960	5.2	**13,180**	12,570	4.9
Cache	**6.6**	6.4	5.8	6.8	**29,420**	27,730	6.1	**22,060**	21,050	4.8
Rich	**5.7**	3.1	2.3	5.0	**740**	820	—9.8	**340**	390	—12.8
Wasatch Front	**6.3**	6.6	5.9	7.0	**490,260**	459,420	6.7	**436,220**	411,430	6.0
North	**5.9**	6.2	5.5	7.2	**154,320**	145,500	6.1	**105,530**	98,800	6.8
Davis	**4.7**	4.9	4.2	5.7	**75,710**	72,480	4.5	**49,730**	46,490	7.0
Morgan	**7.7**	7.5	3.1	4.0	**2,050**	1,970	4.1	**920**	900	2.2
Weber	**7.0**	7.3	6.8	8.8	**76,560**	71,040	7.8	**54,870**	51,410	6.7
South	**6.6**	6.9	6.1	7.0	**335,930**	313,920	7.0	**330,690**	312,640	5.8
Salt Lake	**6.5**	6.8	6.1	6.9	**326,080**	304,500	7.1	**320,580**	302,940	5.8
Tooele	**7.3**	7.6	6.4	7.9	**9,850**	9,402	4.6	**10,110**	9,700	4.2
Mountainlands	**7.5**	7.8	6.9	8.4	**109,360**	101,220	8.0	**79,650**	74,290	7.2
Summit	**4.7**	5.7	5.2	5.5	**11,200**	10,190	9.9	**7,100**	6,570	8.1
Utah	**7.6**	7.8	6.8	8.4	**95,190**	88,160	8.0	**70,560**	65,850	7.2
Wasatch	**17.7**	17.0	15.2	20.0	**2,970**	2,880	3.1	**1,990**	1,870	6.4
Central	**11.4**	13.2	8.9	11.9	**27,150**	24,340	11.5	**16,100**	14,480	11.2
Juab	**26.5**	27.2	22.1	17.2	**2,190**	2,010	9.0	**1,370**	1,440	—4.9
Millard	**5.8**	7.8	6.2	7.7	**8,880**	7,090	25.2	**5,360**	4,140	29.5
Piute	**16.9**	18.5	16.7	15.7	**430**	410	4.9	**200**	190	5.3
Sanpete	**16.2**	17.9	9.8	16.4	**6,610**	6,280	5.3	**3,740**	3,560	5.1
Sevier	**8.9**	10.8	6.9	9.7	**8,210**	7,710	6.5	**5,070**	4,790	5.8
Wayne	**15.5**	14.8	9.9	18.0	**820**	830	—1.2	**360**	360	0.0
Southwestern	**8.0**	9.0	7.2	9.8	**26,380**	24,540	7.5	**17,820**	16,620	7.2
Beaver	**6.4**	9.3	8.4	12.8	**2,100**	1,970	6.6	**1,260**	1,110	13.5
Garfield	**20.9**	24.0	18.0	27.0	**1,580**	1,650	—4.2	**1,020**	990	3.0
Iron	**7.0**	7.5	6.5	6.6	**8,640**	8,200	5.4	**6,400**	6,200	3.2
Kane	**16.6**	18.1	11.8	21.2	**1,700**	1,660	2.4	**930**	880	5.7
Washington	**6.2**	6.6	5.3	7.4	**12,370**	11,060	11.8	**8,190**	7,440	10.1
Uintah Basin	**10.6**	9.9	7.0	10.5	**18,720**	17,990	4.1	**12,870**	12,550	2.5
Daggett	**4.1**	1.9	1.1	5.8	**240**	240	0.0	**200**	200	0.0
Duchesne	**12.6**	11.2	8.4	11.2	**6,840**	6,930	—1.3	**4,170**	4,410	—5.4
Uintah	**9.6**	9.3	6.4	10.2	**11,640**	10,820	7.6	**8,490**	7,950	6.8
Southeastern	**12.9**	14.9	11.8	15.1	**22,410**	23,420	—4.3	**15,930**	16,560	—3.8
Carbon	**10.6**	13.0	10.2	14.4	**9,990**	10,150	—1.6	**7,620**	7,520	1.3
Emery	**15.2**	16.9	12.2	15.2	**5,600**	6,170	—9.2	**3,520**	4,040	—12.9
Grand	**21.2**	20.9	16.7	19.4	**3,070**	3,180	—3.5	**2,070**	2,240	—7.6
San Juan	**9.0**	11.4	11.5	13.1	**3,740**	3,910	—4.3	**2,720**	2,760	—1.4

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1985	Dec.(r) 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan.(p) 1985	Dec.(r) 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan.(p) 1985	Dec.(r) 1984	Jan. 1984
MINING	**$495.79**	$507.60	$556.42	**39.6**	40.0	43.1	**$12.52**	$12.69	$12.91
MANUFACTURING	**351.75**	357.11	349.76	**40.2**	41.0	41.1	**8.75**	8.71	8.51
Durable Goods	**368.11**	370.77	351.05	**41.5**	41.8	41.3	**8.87**	8.87	8.50
Nondurable Goods	**308.02**	318.06	345.02	**36.8**	38.6	40.4	**8.37**	8.24	8.54
TRADE	**230.33**	235.84	226.30	**31.0**	32.0	31.0	**7.43**	7.37	7.30
Wholesale Trade	**357.33**	369.31	355.39	**37.3**	37.8	36.6	**9.58**	9.77	9.71
Retail Trade	**183.04**	187.47	175.68	**28.6**	29.9	28.8	**6.40**	6.27	6.10
AVERAGE	**309.67**	320.04	315.24	**34.6**	35.6	35.5	**8.95**	8.99	8.88

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1985	Dec. (r) 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. (p) 1985	Dec. (r) 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. (p) 1985	Dec. (r) 1984	Jan. 1984
MINING	**$540.57**	$536.11	$552.32	**43.7**	44.9	43.8	**$12.37**	$11.94	$12.61
Metal Mining	**523.15**	518.02	572.18	**37.8**	38.4	42.7	**13.84**	13.49	13.40
Bituminous Coal Mining	**574.08**	576.91	571.21	**36.8**	37.1	36.9	**15.60**	15.55	15.48
MANUFACTURING	**357.20**	365.52	359.79	**38.7**	40.3	40.7	**9.23**	9.07	8.84
Durable Goods	**380.02**	386.88	375.99	**40.6**	41.6	41.5	**9.36**	9.30	9.06
Primary Metal Industries	**549.53**	544.24	561.79	**40.2**	39.9	41.8	**13.67**	13.64	13.44
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**341.54**	365.89	355.52	**41.1**	43.3	40.4	**8.31**	8.45	8.80
Transportation Equipment	**479.35**	519.60	479.98	**40.9**	43.3	44.9	**11.72**	12.00	10.69
Nondurable Goods	**303.35**	313.50	322.43	**34.2**	37.1	38.8	**8.87**	8.45	8.31
Food & Kindred Products	**287.92**	303.80	326.98	**35.9**	38.8	41.6	**8.02**	7.83	7.86
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**591.84**	548.69	549.56	**44.6**	42.6	44.0	**13.27**	12.88	12.49
AVERAGE	**311.78**	320.88	317.50	**34.0**	35.3	35.2	**9.17**	9.09	9.02

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Feb. '85	Preliminary Jan. '85	Final Dec. '84	Final Feb. '84	Final Jan. '84
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**7,190**	6,963	6,289	8,692	8,418
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**5,400**	5,127	5,023	3,701	3,509
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**12,590**	12,090	11,312	12,393	11,927
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**4,100**	4,309	5,916	7,318	8,386
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**5,670**	5,121	5,111	7,180	6,477
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**2,127**	2,918	2,879	1,672	2,695
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**19,809**	21,251	15,364	18,328	20,949
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**3.72**	3.92	2.86	3.58	4.02
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$9,410,000**	$10,065,248	$6,403,206	$8,379,513	$8,386,550

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					Percent Change				
	Jan. '85	Dec. '84	Nov. '84	Oct. '84	Jan. '84	From Last Month	Jan. '84 to Jan. '85	Dec. '83 to Dec. '84	Nov. '83 to Nov. '84	Oct. '83 to Oct. '84
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**316.1**	315.5	315.3	315.3	305.2	**0.2**	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.2
Food and Beverages	**299.3**	297.2	296.3	296.6	291.6	**0.7**	2.6	3.7	3.9	3.8
Food at Home	**296.1**	293.2	292.4	293.4	290.2	**1.0**	2.0	3.6	3.9	3.9
Housing	**342.0**	341.2	340.9	341.2	329.2	**0.2**	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.4
Rent Residential	**257.1**	256.1	254.8	253.8	242.9	**0.4**	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6
Fuel and Other Util.	**387.7**	386.0	387.5	392.4	376.0	**0.4**	3.1	4.2	4.4	4.8
Medical Care	**391.1**	388.5	387.5	385.5	369.5	**0.7**	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.2
Apparel and Upkeep	**199.8**	203.2	205.2	205.7	196.4	**—1.7**	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5
Transportation	**314.7**	315.8	316.1	315.5	306.0	**—0.3**	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.4
Gasoline	**356.8**	365.7	369.2	370.3	370.3	**—1.4**	—1.6	—0.5	—2.4	—3.2
Energy[2]	**414.5**	418.9	421.8	426.7	416.7	**—1.1**	—0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**309.8**	309.9	310.4	309.4	308.0	**—0.0**	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.1
Finished Goods	**292.7**	292.4	292.3	291.6	288.7	**0.1**	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.7
Intermediate Materials	**319.6**	319.8	320.5	319.9	317.0	**—0.1**	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.2
Crude Materials	**319.4**	323.1	323.7	320.0	336.0	**—1.1**	—4.9	—3.1	—0.1	—2.8

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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A. Barclay Gardner, Administrator

Larry K. Wardle, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Ray L. Sargent, Economist

Kent Rimmasch, Labor Market Economist

CONGRESSIONAL INF SERV 2
S R I 029850
SUITE 800
4520 EAST-WEST HWY
WASHINGTON DC 20014

57820-3

Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

MARCH 1985 published April 1985

KENNECOTT ANNOUNCES INDEFINITE CLOSURE

Kennecott Minerals Corporation (KMC) announced on March 25, 1985 the indefinite closure of its Utah mining and manufacturing operations by September of this year. About 800 workers received their blue slips during the first week of April, with the rest (about 1,400) scheduled to depart by September. The layoffs will leave Kennecott with approximately 500 division maintenance and headquarters workers in Salt Lake City.

The announcement spurred a flurry of comments and economic impact analyses throughout Utah's entire business community. Kennecott has been an integral part of the State's business scene for nearly eighty years, contributing thousands of jobs and billions of dollars in wages over the years. This type of contribution cannot be ignored nor taken lightly.

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WHERE UTAH RANKS
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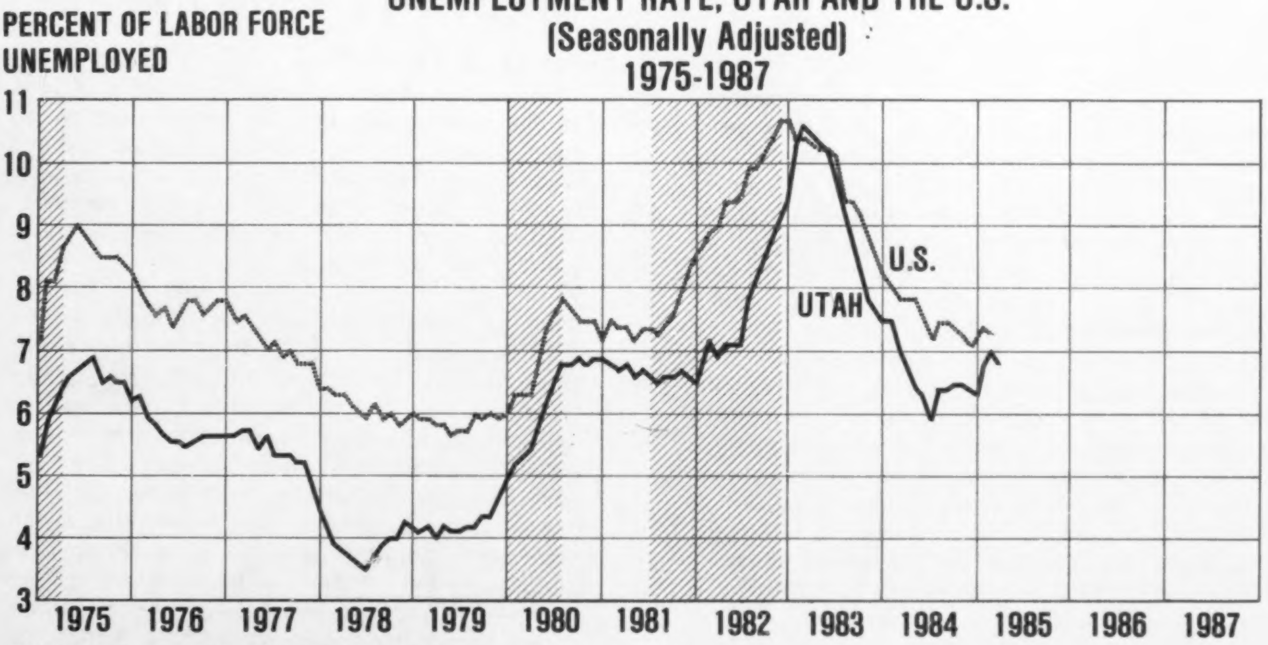
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

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LOST WAGES

Kennecott's direct share of wages, however, has slipped substantially in recent years. In 1982 KMC accounted for over 2.0% of Utah's total nonfarm wages. By 1984 this percentage dropped to around 1.0%, because of the many employment reductions experienced at Kennecott during this period.

So, the State's economy will not be impacted as much by the closure as it might have two years ago. But Kennecott's layoffs of 2,200 still mean losing an estimated $85 million payroll during the next year, plus the possibility of an additional $100 million because of secondary jobs expected to be lost. This $185 million would represent a pretty good chunk, about 2.0%, of the State's anticipated total nonfarm wages for 1985.

SOME BUFFER

If most other economic sectors can stay healthy in 1985, the broad effects of the layoffs will not be as severe as depicted above. Many of the laid off workers with transferrable skills could be reabsorbed into the labor market relatively quickly (although for many at a much lower wage). Remember that Utah's rapidly expanding economy has produced a steadily declining unemployment rate since 1982, despite the previous loss of almost 4,000 Kennecott jobs.

For those remaining unemployed or leaving the labor market, unemployment insurance compensation, severance and vacation pay, and retirement benefits will moderate the impact of lost wages. Overall, though, it will be difficult to replace all of the anticipated wage loss from Kennecott's closure. Utah's economy is not growing as fast as it was in late 1983 and 1984, and this will make it harder to absorb the laid off workers.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS

The Kennecott layoffs were not included in the March unemployment rate calculations. They will not start entering into the picture until next month. Without the layoffs, March's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 6.8 percent for Utah was actually lower than February's revised rate of 7.0 percent. March 1985's rate of 6.8 percent, however, was slightly above March 1984's rate of 6.7 percent. Since mid-1983, Utah's jobless rate had been consistently running below the year ago level.

Kennecott's closure will certainly cause upward pressures on Utah's unemployment rate during the remainder of 1985. The peak impact resulting from the Kennecott and secondary layoffs on the jobless rate should happen in the last half of 1985 and early 1986. All of the 2,200 will be laid off by then, with the most serious secondary impacts also occurring during that period.

STILL GOOD JOB GROWTH IN MANY INDUSTRIES

Despite the apparent problems in Utah's mining industries, total nonfarm employment continues to show healthy year-over gains. Nonagricultural employment in March 1985 stood at 615,500, 29,000 or 4.9% higher than in March 1984. Industries with strong year-over employment gains were construction (15.0%); services (8.2%); finance, insurance, and real estate (6.5%), and trade (6.2%). Services' year-over percentage employment gain was particularly impressive, representing almost 10,000 new jobs.

On the down side, total mining jobs in March 1985 are much lower (2,700) than last year. There will be further declines as Kennecott jobs are excluded from mining in future months. Primary metals manufacturing employment, already lower than a year ago, will continue to drop in 1985 because of the Kennecott closure. Electrical machinery and supplies industries have also experienced some layoffs, reducing their employment in recent months.

DIFFICULT TRANSITION

Anytime an economy of Utah's size loses 2,200 jobs paying more than double the State average wage, there will be economic problems. Adding to these problems are the secondary jobs that will evaporate. These reductions in Kennecott and related employment will result in millions of dollars of lost wages to Utah during the next year.

Some of these wages will be recouped as the unemployed are rehired into the labor market. For those staying unemployed or leaving the labor force, unemployment insurance compensation, severance and vacation pay, and retirement benefits will help to ease the burden somewhat. Another positive factor is that Utah's economy is not as dependent on Kennecott as in the past. However, there is still going to be a very difficult transition period for many people, as a slower growing Utah economy in 1985 will most likely offer less alternatives than in the previous two years. Also, some very severe adjustments in wage levels and lifestyles will make the transition more difficult.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Mar. 1985(f)	Mar. 1984	% Change	Feb. 1985(p)	Feb. 1984	% Change	Jan. 1985(r)	Jan. 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**740,700**	705,400	5.0	736,700	697,400	5.6	742,000	695,000	6.8
Employed	**686,700**	654,400	4.9	679,500	643,000	5.7	686,600	637,600	7.7
Unemployed	**54,000**	51,000	5.9	57,200	54,400	5.1	55,400	57,400	−3.5
Percent of Labor Force	**7.3**	7.2	—	7.8	7.8	—	7.5	8.3	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.8**	6.7	—	7.0	7.0	—	6.8	7.5	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

	Mar. 1985(f)	Mar. 1984	% Change	Feb. 1985(p)	Feb. 1984	% Change	Jan. 1985(r)	Jan. 1984	% Change
Total	**615,500**	586,700	4.9	611,400	579,900	5.4	610,700	576,300	6.0
Mining	**11,200**	13,900	−19.4	11,300	13,900	−18.7	11,200	14,200	−21.1
Metal Mining	**3,000**	5,100	−41.2	3,100	5,200	−40.4	3,200	5,500	−41.8
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2,800**	3,000	−6.7	2,800	3,000	−6.7	2,400	3,000	−10.0
Other Mining & Quarrying	**5,400**	5,800	−6.9	5,400	5,700	−5.3	5,600	5,800	−3.4
Contract Construction	**33,700**	29,300	15.0	32,600	27,300	19.4	33,200	27,000	23.0
Manufacturing	**95,400**	91,800	3.9	95,400	90,600	5.3	95,300	89,300	6.7
Durable Goods	**67,400**	64,500	4.5	67,600	63,400	6.6	68,000	62,500	8.8
Primary Metals	**5,300**	5,800	−8.6	5,300	5,800	−8.6	5,400	5,800	−6.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**21,500**	20,500	4.9	21,400	20,200	5.9	21,500	20,000	7.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**9,600**	9,200	4.3	10,000	9,000	11.1	10,100	8,900	13.5
Transportation Equipment	**13,600**	12,100	12.4	13,600	12,100	12.4	13,500	11,700	15.4
Other Durable Goods	**17,400**	17,000	2.4	17,300	16,300	6.1	17,400	16,000	8.8
Non-Durable Goods	**28,000**	27,300	2.6	27,800	27,200	2.2	27,300	26,800	1.9
Food & Kindred Products	**8,600**	8,400	2.4	8,600	8,400	2.4	8,500	8,100	4.9
Textile & Apparel Products	**6,600**	6,700	−1.5	6,500	6,600	−1.5	6,300	6,600	−4.5
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3,800**	3,600	5.6	3,800	3,700	2.7	3,800	3,700	2.7
Other Non-Durable Goods	**9,000**	8,600	4.7	8,900	8,500	4.7	8,700	8,400	3.6
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**36,300**	36,000	0.8	36,200	36,300	−0.3	36,200	36,300	−0.3
Railroad Transportation	**3,900**	4,000	−2.5	3,900	4,000	−2.5	3,800	4,000	−5.0
Other Transportation	**16,100**	15,700	2.5	16,000	15,900	0.6	16,100	15,900	1.3
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**16,300**	16,300	—	16,300	16,400	−0.6	16,300	16,400	−0.6
Trade	**143,900**	135,500	6.2	142,700	133,900	6.6	144,000	134,700	6.9
Wholesale Trade	**35,200**	34,200	2.9	35,100	33,900	3.5	35,100	33,600	4.5
Retail Trade	**108,700**	101,300	7.3	107,600	100,000	7.6	109,000	101,100	7.8
Building Materials	**5,400**	4,900	10.2	5,300	4,700	12.8	5,400	4,800	12.5
Food Stores	**19,000**	17,300	9.8	19,000	17,300	9.8	19,000	17,300	9.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**13,200**	12,200	8.2	13,000	11,800	10.2	13,100	11,700	12.0
Eating & Drinking Places	**33,600**	31,300	7.3	32,900	30,600	7.5	32,700	30,100	8.6
Other Retail	**37,500**	35,600	5.3	37,500	35,600	5.3	38,700	37,200	4.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**31,000**	29,100	6.5	30,700	28,800	6.6	30,600	28,600	7.0
Services	**128,700**	119,000	8.2	127,700	117,400	8.8	126,800	116,200	9.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9,800**	9,100	7.7	9,600	8,800	9.1	9,400	8,700	8.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**43,600**	38,800	12.4	43,100	37,800	14.0	43,000	37,300	15.3
Medical & Other Health Services	**32,600**	31,100	4.8	32,500	30,900	5.2	32,400	30,800	5.2
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**30,500**	29,400	3.7	30,400	29,400	3.4	30,100	29,000	3.8
Other Services	**12,200**	10,600	15.1	12,100	10,400	16.3	11,900	10,300	15.5
Government	**135,300**	132,200	2.3	134,800	131,800	2.3	133,400	130,000	2.6
Federal Government	**38,200**	37,100	3.0	37,900	36,700	3.3	37,800	36,400	3.8
U.S. Federal Defense	**22,800**	22,300	2.2	22,800	22,300	2.2	22,800	22,200	2.7
Other Federal Government	**15,400**	14,800	4.1	15,100	14,400	4.9	15,000	14,200	5.6
State Government	**36,000**	35,900	0.3	36,000	36,100	−0.3	35,800	35,100	2.0
State Education	**20,500**	20,300	1.0	20,400	20,500	−0.5	20,200	19,700	2.5
Other State Government	**15,600**	15,500	0.6	15,600	15,500	0.6	15,600	15,500	0.6
Local Government	**61,100**	59,200	3.2	60,800	59,000	3.0	59,800	58,400	2.4
Local Education	**39,300**	38,000	3.4	39,100	37,800	3.4	38,200	37,300	2.4
Other Local Government	**21,800**	21,200	2.8	21,700	21,200	2.4	21,600	21,100	2.4
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Mar. '85 (f)	Mar. '84	Percent Change	Feb. '85 (p)	Jan. '85 (r)	Dec. '84	Nov. '84	Oct. '84	Sept. '84	Aug. '84	July '84
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**746.6**	711.3	5.0	747.7	753.7	734.6	732.1	728.8	728.4	727.1	721.9
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**695.9**	663.6	4.9	695.3	702.6	688.2	685.2	681.4	681.3	680.9	676.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**50.7**	47.7	6.3	52.4	51.0	46.4	46.9	47.5	47.1	46.2	46.0
Unemployment Rate	**6.8**	6.7	—	7.0	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	**621.2**	592.1	4.9	621.4	622.0	614.5	614.1	610.3	606.5	605.8	601.6
Mining	**11.3**	14.1	—19.9	11.4	11.2	11.9	11.8	11.1	11.7	11.8	11.5
Contract Construction	**38.2**	33.2	15.1	38.8	38.9	36.6	36.7	36.9	36.7	36.4	35.2
Manufacturing	**96.5**	93.0	3.8	96.8	96.6	95.4	95.7	95.5	95.0	95.1	94.5
Durable Goods	**68.1**	65.3	4.3	68.5	68.8	67.8	67.9	68.1	67.9	67.9	67.2
Nondurable Goods	**28.4**	27.7	2.5	28.3	27.8	27.6	27.8	27.4	27.1	27.2	27.3
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**36.7**	36.4	0.8	37.0	37.2	36.6	36.6	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.1
Trade	**146.8**	138.2	6.2	146.3	146.3	143.7	144.0	143.2	142.5	142.6	142.5
Wholesale	**35.5**	34.5	2.9	35.6	35.6	35.4	35.3	35.3	35.0	35.1	34.8
Retail	**111.3**	103.7	7.3	110.7	110.7	108.3	108.7	107.9	107.5	107.5	107.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**31.0**	29.1	6.5	30.8	30.8	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.0	30.2	30.0
Services	**127.9**	118.3	8.1	127.4	127.8	126.1	125.5	123.8	123.1	122.5	121.5
Government	**132.8**	129.8	2.3	132.9	133.2	133.9	133.3	133.2	131.2	130.9	130.3
Federal	**38.2**	37.1	3.0	38.2	38.5	38.5	38.1	38.0	37.7	37.4	37.1
State	**34.7**	34.6	0.3	34.8	35.0	35.2	35.7	35.8	35.1	35.0	35.4
Local	**59.9**	58.1	3.1	59.9	59.7	60.2	59.5	59.4	58.4	58.5	57.8

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[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH, FEBRUARY 1985
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Feb. 1985(p)	% Change from Feb. '84	Percent Distribution	Feb. 1985(p)	% Change from Feb. '84	Percent Distribution	Feb. 1985(p)	Percent of Industry
TOTAL	**354.5**	5.0	100.0	**256.9**	6.1	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**10.6**	—19.1	3.0	**0.7**	—12.5	0.3	**9.0**	79.6
Contract Construction	**29.5**	18.0	8.3	**3.1**	34.8	1.2	**25.3**	77.6
Manufacturing	**65.4**	4.6	18.4	**30.0**	6.8	11.7	**62.2**	65.2
Durable Goods	**49.1**	5.6	13.9	**18.5**	9.5	7.2	**43.3**	64.0
Nondurable Goods	**16.3**	1.9	4.5	**11.5**	2.7	4.5	**18.9**	68.0
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**24.9**	—2.4	7.0	**11.3**	4.6	4.4	**25.3**	69.9
Total Trade	**76.9**	5.5	21.7	**65.9**	7.9	25.7	**126.4**	88.6
Wholesale Trade	**25.8**	0.8	7.3	**9.3**	12.0	3.6	**29.8**	84.9
Retail Trade	**51.1**	7.8	14.4	**56.6**	7.4	22.0	**96.5**	89.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**11.5**	—2.5	3.2	**19.2**	12.9	7.5	**24.1**	78.5
Services	**63.3**	13.4	17.9	**64.4**	4.5	25.1	**96.5**	75.6
Total Government	**73.0**	2.5	20.6	**61.8**	2.0	24.1	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**23.8**	1.3	6.7	**14.1**	6.8	5.5	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.0**	—1.2	4.5	**6.8**	11.5	2.6	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**7.8**	6.8	2.2	**7.3**	2.8	2.9	**NA**	NA
State Government	**17.6**	—0.6	5.0	**18.4**	10.0	7.2	**NA**	NA
State Education	**11.7**	—0.8	3.3	**8.7**	0.0	3.4	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**5.9**	0.0	1.7	**9.7**	0.0	3.8	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**31.5**	5.0	8.9	**29.3**	1.0	11.4	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**16.6**	4.4	4.7	**22.5**	2.7	8.8	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**14.9**	5.7	4.2	**6.8**	4.2	2.6	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Mar. '85(f)	Mar. '84	% Chg.	Feb. '85(p)	Jan.'85(r)	Mar. '85(f)	Mar. '84	% Chg.	Feb.'85(p)	Jan.'85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**485,900**	463,300	4.9	485,500	491,300	**95,700**	89,300	7.2	94,200	94,300
Employed	**454,700**	433,100	5.0	451,600	458,300	**87,600**	82,500	6.2	86,200	86,900
Unemployed	**31,300**	30,200	3.6	33,900	33,000	**8,100**	6,800	19.1	8,000	7,400
Percent of Labor Force	**6.4**	6.5	—	7.0	6.7	**8.4**	7.6	—	8.5	7.8
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**436,600**	415,500	5.1	434,000	434,500	**70,900**	67,000	5.8	70,300	70,200
Mining	**3,900**	5,700	-31.6	3,900	4,000	**200**	100	100.0	200	200
Contract Construction	**22,500**	19,200	17.2	21,900	22,100	**3,100**	2,700	14.8	3,000	2,900
Manufacturing	**65,900**	63,300	4.1	66,000	66,600	**12,300**	12,000	2.5	12,300	12,500
Durable Goods	**47,900**	45,800	4.6	48,000	49,000	**9,000**	8,800	2.3	9,000	9,300
Nondurable Goods	**18,000**	17,400	3.4	18,000	17,500	**3,400**	3,200	6.3	3,300	3,300
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28,900**	28,700	0.7	28,800	29,100	**2,200**	2,100	4.8	2,100	2,200
Total Trade	**106,800**	100,700	6.1	106,100	107,800	**14,500**	13,600	6.6	14,200	14,300
Wholesale Trade	**30,400**	29,600	2.7	30,400	30,400	**1,700**	1,700	0.0	1,700	1,700
Retail Trade	**76,400**	71,100	7.5	75,700	77,500	**12,800**	11,900	7.6	12,500	12,700
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**25,300**	23,700	6.8	25,000	24,800	**2,200**	2,000	10.0	2,200	2,100
Services	**87,600**	80,900	8.3	86,900	86,200	**24,200**	22,300	8.5	24,100	23,800
Total Government	**95,700**	93,300	2.6	95,400	94,000	**12,400**	12,100	2.5	12,200	12,100

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.

[2] Coterminous with Utah County.

Note: The current month's figures are forecast; the previous month's are preliminary. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Mar.'85(f)	Feb.'85(p)	Jan.'85(r)	Mar.'84	Mar.'85(f)	Mar.'84	% Change	Mar.'85(f)	Mar.'84	% Change
State Total	**7.3**	7.8	7.5	7.2	**740,700**	705,400	5.0	**615,500**	586,700	4.9
Bear River	**6.4**	6.2	6.1	5.7	**49,640**	47,260	5.0	**35,860**	34,360	4.4
Box Elder	**5.7**	5.2	5.8	4.8	**19,330**	18,370	5.2	**13,380**	12,770	4.8
Cache	**6.8**	6.9	6.4	6.2	**29,490**	28,000	5.3	**22,130**	21,170	4.5
Rich	**8.9**	6.4	3.4	5.1	**820**	890	—7.9	**350**	420	—16.7
Wasatch Front	**6.4**	7.0	6.7	6.5	**485,950**	463,290	4.9	**436,590**	415,540	5.1
North	**5.9**	6.3	6.2	6.5	**152,760**	146,440	4.3	**105,820**	100,090	5.7
Davis	**4.5**	4.9	5.0	5.3	**74,800**	73,180	2.2	**49,760**	46,980	5.9
Morgan	**6.9**	8.0	8.0	3.2	**2,060**	2,040	1.0	**930**	920	1.1
Weber	**7.1**	7.6	7.4	7.7	**75,910**	71,230	6.6	**55,130**	52,190	5.6
South	**6.7**	7.3	6.9	6.5	**333,180**	316,860	5.2	**330,770**	315,450	4.9
Salt Lake	**6.7**	7.3	6.9	6.5	**323,270**	307,370	5.2	**320,570**	305,670	4.9
Tooele	**7.7**	8.7	7.6	7.1	**9,920**	9,490	4.5	**10,200**	9,780	4.3
Mountainlands	**8.4**	8.4	7.9	7.7	**109,880**	102,450	7.3	**79,970**	75,440	6.0
Summit	**5.1**	5.0	5.7	6.0	**11,110**	10,320	7.7	**7,070**	6,560	7.8
Utah	**8.4**	8.5	7.8	7.6	**95,680**	89,300	7.1	**70,910**	67,010	5.8
Wasatch	**19.3**	18.1	16.7	17.6	**3,090**	2,830	9.2	**2,000**	1,870	7.0
Central	**11.1**	12.8	13.0	11.5	**27,290**	25,260	8.0	**16,130**	14,790	9.1
Juab	**22.7**	26.8	25.7	14.3	**2,140**	2,060	3.9	**1,400**	1,500	—6.7
Millard	**6.0**	6.4	7.8	8.1	**8,910**	7,440	19.8	**5,380**	4,280	25.7
Piute	**18.1**	20.4	18.1	15.7	**460**	440	4.5	**200**	190	5.3
Sanpete	**17.0**	18.7	17.6	16.8	**6,860**	6,620	3.6	**3,760**	3,610	4.2
Sevier	**8.0**	10.3	10.8	8.8	**8,100**	7,860	3.1	**5,040**	4,860	3.7
Wayne	**13.3**	16.5	14.5	16.9	**810**	850	—4.7	**350**	350	0.0
Southwestern	**8.1**	8.7	9.0	8.6	**26,550**	24,950	6.4	**18,010**	16,930	6.4
Beaver	**6.3**	6.4	9.9	10.6	**2,160**	1,990	8.5	**1,290**	1,120	15.2
Garfield	**22.8**	24.4	22.8	24.1	**1,700**	1,690	0.6	**1,070**	1,040	2.9
Iron	**6.8**	7.4	7.6	6.6	**8,600**	8,280	3.9	**6,430**	6,200	3.7
Kane	**17.6**	18.0	17.9	17.1	**1,760**	1,660	6.0	**970**	920	5.4
Washington	**6.1**	6.7	6.6	6.3	**12,330**	11,340	8.7	**8,260**	7,650	8.0
Uintah Basin	**11.5**	11.8	10.0	9.6	**19,090**	18,700	2.1	**13,010**	13,030	—0.2
Daggett	**10.0**	4.0	1.9	4.3	**300**	350	—14.3	**210**	230	—8.7
Duchesne	**13.1**	14.3	11.3	10.2	**7,080**	7,130	—0.7	**4,300**	4,540	—5.3
Uintah	**10.6**	10.4	9.4	9.5	**11,720**	11,220	4.5	**8,490**	8,260	2.8
Southeastern	**13.0**	14.4	14.9	14.2	**22,310**	23,460	—4.9	**15,970**	16,650	—4.1
Carbon	**11.0**	12.2	13.1	13.6	**9,920**	10,150	—2.3	**7,620**	7,560	0.8
Emery	**14.3**	16.7	16.8	14.0	**5,580**	6,130	—9.0	**3,550**	4,050	—12.3
Grand	**21.0**	19.7	19.9	18.9	**3,020**	3,180	—5.0	**2,060**	2,230	—7.6
San Juan	**9.7**	12.2	11.9	12.4	**3,790**	4,000	—5.3	**2,740**	2,810	—2.5

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb.(p) 1985	**Jan.(r) 1985**	**Feb. 1984**	**Feb.(p) 1985**	**Jan.(r) 1985**	**Feb. 1984**	**Feb.(p) 1985**	**Jan.(r) 1985**	**Feb. 1984**
MINING	**$544.84**	$479.41	$573.27	**42.8**	38.6	44.2	**$12.73**	$12.42	$12.97
MANUFACTURING	**353.91**	352.15	343.15	**39.9**	40.2	40.9	**8.87**	8.76	8.39
Durable Goods	**371.96**	367.22	353.64	**41.1**	41.4	42.0	**9.05**	8.87	8.42
Nondurable Goods	**304.88**	308.75	317.12	**36.6**	36.8	38.3	**8.33**	8.39	8.28
TRADE	**242.41**	233.32	225.67	**31.4**	30.7	31.3	**7.72**	7.60	7.21
Wholesale Trade	**364.43**	348.79	357.38	**36.7**	35.7	37.5	**9.93**	9.77	9.53
Retail Trade	**195.43**	189.79	173.09	**29.3**	28.8	28.8	**6.67**	6.59	6.01
AVERAGE	**318.50**	311.19	308.33	**35.0**	34.5	34.8	**9.10**	9.02	8.86

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb.(p) 1985	**Jan. (r) 1985**	**Feb. 1984**	**Feb. (p) 1985**	**Jan. (r) 1985**	**Feb. 1984**	**Feb. (p) 1985**	**Jan. (r) 1985**	**Feb. 1984**
MINING	**$559.73**	$545.66	$536.21	**44.6**	44.8	43.0	**$12.55**	$12.18	$12.47
Metal Mining	**556.08**	518.88	539.64	**41.1**	37.6	41.1	**13.53**	13.80	13.13
Bituminous Coal Mining	**674.29**	710.91	568.42	**41.7**	40.6	38.2	**16.17**	17.51	14.88
MANUFACTURING	**368.80**	361.30	362.15	**40.0**	39.4	41.2	**9.22**	9.17	8.79
Durable Goods	**394.48**	381.82	382.39	**41.7**	41.1	42.3	**9.46**	9.29	9.04
Primary Metal Industries	**587.29**	531.76	557.12	**41.8**	38.9	40.4	**14.05**	13.67	13.79
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**353.20**	344.01	354.77	**41.7**	41.8	41.3	**8.47**	8.23	8.59
Transportation Equipment	**497.68**	479.35	473.38	**42.5**	40.9	44.2	**11.71**	11.72	10.71
Nondurable Goods	**309.24**	310.82	316.95	**36.0**	35.2	38.7	**8.59**	8.83	8.19
Food & Kindred Products	**293.38**	289.52	335.66	**36.4**	36.1	43.2	**8.06**	8.02	7.77
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**548.49**	592.29	500.91	**43.6**	44.6	42.2	**12.58**	13.28	11.87
TRADE	**220.76**	213.29	209.60	**30.2**	29.5	29.9	**7.31**	7.23	7.01
Wholesale Trade	**351.82**	339.68	344.10	**35.9**	35.2	37.0	**9.80**	9.65	9.30
Retail Trade	**180.69**	175.42	167.59	**28.5**	27.8	27.7	**6.34**	6.31	6.05
AVERAGE	**319.46**	310.01	316.40	**34.8**	34.0	35.0	**9.18**	9.12	9.04

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Mar. '85	**Preliminary Feb. '85**	**Final Jan. '85**	**Final Mar. '84**	**Final Feb. '85**
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**5,700**	5,370	6,963	9,605	8,692
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**3,500**	4,597	5,305	4,307	3,737
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**9,200**	9,967	11,968	13,912	12,429
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**8,150**	7,442	9,684	8,993	7,318
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**6,500**	4,351	5,121	7,314	7,180
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**2,656**	2,127	2,918	1,616	1,672
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**16,342**	19,809	21,251	16,935	18,328
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**3.05**	3.72	3.92	3.30	3.58
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$9,620,000**	$9,656,930	$10,065,248	$7,106,368	$8,379,513

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					Percent Change				
	Feb. '85	Jan. '85	Dec. '84	Nov. '84	Feb. '84	From Last Month	Feb. '84 to Feb. '85	Jan. '84 to Jan. '85	Dec. '83 to Dec. '84	Nov. '83 to Nov. '84
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**317.4**	316.1	315.5	315.3	306.6	**0.4**	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.0
Food and Beverages	**301.4**	299.3	297.2	296.3	294.2	**0.7**	2.4	2.6	3.7	3.9
Food at Home	**298.6**	296.1	293.2	292.4	293.6	**0.8**	1.7	2.0	3.6	3.9
Housing	**343.6**	342.0	341.2	340.9	331.0	**0.5**	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.3
Rent Residential	**258.4**	257.1	256.1	254.8	243.6	**0.5**	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.6
Fuel and Other Util.	**386.5**	387.7	386.0	387.5	383.0	**—0.3**	0.9	3.1	4.2	4.4
Medical Care	**393.8**	391.1	388.5	387.5	373.2	**0.7**	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.2
Apparel and Upkeep	**201.8**	199.8	203.2	205.2	196.2	**1.0**	2.9	1.7	2.0	2.2
Transportation	**314.3**	314.7	315.8	316.1	305.8	**—0.1**	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.2
Gasoline	**351.6**	356.8	365.7	369.2	368.8	**—1.5**	—4.7	—1.6	—0.5	—2.4
Energy[2]	**411.4**	414.5	418.9	421.8	420.2	**—0.7**	—3.1	—0.5	0.2	0.5
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**309.2**	309.8	309.9	310.4	308.9	**—0.2**	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.6
Finished Goods	**292.5**	292.7	292.4	292.3	289.5	**—0.1**	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.9
Intermediate Materials	**318.6**	319.6	319.8	320.5	317.9	**—0.3**	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.6
Crude Materials	**318.3**	319.4	323.1	323.7	330.2	**—0.3**	—1.7	—4.9	—3.1	—0.1

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WHERE UTAH RANKS

(Utah's Ranking Among the 50 States on 50 Selected Items)

Item	Rank	Item	Rank
Total Population, '83	35	Federal Funds, per capita, '83	33
Population Growth, 1980-83 (%)	3	Fed. Civ. Employees/10,000 Pop., '82	5
Population per Square Mile, '83	42	Soc. Sec. Beneficiaries/10,000 Pop., '83	49
Population Under 18 yrs., '83	1	Pub. Aid Recipients as % of Pop., '83	45
Population 65 yrs. and over, '83	49	Employment/Population Rates, '83	21
Population by Metro Areas (%), '83	18	Civilian Emp., % Change, '82-83	19
Households % Change, '80-83	9	Civilian Unemployment Rate, '83	23
Birth Rate, '82	1	Services/Non-Ag Emp. Rates, '83	2
Abortions per 1,000 Live Births, '82	50	Average Annual Pay, '83	26
Infant Mortality Rate, '81	44	Money Income per capita, '81	37
Physicians per 100,000 Pop., '81	23	Pers. Income, % Change in '72 $, '82-83	24
Hospital Beds per 100,000 Pop., '82	50	Pers. Income per capita, '83	47
Hospital Costs per Patient/Day, '82	6	Comm. Bank Dep. per capita, '83	45
Food Stamp Recipients/1,000 Pop., '83	44	Energy Consumption, per capita, '82	25
% Pop. Completing High School, '80	2	Energy Expenditures, per capita, '81	25
Average School Teacher Salaries, '84	28	Motor Veh. Dealers/100,00 Pop., '81	20
Expenditures per Pupil, '84	48	Farms with Sales over $200,000 (%), '82	41
Crime Rate per 1,000 Pop., '83	18	Ave. Value Farmland & Bldg/Acre, '84	38
Adults Under Correction Spvn/10,000 Pop., '82	16	Farm Marketings, '83	38
Federal/State Prisoners/100,000 Pop., '83	45	Net Farm Income, '83	39
Population per Lawyer, '80	11	Mineral Prod. Value, '82	17
Federally Owned Land (%), '83	4	Construction Contracts Value, '83	19
Fed. Aid to State/Local Govt., per capita, '83	26	New Housing Unit Starts, '83	32
State/Local Govt. Revenue, per capita, '82	23	Value Mfg. Shipments, '81	36
State/Local Govt. Employees/10,000 Pop., '83	44	Mfg. Emp. % Export Related, '81	38

Source: Statistical Abstract of United States, 1984

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Barclay Gardner, Administrator

rry K. Wardle, Director, Labor Market
Information Services

y L. Sargent, Economist

nt Rimmasch, Labor Market Economist

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

APRIL 1985 published May 1985

DOWN, BUT NOT OUT

Economic growth in Utah during 1985 has slowed down. A number of the State's economic indicators offer convincing evidence of this. Among the most convincing are: (1) the unemployment rate increasing by nearly one percentage point since December and, (2) the nonfarm year-over job growth rate slipping substantially. With this slow economic start in 1985, it is very unlikely that the economic achievements of 1984 will be duplicated.

Some of the reduction in the State's economic activity has resulted from slower national economic growth. The GNP (Gross National Product) grew at a lethargic 1.3 percent annual rate in first quarter 1985, canceling a portion of Utah's economic prospects. The extensive problems in Utah's mining industries have also hindered economic progress. In addition, the manufacturing and construction industries are not providing the stimulus they did a year ago.

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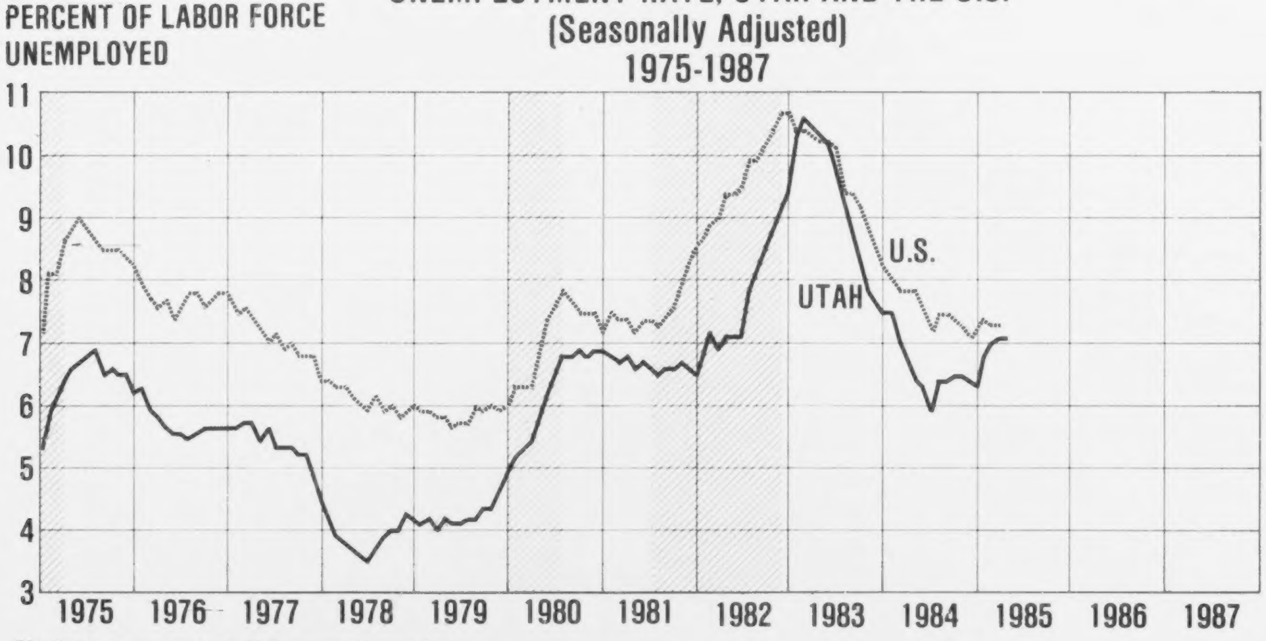
Salt Lake Area Wage Survey, page 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

Despite negative conditions in some of Utah's industries, others remain healthy. The service and trade sectors are displaying robust year-over growth rates, providing nearly 75.0 percent of Utah's new jobs. Nonresidential construction activity remains strong, manifested by a 23.0 percent year-over rise in valuation during first quarter 1985. Defense-related manufacturing job growth is still at double digit levels. The excellent conditions in these industries, plus the continuing favorable outlook for inflation and interest rates, should help Utah stave off recessionary conditions in 1985.

CREEPING UPWARD

Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 7.1 percent in April remained the same as March's revised rate. The rate in recent months, however, has crept upward and closer to the national unemployment rate. Increasing unemployment mainly from the mining, primary metals, and electronics industries has increased the rate from 6.3 percent in December to its current 7.1 percent. For the second month in a row, it is also higher than the year ago rate (6.4 percent - April 1984). Additionally, the number of unemployed persons in April 1985 (52,500) is 6,400 higher than in April 1984 (46,100).

A good indication that the unemployment rate may edge even higher is the considerable rise in initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits during March and April. Since initial claims measure newly unemployed workers, they are a good signal of changes in unemployment levels. With initial claims rising unemployment could increase in coming months, especially if fewer new jobs are created.

MODERATING JOB GROWTH

Utah's economy is not producing jobs as quickly as it did in 1984. The year-over growth rate for nonfarm jobs has slipped from around 5.5 percent in December 1984 to almost 4.0 percent in April 1985. The 1,600 jobs lost in mining during this period caused some of this decline. Construction and manufacturing are also not producing as many jobs as last year.

On the positive side, services and trade are generating the majority of Utah's new job opportunities. Together, they have accounted for 18,000 of Utah's 25,000 new jobs since April 1984. The total 25,000 new jobs created since last year is also nothing to sneeze at. Just two years ago, Utah would have been overjoyed to register this type of job increase.

SLOWER, BUT HOPEFULLY NO RECESSION

The brisk economic pace associated with economic recovery has undoubtedly abated in recent months. The movements of numerous Utah economic indicators certainly verify this. Unemployment has been edging upward with job growth moderating. Mining layoffs have also somewhat derailed the economic train.

However, other economic sectors in Utah are still much too strong for the State to suddenly slide into another recession in 1985. The services and trade industries best exemplify these strengths, with continuing high levels of economic activity. Nonresidential construction and defense-related manufacturing should also help offset some of the State's economic problems. Don't expect another banner year like 1984, but still anticipate some moderate economic gains in 1985.

A

SUMMER JOB PROSPECTS FOR UTAH'S YOUTH - 1985

Youth in Utah's Labor Force have a fairly promising outlook for summer jobs in 1985. Most industries — retail trade, services, construction, manufacturing, and agriculture — which usually provide the greatest number of summer job opportunities for youth, are currently experiencing reasonably strong job growth rates. During the past 12 months total jobs in these industries have increased from 5 to 15 percent. By comparison total nonagricultural employment in Utah is currently about 4.0 percent greater than in 1984, and is reminiscent of some pre-recession growth years. Another measure of labor demand, job openings listed with Job Service offices, are running about 7,500 per month. This is about the same level experienced during the last five years. Concurrently the number of unemployed persons, about 50,000, is the same as a year ago. This combination of sustained job growth, stabilized unemployment and a good variety of job openings, provides the State's youth reasonably good prospects for summer employment this year.

100,000 JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Although the current 4 percent growth in nonfarm jobs has resulted in about 25,000 **new** jobs over the past year, the Utah job market generates many times more actual job opportunities. Despite the seeming calmness in the job market as people go to work each day, there is beneath the surface a seething cauldron of activity — people starting, changing, or leaving jobs. This internal activity results in many more job opportunities than are usually conceptualized by most persons.

This year, the number is expected to be about 100,000 for the months of June, July, and August. The total includes all new jobs created by economic growth, those resulting from turnover as people change jobs, and those resulting from replacement due to retirements, death, moving from the area, etc. About one-eight of the job opportunities are accounted for by growth and replacement, while nearly seven-eights results from turnover.

Growth Jobs

Utah's experience in the last fifteen years, covering periods of good industrial employment growth as well as recession periods, resulted in an average net gain of approximately 5,000 **new** nonagricultural jobs each year during the summer months of June, July, and August. Since Utah's nonagricultural job base is larger now than in the 1970's and since 1985 is a good growth year, a net increase of approximately 6,000 nonagricultural jobs is expected during the summer of 1985. These jobs will contribute to an expansion of Utah's nonagricultural job base. In addition, seasonal jobs in agriculture will provide approximately 9,000 jobs during the summer months.

Replacement Jobs

Replacement jobs in nonagricultural industries usually number about 20 percent more than the number of growth jobs. Consequently, there will be approximately 7,000 job opportunities this summer to replace those workers who leave the labor force. Usually these jobs are filled from within by workers already working for an employer. This process does not result in an expansion in the total number of jobs in existence, but through a "filtering down process" it does provide employment opportunities for people who are hunting for a job.

Turnover Jobs

In a growing job market, people exhibit a greater tendency to change jobs. This summer it is expected that some 78,000 inter-firm job changes will occur in Utah. Job changes occur for a variety of reason — i.e., better pay, better hours, a job closer to home, personality conflicts, working conditions, a certain job is completed, etc. A given individual may, in fact, be hired more than once in a relatively short period of time due to changing jobs.

Summer Labor Supply

There will be approximately 150,000 individuals competing for the available job opportunities during June, July, and August of this year. These consist of approximately 50,000 currently unemployed people, 22,000 due to the increased size of the labor force and the 78,000 individuals who will be changing jobs during those three months.

YOUTH IMPACT ON LABOR MARKET

The impact of large numbers of youth entering the labor market during the summer months is notable.

Labor Force Impact

The 16-24 year olds normally account for about 28 percent of Utah's labor force. During the three summer months this share increases to over 30 percent. This change is due to the fact that approximately 91 percent of the increased size of the labor force during the summer (approximately 20,000 this year) is accounted for by the influx of students who want a job during the summer months. Most of these are students who have been attending high schools, colleges, and universities, and who were not actively seeking work during the school year. Youth ages 16-19 account for over 61 percent of this change, and those 20-24 years of age account for 30 percent.

Impact on Unemployment

Another phenomenon created by this summer influx of youth into the labor market is its impact on unemployment. Typically, the youth group (16-24 years) accounts for about 45 percent of the unemployed people who are looking for work. During the three summer months this share increases to about 60 percent. Those 16-19 years of age usually account for about 18 percent of the unemployed, but that share rises to nearly 40 percent during the summer months.

Impact on Jobs

The youth groups (ages 16-24) share of total job acquisitions averages about 35 percent annually. This share varies from 30 percent in the September to May period, to 45 percent during the months of June, July, and August; a 50 percent increase due to summer job activities of youth. The 16-19 year old group's share of summer youth job acquisitions, more than doubles (from 9% to 21%) during the three summer months, while the 20-24 year old group increases its share of jobs acquired from 22 percent to 24 percent during the same period.

Job Hunting Success

Job hunting success increases with age and experience. Those 16-24 years of age entering the summer labor force this year will number about 20,000, and will join a comparable number of this age group who are already among the unemployed. This age group should obtain about 10,000 of the jobs available, a success ratio of about 25 percent. Within this group, the 20-24 year olds will have nearly a 30 percent success ratio in obtaining a job, while the 16-19 year olds will experience about 20 percent success. More education and more work experience account for most of these differences. The remaining jobs will be taken by the older and more experience workers in the labor force.

WHERE THE JOB OPENINGS WILL BE

Job openings will occur in most industries and occupations across the state.

Job Opportunities by Industry

Over half of the 100,000 job opportunities this summer will be in the trade (28,000) and service (24,000) industries. Construction will contribute about 15,000 openings, followed by government (federal-state and local) and manufacturing with each adding about 12,000 openings. Transportation (trucking, air, bus, and railroad), communications (telephone/telegraph, radio and television), and public utilities (natural gas and electricity) will add some 5,000 new hires this summer. Also, the finance (banks, credit institutions, and real estate) industry will contribute about 4,000 new hires this summer.

In the trade industry the best potential will be in the food service area (restaurants and fast food outlets). Typically, this industry is where many young people find full or part-time summer employment. Other places of employment in the trade sector with better prospects for work include food stores, auto dealers and service stations, and drug and other proprietory stores.

The services industry sector encompasses a wide variety of service-related activities. Most job activity in terms of new hires will occur in the hotel/motel/lodging industry, personal services (laundries), business services (cleaning, guarding, photo finishing and others), auto repair shops, miscellaneous services including amusement and recreation activities, health care (hospitals and nursing homes), and education (primarily colleges and universities).

Job Openings By Occupation

Typically, the summer jobs available to youth are in the unskilled and semiskilled occupations. The pay for these occupations is usually the minimum wage of $3.35 per hour, although some occupations such as construction laborers, short order cooks, and general office clerks usually make more. Occupations with better prospects of summer employment for youth are listed below.

amusement and recreation
child care attendants
construction laborers
delivery drivers & helpers
facility workers
farm workers
fast food service workers
general office clerks
hotel & motel maids
kitchen helpers
landscape laborers
material handlers and dock workers
receptionists
sales clerks
short order cooks
sprinkling system installers
typists
waiters/waitresses
warehouse workers

Helpful Job Search Tips

The contest for obtaining a job becomes one of having marketable job skills and timing, i.e., matching the right job skills with the right job at the right time.

Obviously, although summer job opportunities for Utah's youth are reasonably good this year, the competition for those jobs will still be severe. The following "8 Tips For Young Job Hunters" may be helpful.

1. Start early to give yourself as much time as possible.

2. Check for job leads with family, neighbors, employment and job counselors at school.

3. Pursue more than one lead at a time.

4. Be prepared to fill out applications. Bring along a list of references, complete with names, addresses, and telephone numbers. If you have had a job before, be ready to provide the employer's name, address, and the dates when you worked. Know your Social Security Number.

5. Before going for an interview, familiarize yourself with the company and its product or service. Present your skills and assets in their best light. Arrive for the interview alone, at least five minutes early.

6. Dress cleanly and neatly. Don't smoke, chew gum, or wear jeans. Leave portable radios and headphones at home. Speak clearly, avoid slang, and be positive and enthusiastic.

7. Be flexible about working hours. Many summer jobs require working afternoons, evenings, and weekends.

8. Follow-up applications and interviews by calling two or three days later to see if the positions are still available.

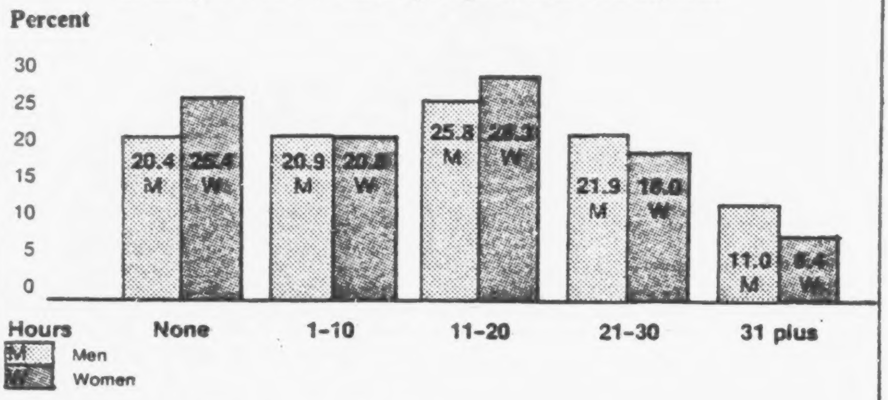
D

YOUTH SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS
EMPLOYMENT AND CAREERS

Three-fourths of all high school seniors held down a paid part-time or full-time job according to the results of a survey by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109). The results of the survey, based upon the high school class of 1982, are shown in Table A. Comparable results, going back to 1976, show relatively little change in total number employed. Forty-two percent of the men and 32 percent of the women earned $50 or more a week while in high school.

Table A

Hours per Week Worked by High School Seniors, 1982



Source: *Economic Outlook USA* Summer 1983 p. 65.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8											
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3											

-U = CPI for all urban consumers. -W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

FOURTH QUARTER 1984

Component Index Weights:	**100%**	**17%**	**22%**	**11%**	**13%**	**7%**	**30%**
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**100.7**	**102.1**	**99.8**	**90.7**	**102.2**	**99.7**	**103.8**
Provo-Orem, Utah	**96.3**	**105.7**	**87.1**	**71.5**	**98.1**	**102.3**	**104.8**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	105.4	98.4	111.6	97.9	108.1	119.4	103.3
San Francisco, California	145.9	108.1	271.9	58.5	122.7	155.6	114.7
San Diego, California	113.4	98.2	157.0	75.4	117.5	119.6	100.8
Denver, Colorado	109.6	106.8	143.9	73.6	110.6	102.5	100.6
Portland, Oregon	105.8	106.3	103.9	68.1	119.0	138.5	107.3
Billings, Montana	108.8	109.1	136.9	71.2	99.6	116.8	103.9
Reno-Sparks, Nevada	110.4	101.4	132.0	93.6	102.7	112.3	108.7
Albuquerque, New Mexico	100.6	102.0	116.3	69.2	101.0	104.6	98.5
Tacoma, Washington	102.2	105.1	102.5	48.7	100.6	147.9	110.1
Casper, Wyoming	101.2	105.8	92.5	93.4	104.3	107.7	104.9
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	102.9	95.1	106.2	123.5	100.0	104.2	98.3
Indianapolis, Indiana	99.0	99.5	100.1	97.1	110.9	94.1	94.7
Kansas City, Missouri	105.8	105.5	107.3	110.8	98.6	115.2	104.1
New York, New York	134.4	108.8	163.0	169.9	129.2	150.5	113.4
Houston, Texas	107.6	101.4	102.7	122.2	111.9	105.8	108.0
Highest City	145.9 San Francisco, CA	127.6 Anchorage, AK	160.6 Boca Raton, FL	194.8 Fairfield, CT	129.2 New York, NY	168.6 Anchorage, AK	113.4 New York, NY
Lowest City	88.3 Clinton, MO	86.0 Joplin, MO	72.7 Elmira, NY	48.7 Tacoma, WA	79.1 Rocky Mount, NC	76.3 Paris, IN	88.4 Joplin, MO

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Apr. 1985(f)	Apr. 1984	% Change	Mar. 1985(p)	Mar. 1984	% Change	Feb. 1985(r)	Feb. 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**735,900**	711,400	3.4	734,200	705,400	4.1	737,000	697,400	5.7
Employed	**683,400**	665,300	2.7	678,300	654,400	3.7	679,500	643,000	5.7
Unemployed	**52,500**	46,100	13.9	55,900	51,000	9.6	57,500	54,400	5.7
Percent of Labor Force	**7.1**	6.5	—	7.6	7.2	—	7.8	7.8	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**7.1**	6.4	—	7.1	6.7	—	7.0	7.0	—

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f = forecast. p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

	Apr. 1985(f)	Apr. 1984	% Change	Mar. 1985(p)	Mar. 1984	% Change	Feb. 1985(r)	Feb. 1984	% Change
Total	**618,400**	593,200	4.2	616,200	586,700	5.0	611,400	579,900	5.4
Mining	**10,000**	13,500	—25.9	11,100	13,900	—20.1	11,200	13,900	—19.4
Metal Mining	**2,200**	5,000	—56.0	3,100	5,100	—39.2	3,100	5,200	—40.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2,700**	2,900	—6.9	2,800	3,000	—6.7	2,800	3,000	—6.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	**5,100**	5,600	—8.9	5,200	5,800	—10.3	5,300	5,700	—7.0
Contract Construction	**33,900**	31,400	8.0	33,300	29,300	13.7	32,600	27,300	19.4
Manufacturing	**96,200**	92,900	3.6	95,800	91,800	4.4	95,500	90,600	5.4
Durable Goods	**68,100**	65,400	4.1	67,800	64,500	5.1	67,600	63,400	6.6
Primary Metals	**5,200**	5,900	—11.9	5,400	5,800	—6.9	5,300	5,800	—8.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**21,400**	20,600	3.9	21,500	20,500	4.9	21,400	20,200	5.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**9,800**	9,500	3.2	9,600	9,200	4.3	10,100	9,000	12.2
Transportation Equipment	**13,900**	12,000	15.8	13,800	12,100	14.0	13,600	12,100	12.4
Other Durable Goods	**17,800**	17,500	1.7	17,500	17,000	2.9	17,300	16,300	6.1
Non-Durable Goods	**28,100**	27,400	2.6	28,000	27,300	2.6	27,900	27,200	2.6
Food & Kindred Products	**8,600**	8,500	1.2	8,500	8,400	1.2	8,500	8,400	1.2
Textile & Apparel Products	**6,500**	6,700	—3.0	6,500	6,700	—3.0	6,500	6,600	—1.5
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3,800**	3,600	5.6	3,800	3,600	5.6	3,800	3,700	2.7
Other Non-Durable Goods	**9,200**	8,700	5.7	9,200	8,600	7.0	9,000	8,500	5.9
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**36,000**	35,800	0.6	36,000	36,000	—	36,100	36,300	—0.6
Railroad Transportation	**3,600**	4,000	—10.0	3,700	4,000	—7.5	3,800	4,000	—5.0
Other Transportation	**16,200**	15,600	3.8	16,100	15,700	2.5	16,100	15,900	1.3
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**16,200**	16,200	—	16,200	16,300	—0.6	16,300	16,400	—0.6
Trade	**144,900**	136,600	6.1	144,000	135,500	6.3	142,700	133,900	6.6
Wholesale Trade	**35,400**	34,200	3.5	35,400	34,200	3.5	35,100	33,900	3.5
Retail Trade	**109,500**	102,400	6.9	108,600	101,300	7.2	107,500	100,000	7.5
Building Materials	**5,600**	5,100	9.8	5,400	4,900	10.2	5,300	4,700	12.8
Food Stores	**19,100**	17,300	10.4	19,100	17,300	10.4	19,000	17,300	9.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**13,500**	12,400	8.9	13,300	12,100	9.9	13,000	11,800	10.2
Eating & Drinking Places	**34,200**	32,100	6.5	33,600	31,300	7.3	32,800	30,600	7.2
Other Retail	**37,100**	35,500	4.5	37,200	35,600	4.5	37,400	35,600	5.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**31,000**	29,400	5.4	30,900	29,100	6.2	30,700	28,800	6.6
Services	**130,200**	120,200	8.3	129,400	119,000	8.7	127,800	117,400	8.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9,800**	9,500	3.2	9,500	9,100	4.4	9,500	8,800	8.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**44,600**	39,300	13.5	44,200	38,800	13.9	43,200	37,800	14.3
Medical & Other Health Services	**32,800**	31,200	5.1	32,800	31,100	5.5	32,600	30,900	5.5
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**30,400**	29,300	3.8	30,500	29,400	3.7	30,400	29,400	3.4
Other Services	**12,600**	10,600	18.9	12,300	10,600	16.0	12,100	10,700	13.1
Government	**136,200**	133,300	2.2	135,700	132,200	2.6	134,700	131,800	2.2
Federal Government	**38,900**	37,500	3.7	38,600	37,100	4.0	38,000	36,700	3.5
U.S. Federal Defense	**22,900**	22,200	3.2	23,000	22,300	3.1	22,800	22,300	2.2
Other Federal Government	**16,000**	15,300	4.6	15,600	14,800	5.4	15,200	14,400	5.6
State Government	**35,800**	35,800	0.0	35,900	35,900	—0.0	36,100	36,100	0.0
State Education	**20,200**	20,200	0.0	20,300	20,300	—0.0	20,500	20,500	0.0
Other State Government	**15,600**	15,600	0.0	15,600	15,500	0.6	15,500	15,500	0.0
Local Government	**61,500**	60,000	2.5	61,200	59,200	3.4	60,600	59,000	2.7
Local Education	**39,400**	38,300	2.9	39,400	38,000	3.7	38,900	37,800	2.9
Other Local Government	**22,100**	21,700	1.8	21,800	21,200	2.8	21,800	21,200	2.8
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Apr. '85 (f)	Apr. '84	Percent Change	Mar. '85 (p)	Feb. '85 (r)	Jan. '85	Dec. '84	Nov. '84	Oct. '84	Sept. '84	Aug. '84
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**739.9**	715.3	3.4	740.1	748.0	753.7	734.6	732.1	728.8	728.4	727.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**687.7**	669.6	2.7	687.5	695.3	702.6	688.2	685.2	681.4	681.3	680.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**52.2**	45.7	14.2	52.6	52.7	51.0	46.4	46.9	47.5	47.1	46.2
Unemployment Rate	**7.1**	6.4	—	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	**620.9**	595.3	4.3	621.9	621.3	622.0	614.5	614.1	610.3	606.5	605.8
Mining	**10.2**	13.7	—25.5	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.9	11.8	11.1	11.7	11.8
Contract Construction	**36.3**	33.6	8.0	37.7	38.8	38.9	36.6	36.7	36.9	36.7	36.4
Manufacturing	**97.4**	94.0	3.6	97.0	96.9	96.6	95.4	95.7	95.5	95.0	95.1
Durable Goods	**68.9**	66.2	4.1	68.6	68.5	68.8	67.8	67.9	68.1	67.9	67.9
Nondurable Goods	**28.5**	27.8	2.5	28.4	28.4	27.8	27.6	27.8	27.4	27.1	27.2
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**36.3**	36.0	0.8	36.4	36.9	37.2	36.6	36.6	36.3	36.3	36.3
Trade	**147.2**	138.8	6.1	146.9	146.2	146.3	143.7	144.0	143.2	142.5	142.6
Wholesale	**35.6**	34.4	3.5	35.7	35.6	35.6	35.4	35.3	35.3	35.0	35.1
Retail	**111.6**	104.4	6.9	111.2	110.6	110.7	108.3	108.7	107.9	107.5	107.5
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**31.1**	29.6	5.1	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.0	30.2
Services	**128.8**	118.9	8.3	128.6	127.5	127.8	126.1	125.5	123.8	123.1	122.5
Government	**133.6**	130.7	2.2	133.2	132.9	133.2	133.9	133.3	133.2	131.2	130.9
Federal	**38.5**	37.1	3.8	38.6	38.3	38.5	38.5	38.1	38.0	37.7	37.4
State	**35.0**	35.0	0.0	34.6	34.9	35.0	35.2	35.7	35.8	35.1	35.0
Local	**60.1**	58.6	2.6	60.0	59.7	59.7	60.2	59.5	59.4	58.4	58.5

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[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH, MARCH 1985
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Mar. 1985(p)	% Change from Mar. '84	Percent Distribution	Mar. 1985(p)	% Change from Mar. '84	Percent Distribution	Mar. 1985(p)	Percent of Industry
TOTAL	**358.1**	4.6	100.0	**258.1**	5.6	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**10.4**	—20.6	2.9	**0.7**	—12.5	0.3	**8.9**	80.2
Contract Construction	**30.0**	11.9	8.4	**3.3**	32.0	1.3	**25.8**	77.5
Manufacturing	**66.1**	4.6	18.5	**29.7**	3.8	11.5	**62.5**	65.2
Durable Goods	**49.6**	5.5	13.9	**18.2**	4.0	7.1	**43.6**	64.3
Nondurable Goods	**16.5**	1.9	4.6	**11.5**	3.6	4.5	**18.9**	67.5
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**25.0**	—1.2	7.0	**11.0**	2.8	4.3	**25.4**	70.6
Total Trade	**78.1**	6.0	21.8	**65.9**	6.6	25.5	**127.7**	88.7
Wholesale Trade	**26.1**	1.2	7.3	**9.3**	10.7	3.6	**30.1**	85.0
Retail Trade	**52.0**	8.6	14.5	**56.6**	6.0	21.9	**97.6**	89.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**11.5**	—5.0	3.2	**19.4**	14.1	7.5	**24.2**	78.3
Services	**63.7**	12.0	17.8	**65.7**	5.8	25.5	**98.0**	75.7
Total Government	**73.4**	2.9	20.5	**62.3**	2.3	24.1	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**24.5**	3.4	6.8	**14.1**	5.2	5.5	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.2**	0.0	4.5	**6.8**	11.5	2.6	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.3**	9.3	2.3	**7.3**	1.4	2.9	**NA**	NA
State Government	**17.4**	—0.0	4.9	**18.5**	0.5	7.2	**NA**	NA
State Education	**11.6**	0.0	3.2	**8.7**	0.0	3.4	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**5.8**	0.0	1.7	**9.8**	1.0	3.8	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**31.6**	5.0	8.8	**29.6**	1.7	11.5	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**16.6**	3.8	4.6	**22.8**	3.6	8.8	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**15.0**	6.4	4.2	**6.8**	4.2	2.7	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Apr. '85(f)	Apr. '84	% Chg.	Mar. '85(p)	Feb.'85(r)	Apr. '85(f)	Apr. '84	% Chg.	Mar.'85(p)	Feb.'85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**482,000**	466,700	3.3	482,200	485,700	**94,900**	89,900	5.6	94,800	94,300
Employed	**451,600**	439,400	2.8	449,700	451,600	**87,000**	84,000	3.6	86,300	86,200
Unemployed	**30,500**	27,300	11.7	32,400	34,100	**7,900**	5,900	33.9	8,500	8,000
Percent of Labor Force	**6.3**	5.8	—	6.7	7.0	**8.3**	6.6	—	9.0	8.5
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**438,600**	420,300	4.4	437,200	434,100	**71,100**	67,800	4.9	71,000	70,200
Mining	**3,000**	5,700	—47.4	3,800	3,800	**200**	100	100.0	200	200
Contract Construction	**22,500**	20,700	8.7	22,300	21,900	**3,200**	3,000	6.7	3,100	2,900
Manufacturing	**66,500**	64,000	3.9	66,100	66,100	**12,300**	12,200	0.8	12,300	12,300
Durable Goods	**48,300**	46,400	4.1	48,100	48,000	**8,900**	9,100	-2.2	9,000	9,000
Nondurable Goods	**18,200**	17,700	2.8	18,000	18,000	**3,400**	3,200	6.3	3,400	3,300
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28,500**	28,400	0.4	28,600	28,700	**2,200**	2,200	0.0	2,100	2,100
Total Trade	**107,600**	101,500	6.0	106,900	106,000	**14,500**	13,600	6.6	14,500	14,200
Wholesale Trade	**30,600**	29,600	3.4	30,600	30,400	**1,700**	1,600	6.3	1,700	1,700
Retail Trade	**76,900**	71,900	7.0	76,300	75,500	**12,900**	12,000	7.5	12,800	12,500
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**25,300**	24,000	5.4	25,200	25,100	**2,200**	2,100	4.8	2,200	2,200
Services	**89,000**	82,200	8.3	88,100	87,000	**24,000**	22,100	8.6	24,300	24,100
Total Government	**96,200**	93,800	2.6	96,100	95,400	**12,600**	12,400	1.6	12,400	12,200

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.
[2] Coterminous with Utah County.
Note: The current month's figures are forecast; the previous month's are preliminary. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Apr.'85(f)	Mar.'85(p)	Feb.'85(r)	Apr.'84	Apr.'85(f)	Apr.'84	% Change	Apr.'85(f)	Apr.'84	% Change
State Total	**7.1**	7.6	7.8	6.5	**735,900**	711,400	3.4	**618,400**	593,200	4.2
Bear River	**5.6**	6.6	6.2	5.1	**49,640**	48,180	3.0	**36,290**	34,790	4.3
Box Elder	**5.5**	6.0	5.3	4.4	**19,460**	18,650	4.3	**13,510**	12,850	5.1
Cache	**5.7**	7.0	6.9	5.6	**29,330**	28,530	2.8	**22,400**	21,470	4.3
Rich	**4.2**	9.0	6.4	3.4	**850**	1,010	—15.8	**380**	480	—20.8
Wasatch Front	**6.3**	6.7	7.0	5.8	**482,030**	466,690	3.3	**438,560**	420,320	4.3
North	**5.7**	6.3	6.3	5.4	**151,390**	146,940	3.0	**106,830**	101,570	5.2
Davis	**4.5**	4.9	5.0	4.5	**74,170**	73,530	0.9	**49,960**	47,420	5.4
Morgan	**8.0**	6.4	8.0	4.4	**2,160**	2,190	-1.4	**980**	960	2.1
Weber	**6.8**	7.7	7.6	6.5	**75,070**	71,220	5.4	**55,870**	53,180	5.1
South	**6.6**	6.9	7.3	6.0	**330,640**	319,750	3.4	**331,730**	318,750	4.1
Salt Lake	**6.6**	6.9	7.3	6.0	**320,440**	309,900	3.4	**321,240**	308,650	4.1
Tooele	**7.8**	8.3	8.8	6.8	**10,220**	9,850	3.6	**10,490**	10,090	4.0
Mountainlands	**8.7**	8.8	8.4	6.9	**108,800**	102,720	5.9	**79,760**	75,880	5.1
Summit	**9.1**	5.2	5.0	6.5	**10,630**	9,750	9.0	**6,520**	6,040	7.9
Utah	**8.3**	9.0	8.5	6.6	**94,880**	89,880	5.6	**71,100**	67,820	4.8
Wasatch	**19.1**	18.1	18.1	17.7	**3,290**	3,090	6.5	**2,140**	2,020	5.9
Central	**10.1**	11.5	12.8	10.0	**27,250**	25,860	5.4	**16,190**	15,060	7.5
Juab	**21.5**	21.4	26.8	14.2	**2,160**	2,060	4.9	**1,430**	1,480	—3.4
Millard	**5.2**	6.2	6.5	5.8	**8,750**	7,600	15.1	**5,330**	4,480	19.0
Piute	**14.6**	20.4	20.4	13.7	**460**	450	2.2	**200**	190	5.3
Sanpete	**16.7**	17.9	18.8	15.3	**6,880**	6,700	2.7	**3,690**	3,560	3.7
Sevier	**6.4**	8.4	10.4	8.0	**8,120**	8,140	-0.2	**5,140**	4,970	3.4
Wayne	**10.8**	15.1	16.5	13.6	**880**	910	—3.3	**390**	370	5.4
Southwestern	**7.8**	8.2	8.8	7.2	**27,160**	25,890	4.9	**18,620**	17,600	5.8
Beaver	**9.9**	6.9	6.6	7.8	**2,350**	2,100	11.9	**1,340**	1,190	12.6
Garfield	**15.7**	23.6	24.5	15.4	**1,840**	1,820	1.1	**1,290**	1,260	2.4
Iron	**6.6**	7.0	7.4	6.1	**8,850**	8,550	3.5	**6,670**	6,380	4.5
Kane	**16.7**	16.7	18.0	12.0	**1,940**	1,760	10.2	**1,080**	1,020	5.9
Washington	**5.8**	5.9	6.8	5.8	**12,180**	11,660	4.5	**8,250**	7,760	6.3
Uintah Basin	**10.4**	12.3	11.8	8.6	**18,790**	18,660	0.7	**13,010**	13,010	0.0
Daggett	**5.4**	11.1	3.9	2.5	**290**	280	3.6	**220**	210	4.8
Duchesne	**11.7**	13.8	14.3	9.1	**6,840**	7,070	—3.3	**4,210**	4,460	—5.6
Uintah	**9.8**	11.5	10.5	8.4	**11,650**	11,310	3.0	**8,590**	8,340	3.0
Southeastern	**13.1**	13.5	14.5	13.6	**22,230**	23,380	—4.9	**16,010**	16,530	—3.1
Carbon	**11.5**	11.9	12.3	12.6	**9,720**	9,850	—1.3	**7,500**	7,390	1.5
Emery	**14.9**	15.1	16.8	14.6	**5,620**	6,360	—11.6	**3,580**	4,070	—12.0
Grand	**19.7**	18.5	19.9	17.7	**3,000**	2,960	1.4	**2,100**	2,090	—0.5
San Juan	**9.7**	10.9	12.2	11.2	**3,900**	4,210	—7.4	**2,820**	2,970	—5.1

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			**Average Weekly Hours**			**Average Hourly Earnings**		
	Mar.(p) 1985	**Feb.(r) 1985**	**Mar. 1984**	**Mar.(p) 1985**	**Feb.(r) 1985**	**Mar. 1984**	**Mar.(p) 1985**	**Feb.(r) 1985**	**Mar. 1984**
MINING	**$538.00**	$544.84	$574.00	**42.8**	42.8	44.6	**$12.57**	$12.73	$12.87
CONSTRUCTION	**496.18**	494.52	510.84	**39.1**	39.0	39.6	**12.69**	12.68	12.90
MANUFACTURING	**356.00**	355.51	350.17	**39.6**	39.9	41.1	**8.99**	8.91	8.52
Durable Goods	**375.65**	373.60	359.54	**41.1**	41.1	42.2	**9.14**	9.09	8.52
Nondurable Goods	**302.46**	305.61	328.02	**35.5**	36.6	38.5	**8.52**	8.35	8.52
TRADE	**238.23**	237.60	228.47	**31.1**	31.1	31.6	**7.66**	7.64	7.23
Wholesale Trade	**363.10**	364.06	355.32	**36.9**	36.7	37.6	**9.84**	9.92	9.45
Retail Trade	**190.45**	188.43	177.83	**28.9**	28.9	29.2	**6.59**	6.52	6.09
AVERAGE	**317.03**	316.54	319.69	**34.8**	34.9	35.8	**9.11**	9.07	8.93

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			**Average Weekly Hours**			**Average Hourly Earnings**		
	Mar.(p) 1985	**Feb. (r) 1985**	**Mar. 1984**	**Mar. (p) 1985**	**Feb. (r) 1985**	**Mar. 1984**	**Mar. (p) 1985**	**Feb. (r) 1985**	**Mar. 1984**
MINING	**$552.59**	$542.57	$536.78	**44.6**	44.4	42.4	**$12.39**	$12.22	$12.66
Metal Mining	**554.55**	556.08	537.43	**41.2**	41.1	40.9	**13.46**	13.53	13.14
Bituminous Coal Mining	**643.87**	605.76	605.25	**40.7**	39.8	39.2	**15.82**	15.22	15.44
CONSTRUCTION	**481.15**	480.00	496.22	**38.4**	38.4	38.2	**12.53**	12.50	12.99
MANUFACTURING	**374.26**	369.08	357.82	**39.9**	39.9	40.8	**9.38**	9.25	8.77
Durable Goods	**401.02**	395.20	374.05	**41.6**	41.6	41.7	**9.64**	9.50	8.97
Primary Metal Industries	**605.35**	587.29	561.70	**42.6**	41.8	41.0	**14.21**	14.05	13.70
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**263.37**	351.52	347.99	**42.4**	41.6	40.7	**8.57**	8.45	8.55
Transportation Equipment	**491.15**	491.99	460.71	**41.8**	41.8	43.3	**11.75**	11.77	10.64
Nondurable Goods	**311.10**	308.88	324.09	**35.8**	36.0	39.0	**8.69**	8.58	8.31
Food & Kindred Products	**288.15**	293.02	328.55	**36.2**	36.4	41.8	**7.96**	8.05	7.86
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**531.48**	548.49	530.85	**41.2**	43.6	42.4	**12.90**	12.58	12.52
TRADE	**217.80**	216.18	213.98	**30.0**	29.9	30.7	**7.26**	7.23	6.97
Wholesale Trade	**351.98**	350.48	342.80	**36.1**	35.8	37.1	**9.75**	9.79	9.24
Retail Trade	**176.81**	174.78	173.64	**28.2**	28.1	28.7	**6.27**	6.22	6.05
Food Stores	**219.24**	220.75	222.83	**29.0**	29.2	28.1	**7.56**	7.56	7.93
Other Retail	**174.94**	174.42	165.88	**28.4**	28.5	28.6	**6.16**	6.12	5.80
AVERAGE	**319.24**	315.77	320.02	**34.7**	34.7	35.4	**9.20**	9.10	9.04

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			**YEAR AGO**	
	Forecast Apr. '85	**Preliminary Mar. '85**	**Final Feb. '85**	**Final Apr. '84**	**Final Mar. '85**
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**7,920**	7,716	5,310	10,384	9,605
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**4,700**	5,304	4,597	4,966	4,307
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**12,620**	13,020	9,967	15,350	13,912
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**8,250**	8,154	7,442	9,389	8,993
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**4,800**	4,709	4,351	7,511	7,314
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**2,323**	2,656	2,127	1,497	1,616
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**13,636**	16,342	19,809	13,553	16,935
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**2.51**	3.05	3.72	2.66	3.30
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$8,196,000**	$9,186,914	$9,656,930	$5,218,418	$7,106,368

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

	Index					Percent Change				
Item	Mar. '85	Feb. '85	Jan. '85	Dec. '84	Mar. '84	From Last Month	Mar. '84 to Mar. '85	Feb. '84 to Feb. '85	Jan. '83 to Jan. '85	Dec. '83 to Dec. '84
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**318.8**	317.4	316.1	315.5	307.3	**0.4**	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.0
Food and Beverages	**301.6**	301.4	299.3	297.2	294.3	**0.1**	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.7
Food at Home	**298.4**	298.6	296.1	293.2	293.1	**—0.1**	1.8	1.7	2.0	3.6
Housing	**344.7**	343.6	342.0	341.2	331.5	**0.3**	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.2
Rent Residential	**259.2**	258.4	257.1	256.1	244.8	**0.3**	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.8
Fuel and Other Util.	**388.2**	386.5	387.7	386.0	380.1	**0.4**	2.1	0.9	3.1	4.2
Medical Care	**396.5**	393.8	391.1	388.5	374.5	**0.7**	5.9	5.5	5.8	6.1
Apparel and Upkeep	**205.3**	201.8	199.8	203.2	198.8	**1.7**	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.0
Transportation	**316.7**	314.3	314.7	315.8	306.9	**0.8**	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.1
Gasoline	**360.0**	351.6	356.8	365.7	368.6	**2.4**	—2.3	—4.7	—1.6	—0.5
Energy[2]	**416.6**	411.4	414.5	418.9	418.1	**1.3**	—0.4	—3.1	—0.5	0.2
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**308.7**	309.2	309.8	309.9	311.0	**—0.2**	—0.7	0.1	0.6	1.2
Finished Goods	**292.4**	292.5	292.7	292.4	291.2	**—0.0**	0.4	1.0	1.4	2.0
Intermediate Materials	**318.6**	318.6	319.6	319.8	319.6	**0.0**	—0.3	0.2	0.8	0.9
Crude Materials	**312.9**	318.3	319.4	323.1	337.1	**—0.7**	—7.2	—1.7	—4.9	—3.1

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SALT LAKE CITY AREA WAGE SURVEY

November 1984

Pay raises for most Salt Lake City area workers, studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its annual wage survey, remained moderate for the second year in a row. Between November 1983 and November 1984 increases for four occupational groups studied ranged from 1.8 to 5.5 percent compared to between 0.5 and 7.5 percent for the prior twelve months. Increases for office clerical workers and electronic data processing workers were the smallest in ten years.

Of the thirteen office clerical occupations studied, stenographers were the highest paid at $373.00 per week, followed by secretaries at $337.00 and payroll clerks at $303.50. Word processors earned $262.50 per week, while typists earned $228.00. Messengers and file clerks were the lowest paid clerical workers at $208.50 and $210.50 per week, respectively.

Among professional and technical workers, computer systems analysts averaged $635.00, while computer programmers and operators received $467.50 and $376.50, respectively. Average weekly earnings for drafters were $428.00 and for electronics technicians were $388.50.

Of the twenty-two hourly positions surveyed, maintenance pipefitters were the highest paid at $13.55 per hour; while janitors, porters, and cleaners were the lowest paid workers at $4.40 per hour. Truckdrivers earned $9.57, while guards averaged $4.53.

The survey was based on data reported by 164 establishments selected to represent 674 private, non-farm, business establishments employing 149,691 workers in a three county metropolitan area. In addition to average wage rates, the survey report also contains data on rate ranges, wage trends and fringe benefits. The complete report, Bulletin 3025-68, is available for $2.25 per copy from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 911 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106. Further information may also be obtained by phoning 533-2001.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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A. Barclay Gardner, Administrator

Larry K. Wardle, Director, Labor Market
Information Services

Ray L. Sargent, Economist

Kent Rimmasch, Labor Market Economist

CONGRESSIONAL INF SERV 2
S R I   014400
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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

MAY 1985

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A LOOK AT THE BRIGHT SIDE

Mostly bad economic news has dominated Utah's headlines in recent months, with much of it concerning the Kennecott downfall. The slowdown in the Utah and U.S. economies has also garnered a lot of attention. The impending closure of the copper mine has certainly not been a positive influence on the labor market. But if the most recent round of statistics are any indication, the Kennecott layoffs have not and will not be a backbreaking blow to business activity.

Some of these numbers suggesting that the State has so far weathered the Kennecott and other negative impacts are: (1) unemployment rates decreasing in the State and most counties, (2) continuing good job growth in most of our major industrial sectors, and (3) healthy monthly decreases in unemployment insurance claims at Job Service offices.

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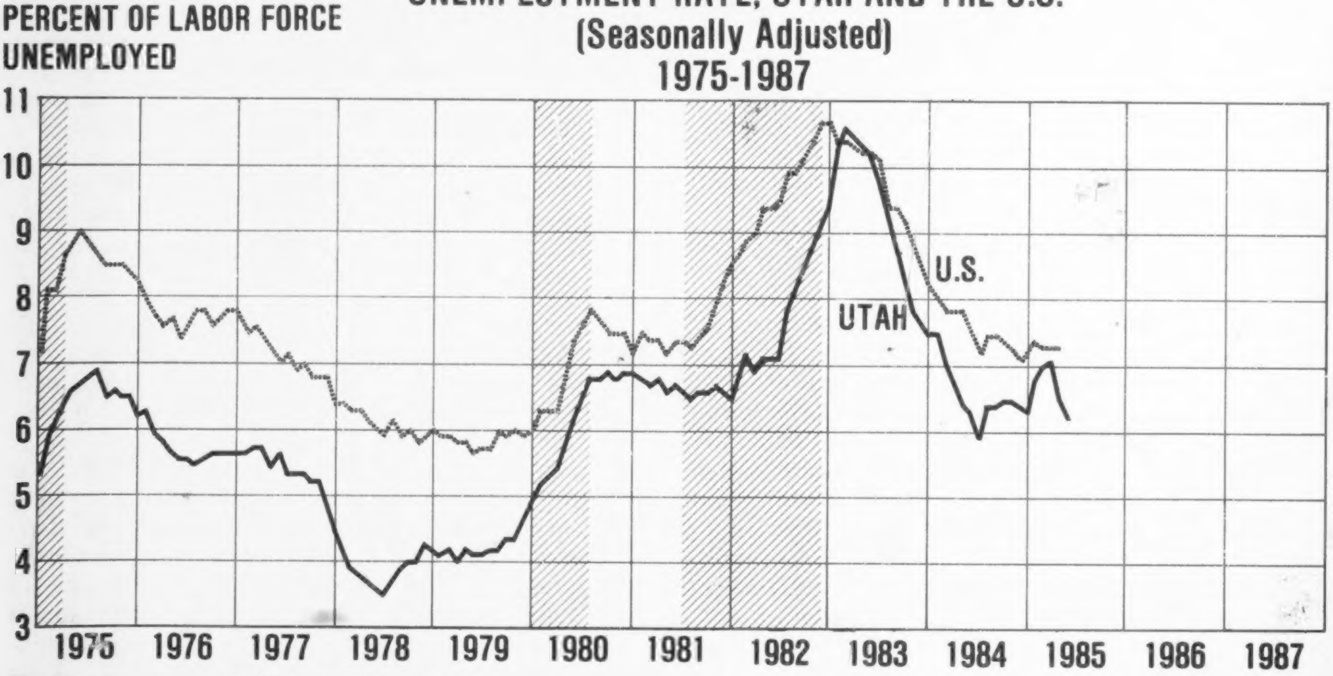
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S. (Seasonally Adjusted) 1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS

Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate showed some improvement last month. The rate dipped from a revised 6.5 percent in April to 6.2 percent in May, the lowest since June 1984's 5.9 percent. The number of unemployed Utahns in May 1985 was pegged at 45,500 (seasonally adjusted), about the same number as last year, but 2,000 less than in April.

Most Utah areas also shared in the reduced unemployment (see Table 6). Every district registered a lower unemployment rate in May than in April, with the best (4.4 percent) occurring in the Bear River District. The excellent condition of the defense-related manufacturing industry in Box Elder County, plus a strong Cache County economy, have consistently allowed this area to maintain a very low level of unemployment. The highest pocket of unemployment (11.3 percent) is still in the Southeastern District. This area's well documented mining problems have caused the high joblessness.

NOT MUCH CHANGE IN JOB GROWTH

Utah's nonfarm job growth picture did not change much in May. The year-over growth of 4.3 percent was just slightly lower than the 4.6 percent increment recorded between April 1984 and April 1985. Nonagricultural employment totaled 623,500 in May 1985, 25,700 more than the 597,800 in May 1984. The old standbys—services, trade, and defense-related manufacturing—continue to spur employment gains. Mining, both copper and coal, remain our Achilles' heel.

Throughout the State, nonfarm employment growth varies widely (see Table 6). An outstanding 24.0 percent year-over increase was registered in Beaver County, most of it coming from construction at the Mount Holly Ski Resort and the DeLano Inc. geothermal mushroom farm. At the other end of the spectrum are Rich and Carbon Counties. Rich County suffered nearly a 20.0 percent job loss in May because of the closure of the Sweetwater facilities. Emery County's 13.0 percent employment drop was caused by substantial job reductions in coal mining and completion of the Utah Power and Light number 3 power plant.

LOWER CLAIMS LOAD A GOOD SIGNAL

It may seem redundant to discuss decreasing unemployment insurance claims after already considering declining unemployment. However, the two are not synonymous. People who file unemployment insurance claims are only a subset of total unemployment (about 25 percent in May). So, they may not always follow the direction of total unemployment. In the following comparison, though, the movements in claims confirms the drop in unemployment.

Another good sign for Utah's economy is the substantial decrease in unemployment insurance claims filed at Job Service offices. Claims have plummeted from 21,300 in January (for the week ending the 23rd) to 11,300 in May (for the week ending the 29th). During the same period in 1984, claims did not drop as fast, going from 20,900 to 13,300. Claims normally fall from the winter to summer months because of increased activity in construction and manufacturing; however, a drop of this magnitude reflects more than seasonal buoyancy.

STILL PRIMED FOR MORE GROWTH

There is no doubt that the pace of economic activity has slowed in Utah during the last year. Probably the best indicators of this are the substantial decrease in nonfarm job growth and the unemployment rate levelling in the 6.0 to 7.0 percent range. This slackening in economic growth is not surprising, though, considering the shape of the national economy and the problems Utah has experienced in the mining industry.

Nevertheless, a lot of positive things are still happening in Utah's labor market. Job growth, while not as spectacular as last year, is still respectable. Also encouraging is the unemployment rate decling from April to May, despite persistent problems in mining and some other industries. In addition, fewer people are filing for unemployment insurance claims, a good barometer of strength in Utah's economy. With the prospect of even lower interest rates, and a still favorable inflation outlook, the State's business community should manage to shake off some of the early economic problems of 1985.

LABOR MARKET IMPACTS OF KMC* CLOSURE
(*Kennecott Minerals Corporation)

On March 25, 1985 Kennecott Minerals Corporation (KMC) announced it would close its Utah operations by September of this year. This impending closure will end, at least temporarily, 122 years of copper-based activity at the Kennecott mining, milling, and smelting sites.

From September 17, 1863 when the first West Jordan mining claim was filed, to June 1868 when the first train car of copper ore was shipped, to underground mining in 1870, to the birth of Utah Copper Company in 1899 and its start of open pit mining in 1903, to November 19, 1936 when Kennecott took over Utah Copper Company, to the recent announcement of closure, the copper industry has been an important part of the economic activity of the Salt Lake Valley and the State of Utah.

The fundamental purpose of this article is to provide an objective perspective to the long-term role KMC has played as a provider of jobs in Utah. It is to recognize that KMC, through the years, has been a respected and integral component of the Utah job market, and that its closure rightfully does not go unnoticed. It is to recognize, also, that even in a "closed down" status KMC will still provide employment for about 500 people in maintenance and administrative positions. At this level KMC will remain among the 100 largest employers in Utah.

This article limits its examination of impacts of the KMC closure to the aggregate impacts related to employment and unemployment. Doing so does not imply that impacts will not be felt in terms of lost payrolls and taxes, lost sales by firms supplying KMC, or lost sales of products and services by merchants to former KMC employees. Examination of such impacts is beyond the scope of this article.

Similarly, this article does not address the direct and personal impacts to those specific individuals who have lost or will lose their jobs. Certainly, on an individual basis, the loss of job and income is highly personal and perhaps devastating. But to examine these impacts is likewise beyond the scope of this article.

It is hoped that the Utah community will recognize that strong economic growth and industrial diversification, particularly in recent years, have made Utah's economic base sturdy enough to withstand shocks, such as the KMC closure, without fear of economic collapse. Although the short-term and immediate impacts of KMC's closure on employment and unemployment are significant, this loss is not expected to alter materially Utah's long-term annual job growth trend of approximately 4 percent.

KMC Employment

A historical review of employment at KMC operations and total nonagricultural jobs in the State of Utah and in Salt Lake County shows the relative importance of KMC in providing jobs for Utahns. These comparisons are shown in Table 1.

It was not until the 1950's that employment at KMC exceeded 5,000 workers, averaging about 5,800 for the decade. This represented approximately 2.5 percent of the State's average nonagricultural jobs in that decade. During the 1960's KMC's employment averaged near 7,500 or almost 3.0 percent of all nonfarm jobs in Utah. The 1970's was the decade of highest average employment (7,800) at KMC, representing 1.8 percent of the State's nonfarm jobs. Finally, during the first half of the 1980's, KMC's average employment was 5,100 or 0.9 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in Utah.

KMC's peak year for jobs occurred in 1971 when 8,570 workers were employed. This number represented 2.3 percent and 4.5 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the State and in Salt Lake County, respectively. At the time of the announcement of closure, March 25, 1985, KMC's employment was about 2,700 or 0.4 percent of total nonfarm employment in the State, and 0.7 percent of nonagricultural jobs in Salt Lake County.

The foregoing information illustrates that even though KMC was for many years the State's largest private employer, its share of total jobs in Utah has never totaled more than 3 percent, or 3 out of every 100 jobs. Nevertheless "Kennecott" through the years has been a "household word" in Utah, with a prevailing attitude that, "as Kennecott goes, so goes Utah's economic fortunes." It is this perception that may be contributing to the nervousness that has pervaded since KMC announced its closure.

Strength of Utah's Job Market

Between 1971 (the year of KMC's peak employment) and March 1985 (the date KMC announced its closure) total employment in Utah's nonagricultural industries increased by more than 246,000. This gain occurred despite the loss of 5,840 KMC jobs (4,640 in mining and 1,210 in manufacturing) during the same period. More than ¾, 78 percent, of the gain in jobs was generated by service-producing industries, while 22 percent was provided by goods producers (manufacturing and construction) other than mining. KMC's loss of 4,640 jobs in its mining activities created a minus impact of 1.9 percent on job growth in the State through the 1971 to 1985 period. Other firms engaged in mining activities actually produced a gain of 3,376 jobs during those years, partially offsetting the KMC mining loss. These figures are shown in Table 2.

A more pronounced evidence of the strength of Utah's job market is shown in the 1981 to 1985 period, during which almost ¾ of the KMC layoffs have occurred (see Table 3). In 1981 KMC still employed 7,400 workers, representing 1.3 percent of Utah's nonfarm jobs. By March 1985, KMC's employment had declined by 4,700 to 2,700, at which time KMC's employment amounted to 0.4 percent of Utah's nonfarm jobs. For the same years, 1981 to 1985, Utah's other nonfarm job totals increased by more than 57,000. During this period the share of new jobs created by service-producing industries was 96 percent, compared to only 4 percent by the goods-producing (manufacturing and construction) industries. Unfortunately the mining industry lost 9,166 jobs (some of the highest paying jobs in the State) in this 4 year period, of which 3,850 were from KMC, and 5,316 where from other mining activities — coal, uranium, oil and gas. These losses in mining could be viewed as representing a 16 percent negative impact on employment changes occurring in Utah, of which nearly 7 percent could be attributed to KMC layoffs.

Although the forthcoming demise of KMC operations in Utah has received great and justified attention, the actual impact on the labor market is not as debilitating as many have thought it to be. Historically, as noted, KMC's employment has averaged less than 3 percent of Utah's nonagricultural jobs and less than 5 percent of such jobs in Salt Lake County. Certainly these well-paying jobs will be missed. The closure will mean the annual loss of about $85 million, or 0.8 percent of Utah's current total nonagricultural payrolls. But, the strength and growth of other sectors of Utah's industrial base in providing new jobs and payrolls for Utahns are helping to offset the negative impact of the loss of KMC jobs and payrolls.

Unemployment Impacts

Table 4 shows the magnitude of increases and decreases which occurred in monthly employment at KMC from January 1981 to March 1985. Also shown are the unemployment figures in Utah, with KMC employment reductions as a share of the State's unemployed for each month. This share may be overstated because it assumes that all of the individual reductions in KMC employment are automatically counted as unemployed in and only in the same month as the layoffs occurred. In fact, due to attrition, termination benefits, vacation pay, retirements, and other reasons, these individuals may not have shown up in unemployment statistics for several months, if at all. Also, a number of the terminated workers acquired other employment and did not remain unemployed for an extended period.

During the period 1981 through March 1985, there were only four months in which the laid off KMC employees exceeded 1 percent of the State's unemployed. These were April 1981 when KMC employment declined by 678, and represented 1.6 percent of Utah's unemployed; April 1982 with 581 KMC layoffs representing 1.2 percent of the unemployed; August 1982 when 663 KMC layoffs equaled 1.3 percent of the unemployed; and July 1984 when 1,568 KMC layoffs comprised 3.5 percent of the unemployed.

Although KMC experienced monthly employment fluctuations through these years, in only 1982 and 1984 were there net losses in KMC's employment. In 1982 KMC employment dropped by 2,194. This number was only 0.3 percent of the State's annual average labor force for 1982. If the entire 2,194 had been counted as unemployed that year, they would have represented only 4.1 percent of the State's annual average unemployed. In 1984, KMC's net loss in employment was 2,453, or 5.2 percent of average unemployment that year, and only 0.3 percent of the State's labor force.

In both of these years the KMC layoffs probably did not raise the State's unemployment rate by more than 0.3 of a percentage point. This means that, in the worst case, KMC's layoffs in 1982 may have raised the State's unemployment from about 7.5 percent to 7.8 percent (annual average); and in 1984 from about 6.2 percent to 6.5 percent.

in most months during the 1981-1985 period, KMC's layoffs were far less than 0.5 percent of Utah's unemployed. Since the layoffs were, for the most part, spread out over many months their impact on the State's unemployment levels was reduced from what it might have been had KMC abruptly closed operations when its employment was much higher. From an overall labor market point of view, the phased-down reductions of KMC employment to its ultimate closure in September has occurred at a propitious time for the State of Utah.

In fact, the growth and vigor of Utah's economic activities and diversification of its industrial composition since the 1980-82 recession period has allowed for absorption of much of KMC's reduced employment, and for its impact to be far less serious than has been generally thought.

Secondary Employment Impacts

Much ado has been made over the secondary impacts on jobs in Utah resulting from Kennecott's impending closure. Here again the reality may be significantly less than generally assumed.

Recent studies by Utah Job Service of the geographic distribution of former employees of KMC who have filed claims for unemployment insurance benefits indicates that 99 percent have maintained their residence in Utah. Two-thirds (67%) of these individuals reside west of Interstate 15 in Salt Lake County; while 27 percent live east of Interstate 15 in Salt Lake County. Utah County claimed 2 percent, Tooele County just over 1 percent, and Davis County almost 1 percent. Other counties in Utah combined had approximately 1 percent of the laid-off KMC workers. These workers and their families continue to require services and products for their well-being, the same as before losing their KMC jobs. Consumption patterns and expenditures may be curtailed to some degree, but the basic needs will still need to be met.

Additional studies have shown that approximately 40 percent of those KMC workers laid-off in the last half of 1984 had obtained other employment by April of 1985. This percentage should continue rising as time passes, particularly since Utah's total number of nonagricultural jobs is still increasing at a current year-over growth rate of over 4 percent — some 25,000 jobs in the last 12 months. Most of these re-employed workers are earning considerably less on their new jobs, but are providing for themselves. The studies also show that 40 percent of those former KMC employees have received or are receiving training for different occupations. Some of these would be included in that group who have obtained other employment. For most of those who have not yet found new employment, severance pay, vacation pay, retirement benefits, and unemployment insurance benefits are temporarily helping to mitigate the loss of income while they search for new employment.

With virtually all former KMC employees remaining in the area, and with more than half of them either re-employed or receiving training for new occupations within 6-9 months of layoff, and temporary income provided for most of those remaining, the impact to local retail trade and service industries should not be severe.

Impact on KMC Suppliers

Hundreds of firms have provided goods and services directly to KMC; while a few others have depended on KMC for raw materials used in their own operations. These firms' dependence on KMC's business ranges from minimal to almost total. One important factor to remember is that over the last four years as KMC has "wound down" its operations, perhaps two-thirds of the impact from KMC's closure could have already been absorbed by its suppliers. The remaining 1/3 may also be absorbed without great difficulty as economic activities in Utah continue to expand in other industrial sectors.

Analysis of two small samples of firms who are or have been suppliers to KMC has been done. The first consists of 18 firms, "known to be heavily dependent on Kennecott," according to KMC's purchasing department. Total combined employment of these firms in March 1985 was 1,191. These firms ranged from wholesale machinery and equipment firms, to electrical repair service firms, to foundries, to hardware dealers. A year earlier, March 1984, total combined employment at these firms was 1,143. So, during the period that included the largest single reduction in force at KMC (1,585 in July 1984); these "heavily dependent" suppliers actually increased their combined employment by nearly 50 workers. Although the ultimate loss of KMC's business may hurt these companies, it would seem unlikely, based on their recent performance, that all the jobs provided by these suppliers would be lost when KMC closes in September.

The other sample was 10 firms of larger size who likewise do business with KMC. Impact of KMC's closing on these firms ranges from 100% due to removal of the source of raw material from KMC to no impact because of the small share of a firm's business attributable to KMC. Overall, comments expressed by officials of these firms seem to indicate only a 2 to 3 percent impact on their combined current employment of nearly 7,100 workers.

If these two samples can be considered indicative of the impact of KMC's closure, it appears the secondary impact on employment will be far less than the multiples of 2 or 3 previously indicated by some analysts. Although not strictly identifiable, a multiplier of only 1 may be more reasonable, indicating that the total secondary impact of the final loss of 2,200 KMC jobs in 1985 would be in the 2,000 to 2,500 range.

This would make the total impact of the KMC closure in 1985 approximately 4,500 jobs — 2,200 KMC and 2,300 secondary jobs. These lost jobs would represent about 0.7 percent of the total nonagricultural jobs in Utah; hardly a devastating blow to an economy as large and diversified as the State of Utah is now becoming.

Even though the labor market impact of the closing of KMC is not as great as some may have feared, the closure marks the passing of a venerable and long-respected neighbor who will be sorely missed. This is a neighbor who will hopefully soon return again to Utah's family of employers.

TABLE 1

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF KMC* EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH & SALT LAKE COUNTY
(Selected Years)

		Nonagricultural Jobs		KMC's Share of	
	Approximate KMC Employment	State of Utah	Salt Lake County	State of Utah	Salt Lake County
1950	4,450	189,153	95,020	2.4%	4.7%
1960	7,490	263,337	134,690	2.8	5.6
1970	8,480	357,435	183,659	2.4	4.6
1971	8,570(peak)	369,836	191,591	2.3	4.5
1976	7,030	463,658	240,350	1.5	2.9
1977	7,700	489,580	253,796	1.6	3.0
1978	7,640	526,400	273,709	1.5	2.8
1979	7,480	549,352	284,545	1.4	2.6
1980	7,150	551,889	285,240	1.3	2.5
1981	7,400	559,226	286,834	1.3	2.6
1982	5,480	560,981	289,278	1.0	1.9
1983	5,330	568,366	295,568	0.9	1.8
1984	3,060	601,595	313,756	0.5	1.0
1985	2,700(Mar)	616,200(Mar)	321,240(Mar)	0.4	0.8
Change:					
1971-85	—5,840	246,364	129,649	—	—
	—68.5%	66.6%	67.7%	—	—
1981-85	—4,670	56,974	34,406	—	—
	—63.5%	10.2%	12.0%	—	—

*Kennecott Minerals Corporation

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 2

CHANGE IN NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS IN UTAH
1971 TO 1985

	Annual Average 1971	March 1985	Change %	Change #	Share Of Change
Goods Producing	86,099	140,200	62.8%	54,101	22.0%
Mining	12,364	11,100	—10.3	—1,264	—0.5
KMC*	6,340	1,700	—73.1	—4,640	—1.9
Manufacturing	56,516	95,800	69.5	39,284	16.0
KMC*	2,230	1,020	—54.1	—1,210	—0.5
Construction	17,219	33,300	93.4	16,081	6.5
Service Producing	283,737	476,000	67.8	192,263	78.0
T.C.U.**	23,450	36,000	53.5	12,550	5.1
Trade	82,674	144,000	74.2	61,326	24.9
F.I.R.E.***	15,497	30,900	99.4	15,403	6.2
Services	58,938	129,400	119.6	70,462	28.6
Government	103,178	135,700	31.5	32,522	13.2
Total	369,836	616,200	66.6	246,364	100.0%

* KMC = Kennecott Minerals Corporation
** Transportation, Communications, Utilities
*** Finance, Insurance, Real Estate

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 3

CHANGE IN NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS IN UTAH 1981 TO 1985

	Annual Average 1981	March 1985	Change %	Change #	Share Of Changes
Goods Producing	137,865	140,200	1.7%	2,335	4.1%
Mining	20,266	11,100	—45.2	—9,166	—16.1
KMC*	5,550	1,700	—69.4	—3,850	—6.8
Manufacturing	89,308	95,800	7.3	6,492	11.4
KMC*	1,850	1,020	—44.9	830	—1.5
Construction	28,291	33,300	17.7	5,009	8.8
Service Producing	421,319	476,000	13.0	54,681	95.9
T.C.U.**	34,432	36,000	4.6	1,568	2.8
Trade	130,839	144,000	10.1	13,161	23.1
F.I.R.E.***	26,311	30,900	17.4	4,589	8.0
Services	104,875	129,400	23.4	24,525	43.0
Government	124,862	135,700	8.7	10,838	19.0
Total	559,184	616,200	10.2	57,016	100.0%

* KMC = Kennecott Minerals Corporation
** Transportation, Communications, Utilities
*** Finance, Insurance, Real Estate

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4

COMPARISON OF KMC* EMPLOYMENT CHANGES WITH TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, JANUARY 1981 TO MARCH 1985

Period	Unemployment		Change in KMC * Employment	KMC * Layoffs As Share of Unemployment
	Number	Rate		
Jan 1981	47,291	7.5	+529	—
Feb 1981	27,604	7.5	—47	0.1%
Mar 1981	46,484	7.3	—139	0.3
Apr 1981	42,669	6.7	—678	1.6
May 1981	42,318	6.6	—183	0.4
Jun 1981	45,033	6.9	+58	—
Jul 1981	40,659	6.2	+849	—
Aug 1981	39,630	6.1	—184	0.5
Sep 1981	39,099	5.9	+153	—
Oct 1981	40,694	6.2	—121	0.3
Nov 1981	41,119	6.3	+20	—
Dec 1981	43,401	6.6	—38	0.1
Avg 1981	43,000	6.7	+219(net)	—
Jan 1982	49,450	7.6	—325	0.7
Feb 1982	53,038	8.1	—125	0.2
Mar 1982	49,135	7.4	—107	0.2
Apr 1982	47,660	7.1	—581	1.2
May 1982	47,651	7.0	—151	0.3
Jun 1982	49,987	7.3	—1	0.0
Jul 1982	51,163	7.5	—143	0.3
Aug 1982	51,658	7.6	—663	1.3
Sep 1982	53,542	7.7	+8	—
Oct 1982	56,517	8.3	—114	0.2
Nov 1982	61,376	9.0	+2	—
Dec 1982	64,823	9.5	+6	—
Avg 1982	53,000	7.8	—2,194(net)	4.1
Jan 1983	75,585	11.1	+509	—
Feb 1983	77,807	11.5	—273	0.4
Mar 1983	74,936	10.9	—97	0.1
Apr 1983	71,662	10.4	+40	—
May 1983	70,343	10.2	—51	0.1
Jun 1983	69,009	9.9	+231	—
Jul 1983	62,806	9.0	—143	0.2
Aug 1983	57,755	8.3	+43	—
Sep 1983	53,025	7.5	+196	—
Oct 1983	50,618	7.2	—268	0.5
Nov 1983	51,140	7.3	—51	0.1
Dec 1983	53,312	7.6	+110	—
Avg 1983	64,000	9.2	+246(net)	—
Jan 1984	57,382	8.3	—427	0.7
Feb 1984	54,443	7.8	—26	0.0
Mar 1984	50,954	7.2	—134	0.3
Apr 1984	46,050	6.5	+145	—
May 1984	45,074	6.3	+5	—
Jun 1984	44,813	6.1	—13	0.0
Jul 1984	44,275	6.1	—1,568	3.5
Aug 1984	42,755	5.8	—187	0.4
Sep 1984	42,824	5.8	—56	0.1
Oct 1984	43,666	6.0	—148	0.3
Nov 1984	44,454	6.1	+17	—
Dec 1984	47,309	6.4	—61	0.1
Avg 1984	47,000	6.5	—2,453(net)	5.2
Jan 1985	55,427	7.5	+33	—
Feb 1985	57,235	7.8	—86	0.2
Mar 1985	53,986	7.3	—98	0.2

* Kennecott Minerals Corporation

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

SUMMARY OF
KEY LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR UTAH
by Planning District and County

Prepared by

Labor Market Information Services
Utah Department of Employment Security
174 Social Hall Avenue
P.O. Box 11249
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147

May 1985

TOTAL POPULATION IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS JULY 1, 1970 TO 1984

	1984p	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1970
STATE TOTAL	1,613,000	1,587,000	1,560,000	1,519,900	1,474,000	1,415,950	1,363,750	1,315,950	1,272,050	1,066,000
BEAR RIVER	102,650	101,500	99,500	96,350	93,350	89,200	86,500	84,350	81,900	72,300
BOX ELDER	35,500	35,100	34,900	34,100	33,500	32,350	31,500	30,800	30,100	28,150
CACHE	65,000	64,100	62,200	60,000	57,700	54,800	53,200	51,700	50,100	42,550
RICH	2,150	2,300	2,400	2,250	2,150	2,050	1,800	1,850	1,700	1,600
WASATCH FRONT	1,027,900	1,010,950	995,800	975,000	948,950	913,650	879,750	851,150	826,750	713,450
NORTH	324,800	319,750	314,000	307,100	298,250	289,100	278,300	270,900	263,800	230,350
DAVIS	165,000	161,000	157,800	154,000	147,900	142,400	134,900	133,200	128,100	99,600
MORGAN	5,300	5,250	5,200	5,100	4,950	4,800	4,600	4,600	4,500	4,050
WEBER	154,500	153,500	151,000	148,000	145,400	141,900	138,800	133,100	131,200	126,700
SOUTH	703,100	691,200	681,800	667,900	650,700	624,550	601,450	580,250	562,950	483,100
SALT LAKE	675,000	664,000	655,000	641,000	624,500	599,100	576,600	556,000	539,400	461,500
TOOELE	28,100	27,200	26,800	26,900	26,200	25,450	24,850	24,250	23,550	21,600
MOUNTAINLAND	266,200	260,750	255,600	248,800	239,400	229,000	219,900	209,700	199,750	151,150
SUMMIT	12,000	11,700	11,400	11,000	10,350	9,500	8,950	8,450	7,850	5,900
UTAH	245,000	240,000	235,500	229,000	220,400	211,500	203,100	193,700	184,700	139,300
WASATCH	9,200	9,050	8,700	8,800	8,650	8,000	7,850	7,550	7,200	5,950
CENTRAL	55,850	53,150	51,650	49,150	47,500	45,600	44,200	42,550	41,400	35,400
JUAB	6,050	5,850	5,800	5,600	5,550	5,400	5,250	5,150	5,050	4,600
MILLARD	13,500	11,300	10,400	9,600	9,050	8,550	8,250	8,050	7,950	7,050
PIUTE	1,500	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,350	1,250	1,250	1,200	1,200	1,150
SANPETE	16,800	16,700	16,400	15,400	14,750	14,050	13,650	13,050	12,500	11,000
SEVIER	15,900	15,700	15,600	15,200	14,850	14,450	14,000	13,400	13,050	10,150
WAYNE	2,100	2,150	2,050	1,950	1,950	1,900	1,800	1,700	1,650	1,450
SOUTHWESTERN	64,850	62,400	60,700	58,150	56,050	53,650	51,100	48,800	46,500	35,650
BEAVER	5,100	4,950	4,750	4,600	4,400	4,350	4,200	4,150	4,000	3,850
GARFIELD	3,950	3,900	3,850	3,700	3,700	3,450	3,350	3,350	3,250	3,150
IRON	19,000	18,700	18,300	18,000	17,450	17,050	16,650	16,000	15,500	12,300
KANE	4,500	4,350	4,200	3,950	4,050	3,800	3,850	3,750	3,500	2,450
WASHINGTON	32,300	30,500	29,600	27,900	26,450	25,000	23,050	21,550	20,250	13,900
UINTAH BASIN	39,550	40,150	38,450	36,050	34,100	32,400	31,350	30,550	29,400	20,850
DAGGETT	750	750	850	850	750	750	750	700	750	650
DUCHESNE	14,600	14,300	13,600	13,100	12,650	11,850	11,600	11,400	11,150	7,400
UINTAH	24,200	25,100	24,000	22,100	20,700	19,800	19,000	1,450	17,500	12,800
SOUTHEASTERN	56,000	58,100	58,300	56,400	54,650	52,450	50,950	48,850	46,350	37,200
CARBON	23,400	24,300	24,600	23,200	22,350	21,350	20,750	20,150	19,450	15,750
EMERY	12,400	13,000	12,900	12,100	11,650	11,000	10,300	9,700	8,850	5,150
GRAND	7,600	7,900	8,100	8,400	8,250	7,950	8,100	7,650	7,300	6,600
SAN JUAN	12,600	12,900	12,700	12,700	12,400	12,150	11,800	11,350	10,750	9,700

p = prelimirary
Source: Utah State Office of Planning and Budget, Utah Population Estimates Committee.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1975 TO 1984
(ANNUAL AVERAGE)

	1984p	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
STATE TOTAL	721,000	694,000	676,000	649,000	635,000	607,000	564,000	549,000	530,000	497,800
BEAR RIVER	48,606	46,676	44,982	44,211	43,152	41,613	38,084	37,399	36,067	33,794
BOX ELDER	18,987	18,150	17,732	17,525	16,787	15,921	14,201	13,792	13,267	12,841
CACHE	28,657	27,567	26,289	25,792	25,492	24,868	23,129	22,864	22,082	20,274
RICH	962	959	961	894	873	824	754	743	718	679
WASATCH FRONT	474,644	455,244	443,168	425,236	417,479	397,897	371,040	363,165	352,450	333,952
NORTH	149,600	143,808	138,771	134,152	131,541	127,159	118,484	115,948	111,988	106,845
DAVIS	74,739	71,419	67,717	65,683	64,399	59,906	55,681	52,879	50,247	47,676
MORGAN	2,134	2,014	2,238	2,151	2,134	2,187	2,040	2,046	1,950	1,835
WEBER	72,727	70,375	68,816	66,318	65,008	65,066	60,[illegible]3	61,023	59,791	57,334
SOUTH	325,044	311,436	304,397	291,084	285,938	270,738	252,556	247,217	240,462	227,107
SALT LAKE	315,210	301,779	292,062	279,485	274,449	259,637	242,225	237,067	230,506	217,552
TOOELE	9,834	9,657	12,335	11,599	11,489	11,101	10,331	10,150	9,956	9,555
MOUNTAINLAND	102,578	98,602	97,248	93,367	91,542	88,581	80,975	77,405	73,218	67,481
SUMMIT	9,089	8,069	7,794	7,422	6,460	5,461	4,744	4,443	4,136	3,882
UTAH	90,446	87,421	86,162	82,561	82,150	80,411	73,642	70,328	66,628	61,326
WASATCH	3,043	3,112	3,292	3,384	2,932	2,709	2,589	2,634	2,454	2,273
CENTRAL	26,780	24,283	21,837	21,138	20,514	20,065	18,928	18,692	18,211	17,242
JUAB	2,147	2,208	2,182	2,374	2,287	2,063	2,029	2,070	1,964	1,977
MILLARD	7,960	6,008	4,407	4,049	3,701	3,544	3,267	3,243	3,248	3,243
PIUTE	458	462	478	497	530	459	466	468	499	485
SANPETE	6,914	6,772	6,208	5,853	5,928	5,863	5,630	5,575	5,558	5,271
SEVIER	8,372	7,927	7,712	7,429	7,134	6,959	6,504	6,416	6,142	5,500
WAYNE	929	906	850	936	934	1,177	1,032	920	800	766
SOUTHWESTERN	26,259	24,729	23,297	22,496	22,742	21,591	20,044	19,377	18,592	16,954
BEAVER	2,215	2,107	1,851	1,847	1,817	1,881	1,920	1,920	1,847	1,781
GARFIELD	1,896	1,938	1,890	1,968	2,237	1,869	1,674	1,709	1,681	1,492
IRON	8,525	8,166	7,823	7,489	7,550	7,545	7,048	6,858	6,624	6,255
KANE	1,800	1,724	1,677	1,470	1,629	1,398	1,469	1,483	1,481	1,285
WASHINGTON	11,823	10,794	10,056	9,722	9,509	8,898	7,933	7,407	6,959	6,141
UINTAH BASIN	18,905	19,012	18,625	16,923	15,397	14,162	13,481	12,855	12,992	12,257
DAGGETT	374	383	376	422	608	387	532	441	355	321
DUCHESNE	7,066	7,150	6,729	6,506	6,046	5,181	4,944	4,952	4,774	5,001
UINTAH	11,465	11,479	11,520	9,995	8,743	8,594	8,005	7,462	7,863	6,935
SOUTHEASTERN	23,231	25,458	26,844	25,632	24,179	23,096	21,451	20,108	18,472	16,153
CARBON	9,854	11,054	11,329	10,743	10,136	9,804	8,591	8,011	7,599	6,790
EMERY	6,155	6,806	7,809	6,839	5,884	5,844	5,557	5,178	4,458	3,476
GRAND	3,161	3,394	3,633	3,837	3,997	3,690	3,853	3,610	3,384	2,957
SAN JUAN	4,061	4,204	4,073	4,213	4,162	3,758	3,450	3,309	3,031	2,930

p = preliminary

Note: Due to redefintion of Salt Lake City - Ogden Labor Market Area, estimates of labor force for Tooele and Morgan Counties for 1983 and 1984 are not comparable to earlier years.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1975 TO 1984
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1984p	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
STATE TOTAL	674,000	630,000	623,000	606,000	595,000	581,000	542,000	520,000	500,000	465,500
BEAR RIVER	45,966	43,570	42,077	41,621	40,918	39,558	36,405	35,174	33,990	31,812
BOX ELDER	18,039	16,991	16,529	16,502	15,866	15,251	13,647	12,977	12,398	12,014
CACHE	26,996	25,684	24,628	24,250	24,205	23,507	22,030	21,486	20,895	19,149
RICH	931	895	920	869	847	800	728	711	697	649
WASATCH FRONT	446,399	416,232	409,195	396,738	391,818	382,994	358,097	345,429	333,201	312,291
NORTH	141,144	131,564	128,724	124,805	123,258	121,788	113,871	109,954	105,774	99,896
DAVIS	71,391	66,548	63,711	61,772	61,006	57,955	54,188	50,992	48,234	45,229
MORGAN	2,039	1,896	2,138	2,072	2,047	2,125	1,987	1,961	1,869	1,746
WEBER	67,714	63,120	62,875	60,961	60,205	61,708	57,696	57,001	55,671	52,921
SOUTH	305,255	284,668	280,471	271,933	268,560	261,206	244,226	235,475	227,427	212,395
SALT LAKE	296,073	275,987	269,153	260,959	257,722	250,538	234,251	225,752	217,997	203,317
TOOELE	9,182	8,681	11,318	10,974	10,838	10,668	9,975	9,723	9,430	9,078
MOUNTAINLAND	95,274	88,819	88,644	86,918	84,801	83,557	76,940	72,672	68,798	62,980
SUMMIT	8,447	7,188	6,999	6,833	5,936	5,127	4,499	4,154	3,773	3,468
UTAH	84,245	79,142	78,820	77,063	76,245	75,968	70,112	66,166	62,805	57,476
WASATCH	2,582	2,489	2,825	3,022	2,620	2,462	2,329	2,352	2,220	2,036
CENTRAL	24,415	21,577	19,857	19,630	19,031	18,993	18,020	17,387	17,036	16,016
JUAB	1,821	1,765	1,847	2,210	2,089	1,962	1,942	1,953	1,861	1,843
MILLARD	7,444	5,502	4,082	3,842	3,495	3,449	3,180	3,110	3,098	3,064
PIUTE	398	409	427	453	473	431	447	428	457	447
SANPETE	6,133	5,836	5,524	5,262	5,356	5,293	5,172	4,934	5,013	4,750
SEVIER	7,784	7,262	7,210	7,020	6,770	6,744	6,300	6,111	5,862	5,188
WAYNE	835	803	767	843	848	1,114	979	851	746	724
SOUTHWESTERN	24,303	22,387	21,419	20,820	21,063	20,427	19,107	18,131	17,417	15,733
BEAVER	2,053	1,900	1,714	1,730	1,696	1,789	1,845	1,813	1,751	1,633
GARFIELD	1,635	1,643	1,658	1,773	2,059	1,720	1,553	1,533	1,505	1,315
IRON	7,930	7,439	7,174	6,943	6,892	7,073	6,675	6,376	6,177	5,877
KANE	1,603	1,512	1,527	1,331	1,514	1,333	1,406	1,383	1,414	1,207
WASHINGTON	11,082	9,893	9,346	9,043	8,902	8,512	7,628	7,026	6,570	5,700
UINTAH BASIN	17,361	16,499	17,087	16,139	14,640	13,632	12,998	12,224	12,123	11,494
DAGGETT	365	367	363	404	597	376	522	425	340	308
DUCHESNE	6,426	6,187	6,060	6,126	5,680	4,965	4,747	4,666	4,431	4,664
UINTAH	10,570	9,945	10,664	9,609	8,363	8,291	7,729	7,133	7,352	6,522
SOUTHEASTERN	20,282	20,918	24,722	24,134	22,732	21,842	20,435	18,984	17,435	15,183
CARBON	8,669	8,723	10,473	10,173	9,557	9,082	8,047	7,454	7,120	6,321
EMERY	5,333	5,790	7,398	6,537	5,553	5,642	5,392	4,964	4,272	3,264
GRAND	2,655	2,734	3,130	3,510	3,722	3,508	3,676	3,413	3,190	2,803
SAN JUAN	3,625	3,671	3,721	3,914	3,900	3,610	3,320	3,153	2,853	2,795

p = preliminary

Note: Due to redefinition of Salt Lake City - Ogden Labor Market Area, estimates of employment for Tooele and Morgan Counties for 1983 and 1984 are not comparable to earlier years.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1975 TO 1984
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1984p	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
STATE TOTAL	47,000	64,000	53,000	43,000	40,000	26,000	22,000	29,000	30,000	32,300
BEAR RIVER	2,640	3,106	2,905	2,590	2,234	2,055	1,679	2,225	2,077	1,982
BOX ELDER	948	1,159	1,202	1,023	921	670	554	815	869	827
CACHE	1,661	1,883	1,661	1,542	1,287	1,361	1,099	1,378	1,187	1,125
RICH	31	64	41	25	26	24	26	32	21	30
WASATCH FRONT	28,243	39,012	33,973	28,498	25,661	14,903	12,943	17,736	19,249	21,661
NORTH	8,456	12,244	10,047	9,347	8,283	5,371	4,613	5,994	6,214	6,949
DAVIS	3,348	4,871	4,006	3,911	3,393	1,951	1,493	1,887	2,013	2,447
MORGAN	95	118	100	79	87	62	53	85	81	89
WEBER	5,013	7,255	5,941	5,357	4,803	3,358	3,067	4,022	4,120	4,413
SOUTH	19,787	26,768	23,926	19,151	17,378	9,532	8,330	11,742	13,035	14,712
SALT LAKE	19,135	25,792	22,909	18,526	16,727	9,099	7,974	11,315	12,509	14,235
TOOELE	652	976	1,017	625	651	433	356	427	526	477
MOUNTAINLAND	7,304	9,783	8,604	6,449	6,741	5,024	4,035	4,733	4,420	4,501
SUMMIT	642	881	795	589	524	334	245	289	363	414
UTAH	6,201	8,279	7,342	5,498	5,905	4,443	3,530	4,162	3,823	3,850
WASATCH	461	623	467	362	312	247	260	282	234	237
CENTRAL	2,365	2,706	1,980	1,508	1,483	1,072	908	1,305	1,175	1,226
JUAB	326	443	335	164	198	101	87	117	103	134
MILLARD	516	506	325	207	206	95	87	133	151	179
PIUTE	60	53	51	44	57	28	19	40	42	38
SANPETE	781	936	684	591	572	570	458	641	545	521
SEVIER	588	665	502	409	364	215	204	305	280	312
WAYNE	94	103	83	93	86	63	53	69	54	42
SOUTHWESTERN	1,956	2,342	1,878	1,676	1,679	1,164	937	1,246	1,175	1,221
BEAVER	162	207	137	117	121	92	75	107	96	148
GARFIELD	261	295	232	195	178	149	121	176	176	176
IRON	595	727	649	546	658	472	373	482	447	378
KANE	197	212	150	139	115	65	63	100	67	78
WASHINGTON	741	901	710	679	607	386	305	381	389	441
UINTAH BASIN	1,544	2,513	1,538	784	757	530	483	631	869	763
DAGGETT	9	16	13	18	11	11	10	16	15	13
DUCHESNE	640	963	669	380	366	216	197	286	343	337
UINTAH	895	1,534	856	386	380	303	276	329	511	413
SOUTHEASTERN	2,949	4,540	2,122	1,498	1,447	1,254	1,016	1,124	1,037	970
CARBON	1,185	2,331	856	570	579	722	544	557	479	469
EMERY	822	1,016	411	302	331	202	165	214	186	212
GRAND	506	660	503	327	275	182	177	197	194	154
SAN JUAN	436	533	352	299	262	148	130	156	178	135

p = preliminary
Note: Due to redefinition of Salt Lake City - Ogden Labor Market Area, estimates of unemployment for Tooele and Morgan Counties for 1983 and 1984 are not comparable to earlier years.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN UTAH BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1975 TO 1984
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1984p	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
STATE TOTAL	6.5	9.2	7.8	6.7	6.3	4.3	3.8	5.3	5.7	6.5
BEAR RIVER	5.4	6.7	6.5	5.9	5.2	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.8	5.7
BOX ELDER	5.0	6.4	6.8	5.8	5.5	4.2	3.9	5.9	6.6	6.4
CACHE	5.8	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.0	5.5	4.8	6.0	5.4	5.5
RICH	3.2	6.7	4.3	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.4	4.3	2.9	4.4
WASATCH FRONT	6.0	8.6	7.7	6.7	6.1	3.7	3.5	4.9	5.5	6.5
NORTH	5.7	8.5	7.2	7.0	6.3	4.2	3.9	5.2	5.5	6.5
DAVIS	4.5	6.8	5.9	6.0	5.3	3.3	2.7	3.6	4.0	5.1
MORGAN	4.5	5.9	4.5	3.7	4.1	2.8	2.6	4.2	4.2	4.9
WEBER	6.9	10.3	8.6	8.1	7.4	5.2	5.0	6.6	6.9	7.7
SOUTH	6.1	8.6	7.9	6.6	6.1	3.5	3.3	4.7	5.4	6.5
SALT LAKE	6.1	8.5	7.8	6.6	6.1	3.5	3.3	4.8	5.4	6.5
TOOELE	6.6	10.1	8.2	5.4	5.7	3.9	3.4	4.2	5.3	5.0
MOUNTAINLAND	7.1	9.9	8.8	6.9	7.4	5.7	5.0	6.1	6.0	6.7
SUMMIT	7.1	10.9	10.2	7.9	8.1	6.1	5.2	6.5	8.8	10.7
UTAH	6.9	9.5	8.5	6.7	7.2	5.5	4.8	5.9	5.7	6.3
WASATCH	15.1	20.0	14.2	10.7	10.6	9.1	10.0	10.7	9.5	10.4
CENTRAL	8.8	11.1	9.1	7.1	7.2	5.3	4.8	7.0	6.5	7.1
JUAB	15.2	20.0	15.4	6.9	8.7	4.9	4.3	5.7	5.2	6.8
MILLARD	6.5	8.4	7.4	5.1	5.6	2.7	2.7	4.1	4.6	5.5
PIUTE	13.1	11.5	10.7	8.9	10.8	6.1	4.1	8.5	8.4	7.8
SANPETE	11.3	13.8	11.0	10.1	9.6	9.7	8.1	11.5	9.8	9.9
SEVIER	7.0	8.4	6.5	5.5	5.1	3.1	3.1	4.8	4.6	5.7
WAYNE	10.1	11.4	9.8	9.9	9.2	5.4	5.1	7.5	6.8	5.5
SOUTHWESTERN	7.4	9.5	8.1	7.5	7.4	4.5	4.7	6.4	6.3	7.2
BEAVER	7.3	9.8	7.4	6.3	6.7	4.9	3.9	5.6	5.2	8.3
GARFIELD	13.8	15.2	12.3	9.9	8.0	8.0	7.2	10.3	10.5	11.8
IRON	7.0	8.9	8.3	7.3	8.7	6.3	5.3	7.0	6.7	6.0
KANE	10.9	12.3	8.9	9.5	7.1	4.6	4.3	6.7	4.5	6.1
WASHINGTON	6.3	8.3	7.1	7.0	6.4	4.3	3.8	5.1	5.6	7.2
UINTAH BASIN	8.2	13.2	8.3	4.6	4.9	3.7	3.6	4.9	6.7	6.2
DAGGETT	2.4	4.2	3.5	4.3	1.8	2.8	1.9	3.6	4.2	4.0
DUCHESNE	9.1	13.5	9.9	5.8	6.1	4.2	4.0	5.8	7.2	6.7
UINTAH	7.8	13.4	7.4	3.9	4.3	3.5	3.4	4.4	6.5	6.0
SOUTHEASTERN	12.7	17.8	7.9	5.9	6.0	5.4	4.7	5.6	5.6	6.0
CARBON	12.0	21.1	7.6	5.3	5.7	7.4	6.3	7.0	6.3	6.9
EMERY	13.4	14.9	5.3	4.4	5.6	3.5	3.0	4.1	4.2	6.1
GRAND	16.0	19.5	13.8	8.5	6.9	4.9	4.6	5.5	5.7	5.2
SAN JUAN	10.7	12.7	8.6	7.1	6.3	3.9	3.8	4.7	5.9	4.6

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Note: Due to redefintion of Salt Lake City - Ogden Labor Market Area, estimates of unemployment rate for Tooele and Morgan Counties for 1983 and 1984 are not comparable to earlier years.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services.

TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY, SELECTED YEARS 1970 TO 1984 (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1970
STATE TOTAL	$10,163.0	$ 9,196.6	$ 8,734.1	$ 8,250.3	$ 7,346.0	$ 6.605.2	$ 5,785.6	$ 4,988.0	$ 4,402.9	$ 2,267.4
BEAR RIVER	559.4	503.5	452.0	427.3	377.5	333.5	282.4	246.6	220.6	107.0
BOX ELDER	269.2	238.5	210.7	194.3	164.5	142.8	114.7	100.6	88.1	44.9
CACHE	285.2	260.1	236.5	229.0	209.6	187.9	165.4	143.8	130.6	60.5
RICH	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.6
WASATCH FRONT	7,533.4	6,820.8	6,390.2	5,992.4	5,371.6	4,828.4	4,273.7	3,691.0	3,283.4	1,760.4
NORTH	1,707.2	1,546.6	1,474.9	1,392.9	1,248.9	1,139.9	1,019.4	889.8	813.0	488.2
DAVIS	883.5	806.7	772.9	722.7	640.9	597.2	541.8	474.9	432.3	258.2
MORGAN	15.0	14.4	15.1	15.4	14.2	12.6	10.8	9.3	8.5	5.0
WEBER	808.7	725.5	686.9	654.8	593.8	530.1	466.8	405.6	372.2	225.2
SOUTH	5,826.2	5,274.2	4,915.3	4,599.5	4,122.7	3,688.5	3,254.3	2,801.2	2,470.4	1,272.2
SALT LAKE	5,615.7	5,092.5	4,741.8	4,424.1	3,971.3	3,558.0	3,124.0	2,675.6	2,356.5	1,199.4
TOOELE	210.5	181.7	173.5	175.4	151.4	130.5	130.3	125.6	113.9	72.8
MOUNTAINLAND	1,060.9	951.0	928.1	937.9	830.7	766.1	650.2	556.7	478.8	220.4
SUMMIT	76.3	62.6	58.1	57.1	45.9	32.9	25.3	23.5	18.9	5.9
UTAH	959.3	864.2	837.5	846.2	759.8	712.6	608.0	517.7	446.8	204.5
WASATCH	25.3	24.2	32.5	34.6	25.0	20.6	16.9	15.5	13.1	10.0
CENTRAL	235.7	183.4	153.0	149.8	131.0	119.3	99.7	86.9	77.8	41.2
JUAB	16.9	16.2	17.1	26.1	19.6	16.8	12.9	11.5	10.5	7.3
MILLARD	90.4	54.8	29.4	24.8	20.3	18.9	14.8	12.7	11.7	6.9
PIUTE	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.1	2.9	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.1
SANPETE	43.3	36.8	34.3	30.0	28.9	27.2	24.4	20.6	19.4	11.9
SEVIER	77.9	68.2	65.2	60.6	54.6	48.1	40.6	36.6	32.0	12.7
WAYNE	5.0	5.3	4.5	5.2	4.7	6.5	4.8	3.7	2.6	1.3
SOUTHWESTERN	228.8	201.7	184.0	177.4	168.5	150.7	128.6	108.0	93.2	45.9
BEAVER	19.8	17.1	11.7	12.2	11.8	11.7	10.9	9.3	8.0	4.5
GARFIELD	16.4	17.7	18.1	19.0	19.8	13.9	10.8	9.7	8.5	4.5
IRON	80.3	72.1	68.1	66.4	62.3	59.4	52.9	44.3	38.2	19.3
KANE	11.4	10.1	10.3	8.3	8.9	7.1	6.9	6.1	5.6	2.7
WASHINGTON	100.9	84.7	75.8	71.5	65.7	58.6	47.1	38.6	32.9	14.9
UINTAH BASIN	242.2	218.4	225.2	208.5	162.5	138.1	118.7	96.6	81.6	30.3
DAGGETT	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.6	4.9	2.4	3.5	2.6	2.0	1.1
DUCHESNE	77.4	71.4	70.8	71.0	56.9	44.8	39.3	33.5	28.3	8.9
UINTAH	161.8	143.9	151.6	133.9	100.7	90.9	75.9	60.5	51.3	20.3
SOUTHEASTERN	302.6	317.9	401.6	357.0	304.2	269.1	232.3	202.2	167.5	62.2
CARBON	131.1	129.2	167.1	145.2	123.9	110.0	90.2	76.2	66.3	28.9
EMERY	93.0	107.9	147.6	115.0	87.7	83.1	74.0	68.8	52.3	7.8
GRAND	32.2	33.7	39.3	45.6	44.8	36.2	34.3	28.9	25.6	14.2
SAN JUAN	46.3	47.1	47.6	51.2	47.8	39.8	33.8	28.3	23.3	11.3

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1970 TO 1984

	1984	1963	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1970
STATE TOTAL	601,098	566,997	559,763	558,039	550,787	548,419	525,448	488,719	462,826	357,461
BEAR RIVER	34,955	33,240	31,806	32,288	31,869	31,231	29,266	27,465	26,163	19,059
BOX ELDER	13,035	12,247	11,779	12,056	11,578	11,234	10,131	9,350	8,797	6,997
CACHE	21,499	20,572	19,592	19,818	19,892	19,620	18,805	17,798	17,055	11,784
RICH	421	421	435	414	399	377	330	317	311	278
WASATCH FRONT	426,968	402,528	395,285	393,146	389,544	388,627	374,214	349,190	332,183	264,500
NORTH	103,410	97,269	96,062	96,070	94,374	94,283	90,600	85,608	82,398	71,519
DAVIS	48,868	46,082	45,661	45,256	43,895	44,667	43,059	41,017	38,774	31,999
MORGAN	942	904	996	1,142	1,110	1,073	1,028	955	918	761
WEBER	53,600	50,283	49,405	49,672	49,369	48,543	46,513	43,636	42,706	38,759
SOUTH	323,558	305,259	299,223	297,076	295,170	294,344	283,614	263,582	249,785	192,981
SALT LAKE	313,412	295,568	289,281	286,834	285,240	284,545	273,909	253,796	240,350	183,659
TOOELE	10,146	9,691	9,942	10,242	9,930	9,799	9,705	9,786	9,435	9,322
MOUNTAINLAND	75,756	71,045	70,754	71,156	69,959	70,310	66,398	60,799	56,615	40,495
SUMMIT	5,670	4,781	4,610	4,622	4,003	3,496	3,100	2,779	2,452	1,354
UTAH	68,050	64,290	63,894	64,048	63,813	64,776	61,322	56,075	52,360	37,433
WASATCH	2,036	1,974	2,250	2,486	2,143	2,038	1,976	1,945	1,803	1,708
CENTRAL	15,746	13,889	12,638	12,880	12,433	12,588	12,097	11,389	11,048	8,717
JUAB	1,496	1,470	1,537	1,885	1,777	1,705	1,690	1,686	1,578	1,433
MILLARD	4,748	3,370	2,394	2,303	2,058	2,056	1,883	1,796	1,785	1,531
PIUTE	193	201	213	239	256	229	245	226	251	240
SANPETE	3,792	3,642	3,364	3,251	3,340	3,345	3,309	3,055	3,110	2,600
SEVIER	5,127	4,818	4,772	4,781	4,617	4,652	4,441	4,189	3,953	2,628
WAYNE	390	388	358	421	425	601	529	437	371	285
SOUTHWESTERN	17,980	16,465	15,641	15,703	16,016	15,780	15,073	13,862	13,069	9,583
BEAVER	1,311	1,164	1,031	1,073	1,051	1,137	1,202	1,155	1,085	929
GARFIELD	1,307	1,353	1,326	1,509	1,786	1,493	1,368	1,305	1,234	984
IRON	6,247	5,923	5,689	5,654	5,651	5,905	5,704	5,295	5,051	3,830
KANE	1,068	996	1,000	896	1,017	933	1,005	957	968	643
WASHINGTON	8,047	7,029	6,595	6,571	6,511	6,312	5,794	5,150	4,731	3,197
UINTAH BASIN	13,074	12,581	13,060	12,666	11,310	10,755	10,440	9,535	8,735	5,324
DAGGETT	243	246	233	289	341	268	330	269	233	204
DUCHESNE	4,365	4,288	4,211	4,423	4,062	3,513	3,459	3,315	3,098	1,610
UINTAH	8,466	8,047	8,616	7,954	6,907	6,974	6,651	5,951	5,404	3,510
SOUTHEASTERN	16,619	17,250	20,579	20,200	19,616	19,128	17,960	16,479	15,013	9,783
CARBON	7,476	7,543	9,012	8,714	8,509	8,241	7,291	6,639	6,319	4,671
EMERY	3,878	4,412	5,890	5,122	4,503	4,650	4,367	4,080	3,497	1,169
GRAND	2,266	2,368	2,713	3,139	3,272	3,060	3,259	2,936	2,675	2,165
SAN JUAN	2,999	2,927	2,964	3,225	3,332	3,177	3,043	2,824	2,522	1,778

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services.

AVERAGE MONTHLY NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGE IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1970 TO 1984

	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1970
STATE TOTAL	$ 1,409	$ 1,352	$ 1,300	$ 1,232	$ 1,111	$ 1,004	$ 918	$ 851	$ 793	$ 529
BEAR RIVER	1,334	1,262	1,184	1,103	987	890	804	748	703	468
BOX ELDER	1,721	1,623	1,491	1,343	1,184	1,059	943	896	835	535
CACHE	1,105	1,054	1,006	963	874	798	733	673	638	428
RICH	998	964	923	815	712	625	569	588	513	478
WASATCH FRONT	1,470	1,412	1,347	1,270	1,149	1,035	952	881	824	555
NORTH	1,376	1,325	1,279	1,208	1,103	1,008	938	866	822	569
DAVIS	1,507	1,459	1,411	1,330	1,217	1,114	1,048	965	929	672
MORGAN	1,329	1,331	1,263	1,123	1,067	979	876	815	770	551
WEBER	1,257	1,202	1,159	1,098	1,002	910	836	775	726	484
SOUTH	1,501	1,440	1,369	1,290	1,164	1,044	956	886	824	549
SALT LAKE	1,493	1,436	1,366	1,285	1,160	1,042	950	879	817	544
TOOELE	1,728	1,563	1,455	1,427	1,270	1,110	1,119	1,069	1,006	651
MOUNTAINLAND	1,167	1,115	1,093	1,098	990	908	816	763	705	453
SUMMIT	1,121	1,092	1,050	1,030	956	784	679	706	643	360
UTAH	1,175	1,120	1,092	1,101	992	917	826	769	711	455
WASATCH	1,034	1,020	1,212	1,159	970	842	713	662	604	486
CENTRAL	1,247	1,100	1,009	970	875	789	686	636	587	394
JUAB	943	917	927	1,154	919	820	634	569	553	426
MILLARD	1,587	1,355	1,025	898	821	765	655	588	548	376
PIUTE	968	876	965	1,093	951	667	753	651	541	381
SANPETE	952	843	850	770	721	677	614	563	521	383
SEVIER	1,267	1,179	1,139	1,057	985	861	761	728	675	402
WAYNE	1,068	1,128	1,036	1,024	923	898	750	707	585	373
SOUTHWESTERN	1,060	1,021	978	941	876	796	711	649	594	399
BEAVER	1,261	1,221	946	944	939	856	755	674	616	408
GARFIELD	1,047	1,091	1,108	1,051	922	775	659	618	572	379
IRON	1,071	1,014	997	978	919	838	773	697	630	419
KANE	887	842	856	776	726	634	569	533	484	354
WASHINGTON	1,044	1,005	958	907	841	774	677	624	579	388
UINTAH BASIN	1,544	1,447	1,437	1,372	1,197	1,070	948	844	778	475
DAGGETT	1,011	1,041	1,019	1,044	1,185	747	884	804	721	462
DUCHESNE	1,478	1,388	1,401	1,336	1,167	1,063	947	843	760	460
UINTAH	1,593	1,490	1,466	1,403	1,215	1,086	952	847	790	482
SOUTHEASTERN	1,517	1,536	1,627	1,473	1,292	1,173	1,077	1,022	930	529
CARBON	1,461	1,427	1,546	1,388	1,214	1,113	1,031	957	875	516
EMERY	1,998	2,039	2,089	1,872	1,623	1,488	1,412	1,406	1,246	553
GRAND	1,186	1,186	1,208	1,212	1,141	986	877	819	799	546
SAN JUAN	1,287	1,342	1,388	1,323	1.197	1,045	924	834	768	528

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services.

FIRST QUARTER REPORTING UNITS IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1970 TO 1984

	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1970
STATE TOTAL	36,709	35,598	34,933	35,005	35,624	30,148	28,811	26,847	25,545	20,974
BEAR RIVER	1,887	1,893	1,841	1,887	1,933	1,742	1,675	1,557	1,462	1,202
BOX ELDER	629	634	613	645	658	591	572	527	527	457
CACHE	1,205	1,205	1,169	1,182	1,211	1,095	1,052	982	896	704
RICH	53	54	59	60	64	56	51	48	39	41
WASATCH FRONT	24,451	23,482	23,073	23,044	23,404	19,609	18,740	17,560	16,722	14,053
NORTH	5,539	5,332	5,238	5,338	5,436	4,604	4,325	4,024	3,792	3,135
DAVIS	2,310	2,217	2,141	2,133	2,131	1,858	1,710	1,550	1,390	1,000
MORGAN	90	79	79	87	92	85	84	74	71	67
WEBER	3,139	3,036	3,018	3,118	3,213	2,661	2,531	2,400	2,331	2,068
SOUTH	18,912	18,150	17,835	17,706	17,968	15,005	14,415	13,536	12,930	10,918
SALT LAKE	18,543	17,791	17,475	17,319	17,578	14,660	14,084	13,232	12,626	10,636
TOOELE	369	359	360	387	390	345	331	304	304	282
MOUNTAINLAND	4,645	4,507	4,383	4,434	4,579	3,795	3,558	3,262	3,018	2,241
SUMMIT	523	498	472	436	437	335	325	264	223	153
UTAH	3,883	3,769	3,670	3,758	3,893	3,232	3,011	2,796	2,598	1,934
WASATCH	239	240	241	240	249	228	222	202	197	154
CENTRAL	1,365	1,367	1,362	1,396	1,429	1,219	1,152	1,041	1,018	912
JUAB	161	167	164	167	162	152	149	137	136	121
MILLARD	305	310	308	308	287	221	207	187	193	185
PIUTE	38	35	40	45	46	38	42	33	39	37
SANPETE	332	333	330	347	353	301	288	256	248	234
SEVIER	447	449	447	455	491	436	403	370	346	281
WAYNE	82	73	73	74	90	71	63	58	56	54
SOUTHWESTERN	1,788	1,837	1,700	1,711	1,731	1,554	1,524	1,400	1,368	1,032
BEAVER	179	171	173	177	188	174	162	153	141	137
GARFIELD	155	146	150	155	156	128	133	125	122	120
IRON	563	564	557	547	551	502	484	467	462	344
KANE	145	149	144	146	153	140	159	136	137	103
WASHINGTON	746	707	676	686	683	610	586	519	506	328
UINTAH BASIN	1,208	1,216	1,176	1,110	1,095	933	907	877	878	557
DAGGETT	40	41	38	46	48	42	38	31	35	32
DUCHESNE	432	424	411	415	399	326	339	336	337	177
UINTAH	736	751	727	649	648	565	530	510	506	348
SOUTHEASTERN	1,365	1,396	1,398	1,423	1,453	1,296	1,255	1,150	1,079	977
CARBON	583	587	579	589	589	513	490	459	445	379
EMERY	239	247	237	237	235	203	185	158	147	113
GRAND	307	311	327	341	350	335	336	307	275	255
SAN JUAN	236	251	255	256	279	245	244	226	212	230

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1970 TO 1984
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	1984p	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1970
STATE TOTAL	$16,052.0	$14,574.9	$13,693.4	$12,703.2	$11,304.0	$10,062.6	$ 8,809.0	$ 7,661.8	$ 6,748.4	$ 3,432.1
BEAR RIVER	892.3	808.4	755.5	701.8	625.0	552.9	477.5	429.5	393.0	202.3
BOX ELDER	363.9	323.6	305.4	278.3	248.4	219.9	190.5	177.8	165.0	89.1
CACHE	513.4	470.0	435.3	410.2	364.9	322.7	278.6	245.4	222.5	108.3
RICH	15.0	14.8	14.8	13.3	11.7	10.3	8.4	6.3	5.5	4.9
WASATCH FRONT	11,308.8	10,260.9	9,583.6	8,857.6	7,895.0	7,016.6	6,205.9	5,439.1	4,799.5	2,504.2
NORTH	3,355.0	3,050.6	2,858.9	2,638.6	2,339.3	2,077.0	1,825.4	1,617.9	1,438.3	764.3
DAVIS	1,588.0	1,455.7	1,362.6	1,252.3	1,108.4	972.6	848.2	745.7	644.8	311.6
MORGAN	53.5	51.6	48.9	45.8	41.6	37.6	32.3	26.3	24.1	13.4
WEBER	1,713.5	1,543.3	1,447.4	1,340.5	1,189.3	1,066.8	944.9	845.9	769.4	439.3
SOUTH	7,953.8	7,210.3	6,724.7	6,219.0	5,555.7	4,939.6	4,380.5	3,821.2	3,361.2	1,739.9
SALT LAKE	7,657.6	6,953.6	6,482.2	5,990.2	5,357.2	4,764.2	4,223.0	3,684.9	3,240.1	1,668.0
TOOELE	296.2	256.7	242.5	228.8	198.5	175.4	157.5	136.3	121.1	71.9
MOUNTAINLAND	1,985.2	1,792.2	1,696.3	1,637.0	1,461.2	1,321.0	1,124.9	958.6	822.3	392.1
SUMMIT	152.6	130.4	121.5	114.5	102.2	86.7	69.4	44.9	37.0	18.1
UTAH	1,755.8	1,588.0	1,501.1	1,451.4	1,299.6	1,181.4	1,011.5	876.7	753.6	358.3
WASATCH	76.8	73.8	73.7	71.1	59.4	52.9	44.0	37.0	31.7	15.7
CENTRAL	447.1	387.5	351.9	325.7	293.1	270.8	236.2	193.5	176.2	92.6
JUAB	42.5	40.9	38.9	39.7	33.3	29.2	24.9	21.4	18.7	10.8
MILLARD	104.2	82.8	67.5	60.2	52.5	50.0	42.9	35.6	34.0	18.7
PIUTE	9.3	8.9	8.8	9.4	8.4	6.8	6.2	5.1	4.7	2.8
SANPETE	120.8	103.1	95.8	84.1	78.2	74.2	67.0	53.5	50.9	28.9
SEVIER	158.3	139.1	129.5	120.6	109.3	99.4	85.9	70.5	61.5	28.1
WAYNE	12.0	12.7	11.4	11.7	11.4	11.2	9.3	7.4	6.4	3.3
SOUTHWESTERN	534.3	469.0	434.2	399.5	357.6	312.6	263.7	218.5	189.5	90.8
BEAVER	38.9	33.7	29.7	29.2	27.7	25.3	23.4	20.8	18.9	10.1
GARFIELD	28.1	30.4	29.8	28.6	27.0	21.9	19.1	16.7	15.1	7.8
IRON	154.1	138.9	128.6	118.6	108.8	99.8	86.0	73.7	64.2	32.5
KANE	41.9	37.3	36.2	31.9	28.2	24.0	20.6	16.9	14.4	6.6
WASHINGTON	271.3	228.7	209.9	191.2	165.9	141.6	114.6	90.4	76.9	33.8
UINTAH BASIN	399.8	362.2	351.4	317.0	264.8	227.6	190.0	158.1	139.9	51.6
DAGGETT	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.4	4.3	4.0	3.4	2.9	1.5
DUCHESNE	135.9	125.8	117.7	110.6	95.9	80.0	67.7	58.0	52.2	17.7
UINTAH	258.3	230.6	228.2	200.8	163.5	143.3	118.3	96.7	84.8	32.4
SOUTHEASTERN	484.5	494.9	520.3	464.6	407.2	360.8	310.6	264.5	228.0	98.5
CARBON	245.3	242.7	258.8	225.0	196.5	178.1	148.8	127.5	110.9	47.6
EMERY	101.7	109.7	117.2	95.4	78.3	70.0	60.2	50.8	40.5	11.8
GRAND	68.2	71.7	77.0	76.0	69.5	59.1	53.6	47.4	41.8	20.8
SAN JUAN	69.3	70.8	67.3	68.2	62.9	53.6	48.0	38.8	34.8	18.3

p = preliminary
Note: These estimates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau's county population estimates.
Source: 1984 Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services. 1970-1983: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, unpublished printouts prepared April 1985.

PER CAPITA INCOME IN UTAH BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1970 TO 1984
(DOLLARS)

	1984p	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1970
STATE TOTAL	$ 9,717	$ 9,005	$ 8,714	$ 8,338	$ 7,678	$ 7,106	$ 6,457	$ 5,822	$ 5,305	$ 3,220
BEAR RIVER	8,563	7,965	7,563	7,265	6,713	6,171	5,476	5,092	4,799	2,798
BOX ELDER	9,862	9,015	8,676	8,072	7,436	6,780	6,040	5,773	5,482	3,165
CACHE	7,923	7,459	6,998	6,844	6,340	5,844	5,179	4,747	4,441	2,545
RICH	6,000	5,781	5,812	5,996	5,505	5,271	4,540	3,405	3,235	3,063
WASATCH FRONT	10,658	9,868	9,512	9,032	8,333	7,675	7,009	6,390	5,805	3,510
NORTH	10,072	9,363	9,030	8,570	7,853	7,204	6,533	5,972	5,452	3,318
DAVIS	9,380	8,826	8,523	8,143	7,485	6,931	6,339	5,598	5,034	3,129
MORGAN	10,288	9,856	9,633	9,169	8,433	7,910	6,793	5,717	5,356	3,309
WEBER	10,804	9,910	9,545	8,989	8,209	7,449	6,710	6,355	5,864	3,467
SOUTH	10,927	10,098	9,733	9,243	8,554	7,892	7,229	6,585	5,971	3,602
SALT LAKE	10,980	10,144	9,775	9,278	8,594	7,938	7,269	6,628	6,007	3,614
TOOELE	10,321	9,002	8,713	8,423	7,594	6,817	6,308	5,621	5,142	3,329
MOUNTAINLAND	7,572	6,974	6,686	6,622	6,104	5,791	5,215	4,571	4,117	2,594
SUMMIT	12,111	10,856	10,627	10,677	9,821	9,204	8,057	5,314	4,713	3,068
UTAH	7,298	6,741	6,442	6,381	5,897	5,618	5,077	4,526	4,080	2,572
WASATCH	7,918	7,854	7,933	7,825	6,911	6,312	5,565	4,901	4,403	2,639
CENTRAL	8,676	7,229	6,914	6,647	6,200	5,913	5,430	4,548	4,256	2,616
JUAB	6,967	6,910	6,739	6,959	6,007	5,373	4,688	4,155	3,703	2,348
MILLARD	8,140	7,168	6,445	6,330	5,817	5,636	5,078	4,422	4,277	2,652
PIUTE	6,643	5,851	6,469	6,968	6,292	5,306	5,079	4,250	3,917	2,435
SANPETE	7,190	6,258	6,087	5,539	5,280	5,343	5,144	4,100	4,072	2,627
SEVIER	9,894	8,637	8,411	7,943	7,362	6,923	6,262	5,261	4,713	2,768
WAYNE	5,714	5,895	5,503	5,763	5,897	6,053	5,215	4,353	3,879	2,276
SOUTHWESTERN	7,874	7,363	7,095	6,864	6,374	5,932	5,253	4,477	4,075	2,547
BEAVER	7,627	6,830	6,239	6,454	6,298	5,959	5,579	5,012	4,725	2,623
GARFIELD	6,690	7,283	7,523	7,382	7,315	6,195	5,460	4,985	4,646	2,476
IRON	7,783	7,259	6,904	6,604	6,225	5,926	5,292	4,606	4,142	2,642
KANE	9,523	8,360	8,410	7,702	7,022	5,707	5,161	4,507	4,114	2,694
WASHINGTON	8,196	7,374	7,111	6,910	6,249	5,896	5,131	4,195	3,798	2,432
UINTAH BASIN	9,025	8,404	8,807	8,830	7,788	6,814	5,882	5,175	4,759	2,475
DAGGETT	7,000	6,852	6,326	6,433	6,978	5,691	5,750	4,857	3,867	2,308
DUCHESNE	8,768	8,108	8,368	8,443	7,669	6,262	5,286	5,088	4,682	2,392
UINTAH	9,225	8,606	9,156	9,183	7,895	7,243	6,277	5,241	4,846	2,531
SOUTHEASTERN	8,098	8,304	8,909	8,296	7,444	6,885	6,237	5,415	4,919	2,648
CARBON	9,696	9,753	10,647	9,833	8,821	8,073	7,027	6,328	5,702	3,022
EMERY	7,590	7,815	8,643	7,776	6,695	6,721	6,286	5,237	4,576	2,291
GRAND	8,525	8,794	9,371	9,017	8,358	7,318	7,036	6,196	5,726	3,152
SAN JUAN	5,680	5,652	5,496	5,494	5,097	4,552	4,209	3,419	3,237	1,887

p = preliminary

Note: These estimates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau's county population estimates.

Source: 1984 Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services. 1970-1983: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, unpublished printouts prepared April 1985.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	May 1985(f)	May 1984	% Change	Apr. 1985(p)	Apr. 1984	% Change	Mar. 1985(r)	Mar. 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**734,800**	719,400	2.1	730,900	711,400	2.7	734,200	705,400	4.1
Employed	**689,400**	674.300	2.2	683,000	665,300	2.7	678,100	654,400	3.6
Unemployed	**45,400**	45,100	0.7	47,800	46,100	3.7	56,100	51,000	10.0
Percent of Labor Force	**6.2**	6.3	—	6.5	6.5	—	7.6	7.2	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.2**	6.3	—	6.5	6.4	—	7.1	6.7	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

	May 1985(f)	May 1984	% Change	Apr. 1985(p)	Apr. 1984	% Change	Mar. 1985(r)	Mar. 1984	% Change
Total	**623,500**	597,800	4.3	620,400	593,200	4.6	616,100	586,700	5.0
Mining	**9,900**	13,500	—26.7	10,100	13,500	—25.2	11,100	13,900	—20.1
Metal Mining	**1,900**	5,000	—62.0	2,200	5,000	—56.0	3,100	5,100	—39.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2,900**	2,900	0.0	2,900	2,900	0.0	2,800	3,000	—6.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	**5,100**	5,700	—10.5	5,000	5,600	—10.7	5,200	5,800	—10.3
Contract Construction	**36,000**	33,700	6.8	33,900	31,400	8.0	32,400	29,300	10.6
Manufacturing	**96,900**	93,900	3.2	95,700	92,900	3.0	95,400	91,800	3.9
Durable Goods	**68,700**	66,300	3.6	67,900	65,400	3.8	67,600	64,500	4.8
Primary Metals	**5,300**	6,000	—11.7	5,300	5,900	—10.2	5,400	5,800	—6.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**21,200**	20,700	2.4	21,100	20,600	2.4	21,300	20,500	3.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**9,800**	9,400	4.3	9,800	9,500	3.2	9,800	9,200	6.5
Transportation Equipment	**14,500**	12,400	16.9	14,100	12,000	17.5	13,800	12,100	14.0
Other Durable Goods	**17,900**	17,800	0.6	17,500	17,500	0.0	17,200	17,000	1.2
Non-Durable Goods	**28,200**	27,600	2.2	27,800	27,400	1.5	27,800	27,300	1.8
Food & Kindred Products	**8,900**	8,700	2.3	8,600	8,500	1.2	8,500	8,400	1.2
Textile & Apparel Products	**6,300**	6,600	—4.5	6,300	6,700	—6.0	6,400	6,700	—4.4
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3,600**	3,600	0.0	3,600	3,600	0.0	3,700	3,600	2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	**9,400**	8,700	8.0	9,300	8,700	6.9	9,200	8,600	7.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**36,700**	36,300	1.1	36,400	35,800	1.7	36,200	36.000	0.6
Railroad Transportation	**3,800**	4,100	—7.3	3,800	4,000	—5.0	3,800	4,000	—5.0
Other Transportation	**16,700**	16,000	4.4	16,400	15,600	5.1	16,200	15,700	3.2
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**16,200**	16,200	0.0	16,200	16,200	0.0	16,300	16,300	0.0
Trade	**146,600**	138,900	5.5	145,300	136,600	6.4	144,100	135,500	6.3
Wholesale Trade	**35,900**	34,400	4.4	35,700	34,200	4.4	35,600	34,200	4.1
Retail Trade	**110,700**	104,500	5.9	109,600	102,400	7.0	108,600	101,300	7.2
Building Materials	**5,600**	5,400	3.7	5,400	5,100	5.9	5,200	4,900	6.1
Food Stores	**19,400**	17,500	10.9	19,200	17,300	11.0	19,000	17,300	9.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**13,600**	12,700	7.1	13,500	12,400	8.9	13,300	12,100	9.9
Eating & Drinking Places	**34,900**	33,000	5.8	34,500	32,100	7.5	33,700	31,300	7.7
Other Retail	**37,200**	35,900	3.6	37,000	35,500	4.2	37,300	35,600	4.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**31,000**	29,700	4.4	30,800	29,400	4.8	30,800	29,100	5.8
Services	**127,500**	117,700	8.3	130,000	120,200	8.2	129,300	119,000	8.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9,100**	8,800	3.4	9,500	9,500	0.0	9,500	9,100	4.4
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**44,400**	39,700	11.8	44,400	39,300	13.0	44,000	38,800	13.4
Medical & Other Health Services	**33,000**	31,300	5.4	33,000	31,200	5.8	32,800	31,100	5.5
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**28,000**	26,400	6.1	30,600	29,300	4.4	30,800	29,400	4.8
Other Services	**13,000**	10,500	23.8	12,400	10,900	13.8	12,100	10,600	14.2
Government	**138,900**	134,100	3.6	138,200	133,300	3.7	136,900	132,200	3.6
Federal Government	**39,400**	37,600	4.8	39,300	37,500	4.8	38,600	37,100	4.0
U.S. Federal Defense	**23,100**	22,300	3.6	23,000	22,200	3.6	23,000	22,300	3.1
Other Federal Government	**16,300**	15,300	6.5	16,300	15,300	6.5	15,600	14,800	5.4
State Government	**36,700**	36,100	1.7	36,500	35,800	2.0	36,300	35,900	1.1
State Education	**20,600**	20,300	1.5	20,600	20,200	2.0	20,500	20,300	1.0
Other State Government	**16,100**	15,800	1.9	15,900	15,600	1.9	15,900	15,500	2.6
Local Government	**62,800**	60,500	3.8	62,400	60,000	4.0	61,900	59,200	4.6
Local Education	**40,000**	38,200	4.7	39,900	38,300	4.2	40,000	38,000	5.3
Other Local Government	**22,800**	22,200	2.7	22,400	21,700	3.2	22,000	21,200	3.8
Labor – Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	May '85 (f)	May '84	Percent Change	Apr. '85 (p)	Mar. '85 (r)	Feb. '85	Jan. '85	Dec. '84	Nov. '84	Oct. '84	Sept. '84
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**733.4**	718.0	2.1	734.8	740.1	748.0	753.7	734.6	732.1	728.8	728.4
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**687.9**	672.8	2.2	687.3	687.3	695.3	702.6	688.2	685.2	681.4	681.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**45.5**	45.2	0.7	47.5	52.8	52.7	51.0	46.4	46.9	47.5	47.1
Unemployment Rate	**6.2**	6.3	—	6.5	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	**624.6**	598.8	4.3	622.9	621.8	621.3	622.0	614.2	613.4	609.6	606.5
Mining	**10.1**	13.8	—26.8	10.3	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.8	12.0	11.1	11.7
Contract Construction	**36.1**	33.8	6.8	36.3	36.7	38.8	38.9	36.4	35.8	36.2	36.7
Manufacturing	**97.7**	94.6	3.3	96.9	96.6	96.9	96.6	94.7	95.1	95.5	95.0
Durable Goods	**69.3**	66.8	3.7	68.7	68.4	68.5	68.8	67.1	67.3	68.0	67.9
Nondurable Goods	**28.4**	27.8	2.2	28.2	28.2	28.4	27.8	27.6	27.8	27.5	27.1
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**36.6**	36.2	1.1	36.7	36.6	36.9	37.2	37.0	36.8	36.4	36.3
Trade	**147.4**	139.7	5.5	147.6	147.1	146.2	146.3	143.6	144.1	142.7	142.5
Wholesale	**35.9**	34.4	4.4	35.9	35.9	35.6	35.6	34.7	35.0	35.0	35.0
Retail	**111.5**	105.3	5.9	111.7	111.2	110.6	110.7	108.9	109.1	107.7	107.5
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**31.1**	29.8	4.4	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.1	30.1	29.9	30.0
Services	**130.2**	120.2	8.3	128.6	128.5	127.5	127.8	125.2	124.6	123.1	123.1
Government	**135.4**	130.7	3.6	135.6	134.3	132.9	133.2	135.4	134.9	134.7	131.2
Federal	**38.9**	37.1	4.9	38.9	38.6	38.3	38.5	38.7	38.3	38.2	37.7
State	**35.5**	34.9	1.7	35.7	35.0	34.9	35.0	35.4	35.7	35.6	35.1
Local	**61.0**	58.7	3.9	61.0	60.7	59.7	59.7	61.3	60.9	60.9	58.4

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[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH, APRIL 1985
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Apr. 1985(p)	% Change from Apr. '84	Percent Distribution	Apr. 1985(p)	% Change from Apr. '84	Percent Distribution	Apr. 1985(p)	Percent of Industry
TOTAL	**359.7**	4.1	100.0	**260.7**	5.2	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**9.5**	—25.8	2.6	**0.6**	—14.3	0.2	**8.0**	79.2
Contract Construction	**30.6**	5.5	8.5	**3.3**	37.5	1.3	**25.8**	76.1
Manufacturing	**65.7**	3.1	18.3	**30.0**	2.7	11.5	**61.4**	64.2
Durable Goods	**49.6**	4.6	13.8	**18.3**	1.7	7.0	**42.8**	63.0
Nondurable Goods	**16.1**	0.0	4.5	**11.3**	0.9	4.5	**18.6**	66.9
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**25.4**	2.0	7.1	**11.0**	0.9	4.2	**25.6**	70.3
Total Trade	**78.9**	6.6	21.9	**66.4**	6.1	25.5	**128.9**	88.7
Wholesale Trade	**26.2**	1.6	7.3	**9.5**	13.1	3.6	**30.5**	85.4
Retail Trade	**52.7**	9.3	14.7	**56.9**	5.0	21.9	**98.4**	89.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**11.5**	—4.2	3.2	**19.3**	10.9	7.4	**24.3**	78.9
Services	**63.6**	12.0	17.7	**66.4**	4.7	25.5	**97.9**	75.3
Total Government	**74.0**	2.4	20.6	**64.2**	5.2	24.6	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**24.6**	2.1	6.8	**14.7**	9.7	5.6	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.1**	0.6	4.5	**6.9**	11.3	2.6	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.5**	4.9	2.4	**7.8**	8.3	3.0	**NA**	NA
State Government	**17.2**	—1.1	4.8	**19.3**	4.9	7.4	**NA**	NA
State Education	**11.4**	—0.9	3.2	**9.2**	5.7	3.5	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**5.8**	—1.7	1.6	**10.1**	3.1	3.9	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**32.1**	4.2	8.9	**30.3**	3.8	11.6	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**16.5**	1.9	4.6	**23.4**	5.9	9.0	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**15.6**	6.8	4.3	**6.9**	—2.8	2.6	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	May '85(f)	May '84	% Chg.	Apr. '85(p)	Mar.'85(r)	May '85(f)	May '84	% Chg.	Apr.'85(p)	Mar.'85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**484,700**	473,600	2.3	480,100	481,900	**90,400**	87,700	3.1	94,100	94,800
Employed	**457,700**	446,800	2.4	452,300	449,400	**84,200**	82,000	2.7	86,900	86,300
Unemployed	**27,000**	26,800	0.7	27,800	32,500	**6,200**	5,700	8.8	7,300	8,500
Percent of Labor Force	**5.6**	5.7	—	5.8	6.8	**6.9**	6.5	—	7.7	9.0
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**444,800**	425,800	4.5	440,500	438,200	**68,700**	65,800	4.4	71,400	70,800
Mining	**2,800**	5,800	—51.7	2,900	3,800	**200**	100	100.0	200	200
Contract Construction	**23,900**	22,200	7.7	22,800	21,900	**3,500**	3,300	6.1	3,200	3,100
Manufacturing	**66,700**	64,300	3.7	66,200	66,000	**12,700**	12,500	1.6	12,400	12,300
Durable Goods	**48,400**	46,700	3.6	48,000	47,800	**9,400**	9,300	1.1	9,200	9,100
Nondurable Goods	**18,300**	17,700	3.4	18,200	18,200	**3,300**	3,200	3.1	3,200	3,200
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28,900**	28,800	0.3	28,800	28,700	**2,300**	2,300	0.0	2,200	2,100
Total Trade	**109,000**	103,300	5.5	108,100	107,400	**14,600**	13,800	5.8	14,500	14,400
Wholesale Trade	**31,100**	29,800	4.4	30,900	31,000	**1,700**	1,600	6.3	1,700	1,600
Retail Trade	**77,900**	73,500	6.0	77,100	76,500	**13,000**	12,200	6.7	12,900	12,800
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**25,400**	24,300	4.5	25,100	25,100	**2,200**	2,100	4.8	2,200	2,200
Services	**90,000**	82,800	8.7	89,100	88,400	**20,700**	19,300	7.3	23,800	24,000
Total Government	**98,200**	94,300	4.1	97,600	96,900	**12,600**	12,400	1.6	13,000	12,700

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.

[2] Coterminous with Utah County.

Note: The current month's figures are forecast; the previous month's are preliminary. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	May '85(f)	Apr.'85(p)	Mar.'85(r)	May '84	May '85(f)	May '84	% Change	May '85(f)	May '84	% Change
State Total	**6.2**	6.5	7.6	6.3	**734,800**	719,400	2.1	**623,400**	597,900	4.3
Bear River	**4.4**	5.2	6.6	4.5	**49,710**	49,330	0.8	**36,440**	35,370	3.0
Box Elder	**3.9**	5.2	6.0	4.0	**19,370**	19,250	0.9	**13,520**	13,110	3.1
Cache	**4.8**	5.2	7.0	5.0	**29,420**	29,030	1.3	**22,510**	21,750	3.5
Rich	**2.5**	3.3	9.0	2.7	**920**	1,090	—15.6	**410**	510	—19.6
Wasatch Front	**5.6**	5.8	6.8	5.7	**484,736**	473,640	2.3	**444,840**	425,840	4.5
North	**4.7**	5.3	6.3	5.2	**151,900**	149,060	1.9	**109,680**	103,020	6.5
Davis	**4.0**	4.3	4.9	4.3	**74,750**	74,610	0.2	**51,360**	48,800	5.2
Morgan	**5.6**	7.0	6.3	6.4	**2,290**	2,250	1.8	**1,000**	950	5.3
Weber	**5.4**	6.2	7.7	6.2	**74,860**	72,200	3.7	**57,320**	53,270	7.6
South	**6.0**	6.0	6.9	5.9	**332,840**	324,580	2.5	**335,150**	322,830	3.8
Salt Lake	**5.9**	6.0	6.9	5.8	**322,190**	314,570	2.4	**324,210**	312,570	3.7
Tooele	**6.6**	7.1	8.3	6.0	**10,650**	10,010	6.4	**10,940**	10,260	6.6
Mountainlands	**7.5**	8.1	8.8	7.2	**102,590**	99,400	3.2	**76,240**	72,770	4.8
Summit	**10.2**	8.3	5.2	10.6	**9,110**	8,550	6.5	**5,450**	4,970	9.7
Utah	**6.9**	7.7	9.0	6.5	**90,410**	87,690	3.1	**68,740**	65,760	4.5
Wasatch	**16.0**	17.6	18.2	17.3	**3,070**	3,160	—2.8	**2,050**	2,040	0.5
Central	**8.4**	9.4	11.6	8.6	**27,220**	27,030	0.7	**16,190**	15,670	3.3
Juab	**16.7**	17.1	21.4	10.7	**2,050**	2,140	—4.2	**1,420**	1,560	—9.0
Millard	**5.8**	4.9	6.3	7.6	**8,710**	7,960	9.4	**5,220**	4,520	15.5
Piute	**10.3**	15.6	20.4	10.5	**460**	470	—2.1	**190**	200	—5.0
Sanpete	**12.8**	16.3	18.0	11.7	**6,880**	7,070	—2.7	**3,740**	3,810	—1.8
Sevier	**5.3**	6.1	8.5	6.6	**8,230**	8,490	-3.1	**5,220**	5,190	0.6
Wayne	**8.0**	10.7	14.8	7.3	**890**	910	—2.2	**390**	390	0.0
Southwestern	**6.6**	7.0	8.3	7.1	**28,720**	27,050	6.2	**19,800**	18,170	9.0
Beaver	**4.8**	9.3	7.1	6.4	**2,640**	2,250	17.3	**1,580**	1,270	24.4
Garfield	**10.8**	14.6	23.7	10.7	**1,930**	1,930	0.0	**1,420**	1,390	2.2
Iron	**7.1**	6.1	7.1	8.3	**8,850**	8,770	0.9	**6,590**	6,320	4.3
Kane	**11.2**	14.1	16.9	9.4	**2,090**	1,970	6.1	**1,230**	1,160	6.0
Washington	**5.2**	5.0	5.9	5.4	**13,210**	12,120	9.0	**8,990**	8,040	11.8
Uintah Basin	**9.4**	9.9	12.5	8.2	**19,070**	19,040	0.2	**13,210**	13,120	0.7
Daggett	**3.0**	2.7	11.1	1.7	**400**	350	14.3	**260**	240	8.3
Duchesne	**10.9**	10.9	14.0	10.0	**7,040**	7,330	—4.0	**4,320**	4,500	—4.0
Uintah	**8.7**	9.6	11.6	7.3	**11,630**	11,370	2.3	**8,630**	8,390	2.9
Southeastern	**11.3**	11.9	13.6	12.9	**22,760**	23,910	—4.8	**16,710**	16,940	—1.4
Carbon	**11.1**	11.0	12.0	12.0	**9,820**	10,000	—1.8	**7,600**	7,530	0.9
Emery	**12.2**	13.4	15.2	13.6	**5,610**	6,520	—14.0	**3,670**	4,210	—12.8
Grand	**14.0**	15.8	18.6	16.8	**3,030**	3,090	—1.9	**2,280**	2,200	3.6
San Juan	**8.5**	8.8	11.0	10.8	**4,300**	4,310	—0.2	**3,150**	3,010	4.7

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr.(p) 1985	**Mar(r) 1985**	**Apr. 1984**	**Apr.(p) 1985**	**Mar(r) 1985**	**Apr. 1984**	**Apr.(p) 1985**	**Mar(r) 1985**	**Apr. 1984**
MINING	**$421.39**	$539.68	$575.40	**38.1**	42.9	45.2	**$11.06**	$12.58	$12.73
CONSTRUCTION	**508.46**	495.40	491.40	**39.6**	39.1	37.8	**12.84**	12.67	13.00
MANUFACTURING	**353.99**	361.15	365.20	**38.9**	39.6	41.5	**9.10**	9.12	8.80
Durable Goods	**368.80**	379.96	378.25	**40.0**	40.9	42.5	**9.22**	9.29	8.90
Nondurable Goods	**313.77**	307.16	330.11	**35.9**	35.8	38.7	**8.74**	8.58	8.53
TRADE	**236.05**	238.68	230.78	**31.1**	31.2	31.7	**7.59**	7.65	7.28
Wholesale Trade	**357.46**	362.73	364.56	**36.7**	36.9	37.2	**9.74**	9.83	9.80
Retail Trade	**188.72**	190.24	178.19	**28.9**	29.0	29.6	**6.53**	6.56	6.02
AVERAGE	**314.51**	317.72	322.92	**34.6**	34.8	35.8	**9.09**	9.13	9.02

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security. Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr.(p) 1985	**Mar (r) 1985**	**Apr. 1984**	**Apr. (p) 1985**	**Mar (r) 1985**	**Apr. 1984**	**Apr. (p) 1985**	**Mar (r) 1985**	**Apr. 1984**
MINING	**$532.39**	$553.04	$533.35	**42.9**	44.6	42.6	**$12.41**	$12.40	$12.52
Metal Mining	**489.80**	555.49	544.70	**35.7**	41.3	41.9	**13.72**	13.45	13.00
Bituminous Coal Mining	**601.22**	643.87	604.49	**38.1**	40.7	39.1	**15.78**	15.82	15.46
CONSTRUCTION	**482.69**	481.64	481.19	**38.4**	38.5	37.1	**12.57**	12.51	12.97
MANUFACTURING	**374.52**	375.06	358.35	**39.8**	39.9	40.4	**9.41**	9.40	8.87
Durable Goods	**399.51**	402.41	374.82	**41.4**	41.7	41.6	**9.65**	9.65	9.01
Primary Metal Industries	**599.93**	605.35	577.55	**42.1**	42.6	41.7	**14.25**	14.21	13.85
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**370.58**	363.37	351.01	**42.4**	42.4	40.3	**8.74**	8.57	8.71
Transportation Equipment	**485.28**	491.15	444.37	**41.3**	41.8	42.2	**11.75**	11.75	10.53
Nondurable Goods	**319.08**	313.92	319.98	**36.3**	36.0	37.6	**8.79**	8.72	8.51
Food & Kindred Products	**298.33**	288.95	309.67	**35.9**	36.3	39.1	**8.31**	7.96	7.92
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**543.54**	545.02	580.36	**42.9**	41.7	44.1	**12.67**	13.07	13.16
TRADE	**217.50**	217.92	216.92	**30.0**	30.1	30.9	**7.25**	7.24	7.02
Wholesale Trade	**345.58**	351.25	351.59	**35.7**	36.1	36.7	**9.68**	9.73	9.58
Retail Trade	**177.38**	176.53	175.18	**28.2**	28.2	29.1	**6.29**	6.26	6.02
Food Stores	**210.28**	219.24	223.94	**28.0**	29.0	28.6	**7.51**	7.56	7.83
Other Retail	**179.84**	175.51	166.11	**28.5**	28.4	29.4	**6.31**	6.18	5.65
AVERAGE	**317.40**	319.24	319.46	**34.5**	34.7	35.3	**9.20**	9.20	9.05

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast May '85	**Preliminary Apr. '85**	**Final Mar. '85**	**Final May '84**	**Final Apr. '85**
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**10,800**	9,207	7,716	10,205	9,134
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**5,750**	6,858	5,304	5,150	4,966
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**16,550**	16,065	13,020	15,355	14,100
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**10,120**	9,598	8,154	9,478	9,389
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**7,200**	6,331	4,709	7,743	6,460
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**2,058**	2,323	2,656	1,512	1,497
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**11,335**	13,636	16,342	13,254	13,553
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**2.09**	2.51	3.05	2.59	2.66
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$6,812,000**	$8,350,338	$9,186,914	$5,486,928	$5,218,418

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

	Index					Percent Change				
Item	Apr. '85	Mar. '85	Feb. '85	Jan. '85	Apr. '84	From Last Month	Apr. '84 to Apr. '85	Mar. '84 to Mar. '85	Feb. '84 to Feb. '85	Jan. '83 to Jan. '85
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**320.1**	318.8	317.4	316.1	308.8	**0.4**	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6
Food and Beverages	**301.6**	301.6	301.4	299.3	294.5	**0.0**	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6
Food at Home	**297.7**	298.4	298.6	296.1	292.8	**—0.2**	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0
Housing	**345.9**	344.7	343.6	342.0	332.2	**0.3**	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9
Rent Residential	**260.4**	259.2	258.4	257.1	246.4	**0.5**	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.8
Fuel and Other Util.	**388.7**	388.2	386.5	387.7	380.9	**0.1**	2.0	2.1	0.9	3.1
Medical Care	**398.0**	396.5	393.8	391.1	375.7	**0.4**	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.8
Apparel and Upkeep	**205.9**	205.3	201.8	199.8	199.2	**0.3**	3.4	3.3	2.9	1.7
Transportation	**320.0**	316.7	314.3	314.7	309.6	**1.0**	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.8
Gasoline	**373.8**	360.0	351.6	356.8	374.0	**3.8**	—0.1	—2.3	—4.7	—1.6
Energy[2]	**424.4**	416.6	411.4	414.5	421.3	**1.9**	0.7	—0.4	—3.1	—0.5
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**309.3**	308.7	309.2	309.8	311.3	**0.2**	—0.6	—0.7	0.1	0.6
Finished Goods	**293.1**	292.4	292.5	292.7	290.9	**0.2**	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.4
Intermediate Materials	**319.4**	318.6	318.6	319.6	320.1	**0.3**	—0.2	—0.3	0.2	0.8
Crude Materials	**311.3**	312.9	318.3	319.4	335.4	**—0.5**	—7.2	—7.2	—1.7	—4.9

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Local Public Meeting on the 1990 Census

You are invited

to participate in a public meeting to discuss plans for the 1990 census with a representative from the Bureau of the Census.

The meeting is for all users and potential users of data, including:

- Government officials who use information to plan, direct, or evaluate programs such as urban or regional development, education, transportation, health, or employment.
- Business persons who use information to locate industrial plants or stores, to determine markets, or to make other decisions based on social and economic statistics.
- Community leaders interested in studying local trends, problems, or local needs.
- Scholars, researchers, and others interested in various social, economic or housing problems.

General Agenda

8:30 a.m. Registration
9:00 a.m. Welcome and Introductions
  Population Items and Issues
    Public Comment
  Housing Items and Issues
    Public Comment

12:00 p.m. Lunch

1:30 p.m. Data Products and Service Issues
    Public Comment
  Geographic Issues
    Public Comment
  1990 Census Outreach
  General Discussion

4:30 p.m. Adjourn

Date and Place

July 9, 1985
State Capitol Building
Room 426
Salt Lake City, Utah

To pre-register for the conference, or to request a paper outlining some of the major issues and alternatives for the 1990 census, please contact:

Barbara Schmaltz
Office of Planning and Budget
Room 116
State Capitol Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

Phone 533-6082

There is no charge to attend the meeting

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UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
174 Social Hall Avenue, P.O. Box 11249
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147 Phone (801) 533-2345

BLANDING
196 East Center Street 84511
678-2244

BRIGHAM CITY
138 West 990 South 84302
723-5261

CASTLE DALE
153 East Main Street
P O Box 859 84513
381-2301

CEDAR CITY
106 East 2nd North
P O. Box 669 84720
586-6585

CLEARFIELD
1579 South State
P.O. Box 835 84015
773-8380

DELTA
520 East Topaz Blvd.
Suite 109
P O. Box 549 84624
864-4545

EPHRAIM
390 North Main
P.O. Box 721 84627
283-4018

FILLMORE
Millard County Courthouse
P.O. Box 847 84631
743-5451

HEBER
90 N. Valley Square
Shopping Center, Suite 4
P.O. Box 158 84032
654-0360

KANAB
100 West Center Street
P.O. Box 1268 84741
644-5888

LOGAN
446 North 1st West
P.O. Box 307 84321
752-5381

MOAB
91 East Uranium Avenue
P.O. Box 580 84532
259-7124

NEPHI
Juab County Complex
P.O. Box 115 84648
623-0801

OGDEN
2655 Adams Avenue
P.O. Box 9820 84409
399-2181

PANGUITCH
565 North Main Street
P.O. Box 61 84759
676-8893

PRICE
685 East 2nd South
84501
637-3031

PROVO
1550 North 200 West
P.O. Box 1339 84603
373-7500

RICHFIELD
65 South 1st East
P.O. Box 688 84701
896-6491

ROOSEVELT
30 West 425 South
#330-5(5) 84066
722-2283

SALT LAKE CITY
1234 South Main Street
P.O. Box 11750 84147
533-2400

ST GEORGE
50 East 100 South
P.O. Box 70 84770
673-3588

TOOELE
7 South Main Street
P.O. Box 1269 84074
882-7700

VERNAL
1050 W. Market Drive 84078
789-1211

Utah Department of
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174 Social Hall Avenue
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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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A. Barclay Gardner, Administrator

Larry K. Wardle, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Ray L. Sargent, Economist

Kent Rimmasch, Labor Market Economist

CONGRESSIONAL INF SERV 2
S R I 014400
SUITE 800
4520 EAST-WEST HYWY
WASHINGTON D C 20014

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JUNE 1985

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WHERE ARE WE?

Utah's current business expansion is now well into its second year. During this period nearly 70,000 new jobs have been created allowing 20,000 jobless workers to leave the unemployment rolls. This improvement has occurred despite the loss of 6,000 mining jobs.

The first year of economic recovery was keyed by extraordinary growth in construction and manufacturing. These two industries are still maintaining high levels of activity; however, the pendulum has now swung to services and trade in terms of new jobs generated. The new services and trade jobs are certainly nice to have, but are generally not as high paying or stimulative as basic industry employment.

With the expansion showing its age, the pace of economic growth has slowed. This is aptly demonstrated by reviewing movements of the State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate. The rate has hovered mostly in the 6.0 to 7.0 percent range since June 1984. During the previous 18 months of the recovery it plunged three percentage points.

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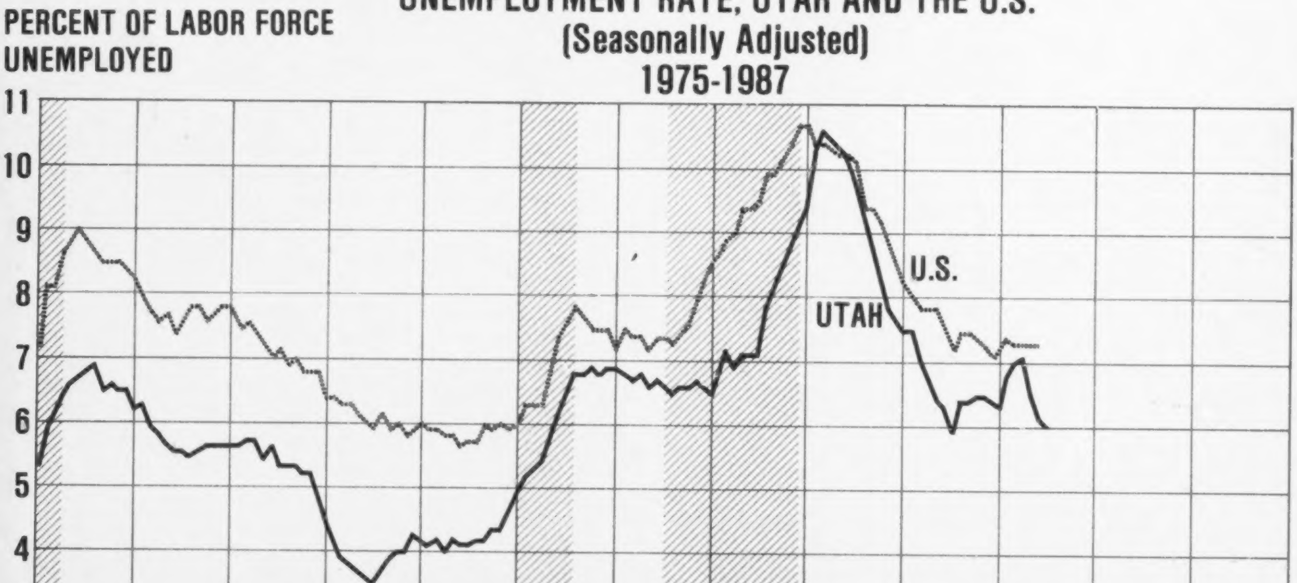
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S. (Seasonally Adjusted) 1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB SERVICE

Utah's current position in the business cycle has just been briefly discussed. It shows the rapid recovery phase has been left far behind, with the economy settling in at a lower rate of growth. The real question, then, is does the labor market have enough pop left to propel the expansion into next year? Let's take a look at some local and national economic statistics to see if they offer any clues.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY REMAINS HIGH

Historically, one of the first signals of decline or revival in Utah's business community is new dwelling unit permits. They represent an important local economic process—the allocation of land, labor, and capital for a commodity in anticipation of future demand for that good. This series, though, is very hard to decipher because of its erratic behavior.

Seasonally adjusted new dwelling unit permits have achieved three consecutive monthly increases, hardly indicating the onset of a recession. Nearly half of all permits issued so far in 1985, however, have been for apartments and condominiums. The most recent drop in the prime interest rate should help spur additional single family unit housing in future months.

The exceptionally high levels of nonresidential construction last year were a real boon to Utah's economy. Well, this contribution is continuing. During the first five months of 1985 nonresidential construction valuation was slightly ahead of valuation during the same period a year ago. Inasmuch as 1984 was a record breaking year, 1985 is in good company.

MANUFACTURING HOLDING STEADY

Average weekly hours worked in manufacturing is another closely followed indicator of future economic activity. Its importance in determining local cyclic behavior is highlighted in the following explanation by Paul J. Kozlowski. "Given uncertainty and institutional factors, firms are likely to adjust to an initial increase in demand by raising the number of hours worked before hiring more workers. On the other hand, a slow down in the rate of increase in demand that typically occurs during the later stages of an expansion is likely to result in a drop in hours worked prior to a reduction in the work force." [1]

Average weekly hours worked in manufacturing in Utah are not predicting big increases in demand; nor are they hinting of a drastic slow down. Seasonally adjusted hours rose slightly from April to May, going from 39.5 to 39.8. For the last several months they have been hanging around 40.0 hours. Staying level is not bad considering the Kennecott closure, reduced activity in the State's electronic industries, and the mature stage of the expansion.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN — NONAGRICULTURAL JOB GROWTH REMAINS STRONG

Any analysis of Utah's labor market would not be complete without reviewing developments in unemployment and nonfarm job growth. The State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was estimated at 6.0 percent in June, a slight decrease from May's 6.1 percent. This is the lowest Utah jobless rate since the expansion started, except for last June's 5.9 percent. The recent downward movements of the unemployment rate also don't foretell a recession.

Nonfarm employment reached almost 628,000 in June 1985, 24,000 more than in June 1984. Since December 1984 about 10,000 jobs have been added to the labor market, not a recession pace for job growth.

GOOD NEWS ON THE NATIONAL FRONT

Recent favorable national economic news gives renewed hope of sustaining business activity. One of the biggest developments was another drop in the prime interest rate. It has decreased to 9.5 percent at many banks, the lowest in five years. The Gross National Product (GNP) rebounded from a paltry 0.3 percent annual growth rate in first quarter to a 3.1 percent annual growth rate in second quarter (flash estimate by the Commerce Department). The national index of leading indicators also advanced in May, recording a 0.7 percent increase from April.

SITTING RATHER NICELY

Considering all these indicators, it should be reasonable to expect continuing moderate business expansion for the remainder of 1985 and into the first half of 1986—particularly in view of the recent drop in the prime rate and the resurgence in second quarter GNP. These developments are not normally the type that portend a recession.

Nevertheless, not all recent economic happenings have been hunky-dory. For example, if GNP in the second quarter would have matched first quarter levels, we would have been perilously close to a recession. One major problem dragging down GNP is the huge trade deficit. In addition, our domestic budget deficit continues to cause great uncertainties about our economic future.

If the national economy sinks, so will Utah's. We also have our own specific problems, mainly our faltering mining industry. It appears though, that these difficulties can be offset in the immediate future.

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[1] Paul J. Kozlowski, *A Local Index of Leading Indicators: Construction, Uses, and Limitations*, (W.E. Upjohn Institute of Employment Research, October 1977, Page 15).

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3									
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3	316.7	317.8									

-U = CPI for all urban consumers. -W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

FIRST QUARTER 1985

Component Index Weights:	**100%**	**17%**	**22%**	**11%**	**13%**	**7%**	**30%**
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**101.2**	**101.8**	**99.9**	**92.9**	**103.8**	**97.9**	**104.4**
Provo-Orem, Utah	**96.6**	**105.3**	**90.7**	**72.8**	**99.7**	**101.3**	**102.3**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	104.7	100.3	112.9	100.0	106.7	118.0	99.0
Sacramento, California	108.9	104.3	117.0	66.0	120.9	148.4	107.0
San Diego, California	116.4	96.4	161.1	77.8	127.3	125.0	102.3
Denver, Colorado	107.0	101.5	139.4	74.8	106.6	102.6	99.5
Portland, Oregon	106.8	106.9	104.3	71.3	122.3	139.6	107.4
Billings, Montana	104.0	111.8	118.7	73.8	95.4	112.8	101.4
Reno-Sparks, Nevada	109.6	109.1	129.4	86.1	99.2	117.8	106.7
Albuquerque, New Mexico	102.3	105.5	110.8	71.8	106.3	107.5	102.4
Tacoma, Washington	102.1	102.2	106.7	52.2	100.9	140.0	108.6
Casper, Wyoming	103.5	110.9	93.0	96.7	101.4	111.8	108.5
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	103.8	91.4	109.0	125.1	99.6	100.2	101.8
Indianapolis, Indiana	96.9	96.9	99.5	95.2	107.4	91.7	92.3
Kansas City, Missouri	99.8	98.8	102.9	92.7	99.9	104.0	99.5
New York, New York	134.4	114.3	168.9	170.3	118.5	161.7	107.9
Houston, Texas	109.0	108.0	103.1	123.7	111.1	105.8	108.4
Highest City	142.0 Anchorage, AK	140.8 Anchorage, AK	170.8 Anchorage, AK	170.3 New York, NY	129.5 Ancorage, AK	180.2 Anchorage, AK	133.9 Anchorage, AK
Lowest City	88.2 Pueblo, CO	85.8 Clinton, MO	69.6 Gadsen, AL	52.2 Tacoma, WA	80.6 Janesville-Beloit, WI	75.3 Fayetteville-Springdale, AR	89.9 Joplin, MO

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

VALIDITY GENERALIZATION: AN ENHANCEMENT TO EMPLOYEE SELECTION

A new dimension in testing to aid in selection of entry-level employees is now available at all Job Service offices in Utah; it is called **validity generalization or VG**. Although testing to select workers has been used for many years, the way that Job Service now uses its General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB) is new. In plain terms, VG means there is now a valid test to determine the likelihood of a job applicant's success on the job. The process can be generalized to fit all jobs in the world of work. It also means that Job Service can provide employers with better test results, and refer applicants who possess tested abilities for job success.

Validity Generalization: An Outcome of Rigorous Research

Validity generalization, as applied to the GATB, was developed through years of research by leading industrial psychologists (Hunter, 1980; Hunter & Schmidt, 1982; Pearlman, 1982) using occupational data collected by the United States Employment Service. This research has established the validity of the GATB as a predictor of performance for all jobs. Research has also demonstrated that all 12,000 plus jobs in the **Dictionary of Occupational Titles** could be reduced to five levels of complexity, permitting them to be grouped into job families. Subsequently, using state-of-the-art statistical procedures, the researchers established that the nine aptitudes measured by the GATB are actually derived from three underlying general abilities which, when properly combined and weighed, would provide the maximum useful validity for each of the job families.

Comparison Among Applicants Enhanced by VG

Using VG procedures, an individual's GATB scores can be appropriately weighed to match each of the five job families and converted to percentile scores. Applicant scores now can be ranked and referrals to employers made on a top-down basis. By providing percentile scores to employers, better comparisons of applicants' tested abilities can be made than with the existing Specific Aptitude Test Battery (SATB) System. Under the SATB System, referrals are determined by applicants meeting or exceeding a cutoff score; and specific score information is not given to employers. What this all means is that the Employment Service now has a valid test of potential abilities for all jobs, can provide employers with better information on test results, and can provide better service to applicants through more accurate identification of their potential for job success.

Ability Tests Predict Job Success Better

Research has proven that ability tests are by far the most accurate method for predicting future performance in entry-level jobs. In fact, as indicated by the table below, ability tests are about three times better than experience and almost four times better than the interview at predicting future job performance.

Mean Validities For Selected Predictors of Future Job Performance for Entry-Level Jobs

Predictor	Mean Validity
Ability composite	.53
Job tryout	.44
Biographical inventory	.37
Reference check	.26
Experience	.18
Interview	.14
Training and experience ratings	.13
Academic achievement	.11
Education	.10
Interest	.10
Age	—.01

Source: J.E. Hunter and R. Hunter, "Validity and Utility of Alternative Predictors of Job Performance," **Psychological Bulletin**, Vol. 96, No. 1, (1984), pp. 72-98.

Readers not familiar with the interpretation of the validity coefficients expressed in the table should note that they do not express percentages of individuals succeeding or failing on the job. Rather, they describe how well a selector corresponds or correlates with ratings of job performance. The higher the validity coefficient, the more accurate the predictor. This comparatively high validity coefficient for ability tests has strong economic implications for business and industry. The economic impact of validity generalization, as well as the effects that testing might have for job seekers, will be discussed below.

Labor Costs Reduced by VG

The difference in validity between tests and the alternate selectors reported above can mean tens or even hundreds of thousands of dollars in savings to the Nation's economy and to the average firm. A study conducted for the National Science Foundation estimates the productivity loss per year to the U.S. economy from poor employee selection to be on the order of $80 - 100 billion (Hunter and Schmidt, 1982). Other studies, using widely accepted formulas for determining the dollar benefit of using tests in selecting applicants, have confirmed these figures. For example, Hunter (1983) points out that "The U.S. Employment Service placed 4,022,019 applicants in jobs in 1980. If the U.S. Employment Service had made optimal use of their test battery, the GATB, then the potential savings to employers would have been $79.36 billion in 1980."

Gains at the national level are spectacular, but the same utility formula used by Hunter can be applied to an average sized company for a more comprehensible model. For instance, take an industrial firm that employs about 500 production workers with an annual turnover of 20 percent or 100 workers. Assume that average tenure is about three years and the company's starting wage is $15,000 per year. If this firm hires four out of 10 applicants using the ability test, the utility formula:

$U = NTr_{xy}s_y\overline{x},$

where:

N = number hired

T = average tenure of those hired

r_{xy} = true validity of the test for predicting job performance

s_y = standard deviation of performance expressed in dollars (usually about 40 percent of wages)

$\overline{x}$ = selection ratio converted to an average predictor score

would yield:

$$U = (100)(3)(.53)\ (.40)(15{,}000)\ (.97) = \$925{,}380$$

In other words, the company would realize a dollar savings of $925,380 by using the test as opposed to random selection. If instead, the company used only the interview for selecting employees, then the formula would yield:

$$U = (100)(3)(.14)\ (.40)(15{,}000)\ (.97) = \$244{,}440$$

The difference then for one medium sized industrial firm using ability tests instead of the interview in selecting entry-level workers would be about $680,940 per year.

Employer Reaction to VG Enthusiastic

While these dollar savings are very large, there are other reasons for using the Job Service testing program. As the personnel director of one large Eastern firm stated in a paper presented at the 1984 conference for the American Society for Personnel Administration, Region IV, "A recent pilot project in which new scoring procedures and validity generalization (VG) concepts have been applied to the GATB, may revolutionize the private sector's willingness to use the GATB for entry-level selection. Within the pilot project, job applicants are administered the GATB and ranked by percentile score within a particular job family. To employers, this approach provides four major advantages, including:

1. The opportunity to use GATB test results even when hiring into jobs for which no specific validation study has been done (by utilizing Validity Generalization).
2. The opportunity to select by ranking applicants and selecting 'top-down' (rather than being required to use a low-cutoff approach).
3. The safety from litigation of using a Department of Labor (DOL)-approved system which is structured to prevent problems with adverse impact.
4. A final advantage to employers (this one is not new) is that the United States Employment Service (USES) administers and scores the GATB without charge.

These four factors combine to provide a high utility and potentially very attractive selection device for **any** private sector employer."

The personnel director went on to describe how the GATB-screened, new-plant employees exceeded carefully selected comparison groups in 13 out of 14 measures for which data were available.

In Utah, many companies have already begun using this newly implemented selection procedure. One Salt Lake firm reported that since they started using VG, they hire 8 to 9 of every 10 referrals made from Job Service. Before they began listing their openings with Job Service, they had to screen about 1,500 applicants annually and hired only about 1 of 10 interviewed. The savings to this employer in time alone is obvious.

VG Benefits Job Seekers Too

Although VG and testing in general primarily benefit employers in the selection of workers, there are also benefits to applicants. Under VG principles, job seekers may "qualify" for occupations for which they had not previously been considered. Applicants also stand a better chance of being referred on jobs where they can be successful, thereby improving job satisfaction and reducing turnover.

Because of these advantages, the response to validity generalization testing has been positive, and Job Service offices across the country are incorporating this new procedure. Nationwide, about 30 State Employment Services have made the operational adjustments needed to implement VG and that number is expected to increase to over 40 by the end of 1985.

VG Requires Employment Service Offices to Adapt

Since VG testing is expected to result in massive increases in testing, most Utah Job Service offices are, within limits of existing resources, reorganizing their staff, physical facilities and procedures to accommodate the new system. The Salt Lake Job Service office plans to begin a full-scale VG program in June where they will test approximately 80 percent of all applicants and refer tested applicants on a top-down basis on most job order requests. Currently, Salt Lake and most other offices are sending tested applicants by employer request. Exact procedures for selection and referral will, of course, remain an employer option.

NOTE: Documentation of the scientific foundation of VG is contained in a series of USES test research reports numbered 43 - 47. These publications are available through the Western Test Development Field Center, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, Utah 84147, or by phoning 533-2219.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	June 1985(f)	June 1984	% Change	May 1985(p)	May 1984	% Change	Apr. 1985(r)	Apr. 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**741,600**	729,700	1.6	730,700	719,400	1.6	730,900	711,400	2.7
Employed	**695,800**	684,900	1.6	686,500	674,300	1.8	683,000	665,300	2.7
Unemployed	**45,800**	44,800	2.2	44,200	45,100	−2.0	48,000	46,100	4.1
Percent of Labor Force	**6.2**	6.1	—	6.0	6.3	—	6.6	6.5	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.0**	5.9	—	6.1	6.3	—	6.5	6.4	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

	June 1985(f)	June 1984	% Change	May 1985(p)	May 1984	% Change	Apr. 1985(r)	Apr. 1984	% Change
Total	**627,900**	603,700	4.0	622,400	597,800	4.2	620,400	593,200	4.6
Mining	**9,900**	13,500	−26.7	9,700	13,500	−28.1	10,000	13,500	−25.9
Metal Mining	**2,000**	4,900	−59.2	2,000	5,000	−60.0	2,200	5,000	−56.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2,900**	2,900	0.0	2,800	2,900	−3.4	2,900	2,900	0.0
Other Mining & Quarrying	**5,000**	5,700	−12.3	4,900	5,700	−14.0	5,000	5,600	−10.7
Contract Construction	**38,100**	36,700	3.8	35,400	33,700	5.0	33,800	31,400	7.6
Manufacturing	**97,200**	95,100	2.2	96,100	93,900	2.3	95,700	92,900	3.0
Durable Goods	**68,500**	67,300	1.8	67,900	66,300	2.4	67,800	65,400	3.7
Primary Metals	**5,000**	6,000	−16.7	5,100	6,000	−15.0	5,300	5,900	−10.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**21,500**	20,800	3.4	21,300	20,700	2.9	21,200	20,600	2.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**9,700**	9,600	1.0	9,800	9,400	4.3	9,800	9,500	3.2
Transportation Equipment	**14,300**	12,700	12.6	14,100	12,400	13.7	14,100	12,000	17.5
Other Durable Goods	**18,000**	18,200	−1.1	17,700	17,800	−0.6	17,500	17,500	0.0
Non-Durable Goods	**28,700**	27,800	3.2	28,200	27,600	2.2	27,800	27,400	1.5
Food & Kindred Products	**9,200**	8,800	4.5	8,900	8,700	2.3	8,600	8,500	1.2
Textile & Apparel Products	**6,300**	6,600	−4.5	6,200	6,600	−6.1	6,300	6,700	−6.0
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3,700**	3,700	0.0	3,600	3,600	0.0	3,600	3,600	0.0
Other Non-Durable Goods	**9,500**	8,700	9.2	9,400	8,700	8.0	9,300	8,700	6.9
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37,100**	36,500	1.6	36,700	36,300	1.1	36,500	35,800	2.0
Railroad Transportation	**3,800**	4,000	−5.0	3,800	4,100	−7.3	3,800	4,000	−5.0
Other Transportation	**16,900**	16,200	4.3	16,600	16,000	3.8	16,500	15,600	5.8
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**16,400**	16,300	0.6	16,300	16,200	0.6	16,200	16,200	0.0
Trade	**149,000**	141,200	5.5	147,200	138,900	6.0	145,500	136,600	6.5
Wholesale Trade	**36,100**	34,800	3.7	35,700	34,400	3.8	35,700	34,200	4.4
Retail Trade	**112,900**	106,400	6.1	111,500	104,500	6.7	109,800	102,400	7.2
Building Materials	**5,700**	5,600	1.8	5,500	5,400	1.9	5,400	5,100	5.9
Food Stores	**19,600**	18,000	8.9	19,300	17,500	10.3	19,200	17,300	11.0
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14,100**	13,000	8.5	13,800	12,700	8.7	13,500	12,400	8.9
Eating & Drinking Places	**36,100**	33,600	7.4	35,600	33,000	7.9	34,700	32,100	8.1
Other Retail	**37,400**	36,100	3.6	37,300	35,900	3.9	37,100	35,500	4.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**31,500**	30,200	4.3	31,100	29,700	4.7	30,800	29,400	4.8
Services	**129,000**	120,300	7.2	126,800	117,700	7.8	129,800	120,200	8.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9,800**	9,300	5.4	9,200	8,800	4.5	9,700	9,500	2.1
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**45,000**	40,900	10.0	44,000	39,700	10.8	44,100	39,300	12.2
Medical & Other Health Services	**33,300**	31,700	5.1	33,000	31,300	5.4	32,900	31,200	5.4
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**27,700**	26,500	4.5	27,600	26,400	4.5	30,600	29,300	4.4
Other Services	**13,200**	11,800	11.9	13,000	11,500	13.0	12,500	10,900	14.7
Government	**136,100**	130,100	4.6	139,400	134,100	4.0	138,300	133,300	3.8
Federal Government	**39,600**	37,800	4.8	39,400	37,600	4.8	39,300	37,500	4.8
U.S. Federal Defense	**23,200**	22,300	4.0	23,100	22,300	3.6	23,100	22,200	4.1
Other Federal Government	**16,500**	15,500	6.5	16,300	15,300	6.5	16,200	15,300	5.9
State Government	**35,000**	34,100	2.6	36,600	36,100	1.4	36,600	35,800	2.2
State Education	**18,900**	18,100	4.4	20,700	20,300	2.0	20,700	20,200	2.5
Other State Government	**16,100**	15,900	1.3	15,900	15,800	0.6	15,900	15,600	1.9
Local Government	**61,500**	58,300	5.5	63,400	60,500	4.8	62,500	60,000	4.2
Local Education	**37,500**	35,500	5.6	40,300	38,200	5.5	39,900	38,300	4.2
Other Local Government	**24,000**	22,800	5.3	23,100	22,200	4.1	22,500	21,700	3.7
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY

(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	June '85 (f)	June '84	Percent Change	May '85 (p)	Apr. '85 (r)	Mar. '85	Feb. '85	Jan. '85	Dec. '84	Nov. '84	Oct. '84
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**731.2**	719.3	1.7	729.3	734.9	740.1	748.0	753.7	734.6	732.1	728.8
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**687.6**	676.6	1.6	685.0	687.3	687.3	695.3	702.6	688.2	685.2	681.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**43.6**	42.6	2.3	44.3	47.6	52.8	52.7	51.0	46.4	46.9	47.5
Unemployment Rate	**6.0**	5.9	—	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	**624.8**	600.6	4.0	623.4	622.8	621.8	621.3	622.0	614.2	613.4	609.6
Mining	**9.9**	13.5	—26.7	9.9	10.2	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.8	12.0	11.1
Contract Construction	**35.7**	34.3	4.1	35.5	36.1	36.7	38.8	38.9	36.4	35.8	36.2
Manufacturing	**96.4**	94.3	2.2	96.8	96.8	96.6	96.9	96.6	94.7	95.1	95.5
Durable Goods	**68.0**	66.8	1.8	68.4	68.6	68.4	68.5	68.8	67.1	67.3	68.0
Nondurable Goods	**28.4**	27.5	3.3	28.4	28.2	28.2	28.4	27.8	27.6	27.8	27.5
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**36.6**	36.0	1.7	36.6	36.8	36.6	36.9	37.2	37.0	36.8	36.4
Trade	**149.0**	141.3	5.4	148.0	147.8	147.1	146.2	146.3	143.6	144.1	142.7
Wholesale	**35.8**	34.6	3.5	35.7	35.9	35.9	35.6	35.6	34.7	35.0	35.0
Retail	**113.2**	106.7	6.1	112.3	111.9	111.2	110.6	110.7	108.9	109.1	107.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**31.3**	30.0	4.3	31.2	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.1	30.1	29.9
Services	**129.8**	121.0	7.3	129.5	128.4	128.5	127.5	127.8	125.2	124.6	123.1
Government	**136.1**	130.2	4.5	135.9	135.8	134.3	132.9	133.2	135.4	134.9	134.7
Federal	**38.5**	36.8	4.6	38.9	38.9	38.6	38.3	38.5	38.7	38.3	38.2
State	**35.9**	35.0	2.6	35.4	35.8	35.0	34.9	35.0	35.4	35.7	35.6
Local	**61.7**	58.4	5.7	61.6	61.1	60.7	59.7	59.7	61.3	60.9	60.9

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[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH, MAY 1985

(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	May 1985(p)	% Change from May '84	Percent Distribution	May 1985(p)	% Change from May '84	Percent Distribution	May 1985(p)	Percent of Industry
TOTAL	**362.4**	3.8	100.0	**260.0**	4.5	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**9.1**	—28.9	2.5	**0.6**	—14.3	0.2	**7.6**	78.4
Contract Construction	**32.2**	3.9	8.9	**3.2**	18.5	1.2	**27.4**	77.4
Manufacturing	**66.6**	2.8	18.4	**29.5**	1.4	11.3	**62.9**	65.4
Durable Goods	**49.8**	4.8	13.7	**18.1**	1.7	7.0	**44.2**	65.1
Nondurable Goods	**16.8**	3.1	4.7	**11.4**	1.8	4.3	**18.7**	66.3
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**25.6**	1.6	7.1	**11.1**	0.0	4.2	**25.8**	70.3
Total Trade	**79.5**	7.0	21.9	**67.7**	4.8	26.0	**130.6**	88.7
Wholesale Trade	**26.3**	1.5	7.3	**9.4**	10.6	3.6	**30.4**	85.2
Retail Trade	**53.2**	9.9	14.6	**58.3**	3.9	22.4	**100.2**	89.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**11.7**	—3.3	3.2	**19.4**	10.2	7.5	**24.5**	78.8
Services	**61.9**	11.7	17.1	**64.9**	4.2	25.0	**91.7**	72.3
Total Government	**75.8**	3.6	20.9	**63.5**	4.4	24.5	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**25.5**	3.7	7.0	**13.9**	6.9	5.3	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.5**	1.9	4.6	**6.6**	8.2	2.5	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**9.0**	7.1	2.5	**7.4**	8.8	2.8	**NA**	NA
State Government	**17.5**	0.0	4.8	**19.1**	2.7	7.3	**NA**	NA
State Education	**11.7**	0.9	3.2	**9.0**	3.4	3.5	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**5.8**	—1.7	1.6	**10.1**	1.0	3.8	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**32.8**	5.1	9.1	**30.6**	4.4	11.8	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**16.7**	3.1	4.6	**23.6**	7.3	9.1	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**16.1**	7.3	4.5	**7.0**	—4.1	2.7	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	June '85(f)	June '84	% Chg.	May '85(p)	Apr.'85(r)	June'85(f)	June'84	% Chg.	May'85(p)	Apr.'85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	488,200	480,000	1.7	482,800	480,300	92,000	89,300	3.0	90,000	94,100
Employed	460,600	453,400	1.6	456,100	452,400	85,800	83,900	2.3	83,900	86,800
Unemployed	27,600	26,600	3.8	26,600	27,900	6,200	5,400	14.8	6,100	7,300
Percent of Labor Force	5.7	5.5	—	5.5	5.8	6.7	6.1	—	6.8	7.7
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	447,500	430,400	4.0	444,000	440,800	69,900	66,900	4.5	68,900	71,500
Mining	2,700	5,800	—53.4	2,700	2,800	200	100	100.0	200	200
Contract Construction	25,500	24,300	4.9	23,500	22,800	3,600	3,600	0.0	3,400	3,200
Manufacturing	66,800	65,100	2.6	66,200	66,200	12,600	12,600	0.0	12,500	12,400
Durable Goods	48,200	47,300	1.9	47,900	48,000	9,300	9,400	—1.1	9,200	9,200
Nondurable Goods	18,600	17,800	4.5	18,300	18,200	3,300	3,200	3.1	3,300	3,200
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29,300	29,000	1.0	28,900	28,900	2,400	2,300	4.3	2,300	2,200
Total Trade	110,600	105,000	5.3	109,600	108,300	14,800	14,000	5.7	14,700	14,600
Wholesale Trade	31,200	30,100	3.7	30,900	30,900	1,700	1,600	6.3	1,700	1,700
Retail Trade	79,400	74,900	6.0	78,600	77,300	13,200	12,400	6.5	13,100	12,900
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	25,900	24,800	4.4	25,400	25,100	2,200	2,100	4.8	2,200	2,200
Services	90,400	84,300	7.2	89,400	89,000	21,200	19,700	7.6	20,700	23,800
Total Government	96,300	92,100	4.6	96,300	97,800	13,000	12,400	4.8	13,000	13,000

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.

[2] Coterminous with Utah County.

Note: The current month's figures are forecast; the previous month's are preliminary. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	June '85(f)	May'85(p)	Apr.'85(r)	June'84	June'85(f)	June'84	% Change	June'85(f)	June'84	% Change
State Total	6.2	6.0	6.6	6.1	741,600	729,700	1.6	627,900	603,700	4.0
Bear River	4.5	4.3	5.2	5.5	49,950	50,040	—0.2	36,340	35,070	3.6
Box Elder	3.7	4.0	5.2	4.3	19,580	19,550	0.2	13,650	13,200	3.4
Cache	5.0	4.7	5.2	6.5	29,320	29,300	0.1	22,220	21,320	4.2
Rich	3.7	2.2	3.3	2.3	1,060	1,190	—10.9	470	550	—14.5
Wasatch Front	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.5	488,160	479,970	1.7	447,520	430,420	4.0
North	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.4	153,120	151,530	1.0	109,250	103,480	5.6
Davis	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.5	75,120	75,880	—1.0	52,020	49,610	4.9
Morgan	5.7	5.5	6.9	5.2	2,280	2,230	2.2	980	950	3.2
Weber	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.4	75,720	73,420	3.1	56,240	52,920	6.3
South	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.6	335,040	328,440	2.0	338,270	326,940	3.5
Salt Lake	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.6	324,480	318,210	2.0	327,400	316,510	3.4
Tooele	6.4	6.6	7.1	5.6	10,560	10,230	3.2	10,870	10,430	4.2
Mountainlands	7.2	7.3	8.1	6.7	104,390	101,110	3.2	77,660	74,030	4.9
Summit	8.6	9.7	8.3	9.1	9,250	8,570	7.9	5,620	5,070	10.8
Utah	6.7	6.8	7.7	6.1	91,960	89,320	3.0	69,930	66,890	4.5
Wasatch	15.5	15.8	17.7	15.8	3,170	3,220	—1.6	2,110	2,070	1.9
Central	8.3	7.7	9.5	7.8	28,000	27,820	0.6	16,400	15,880	3.3
Juab	13.3	14.4	17.2	12.8	2,100	2,280	—7.9	1,500	1,600	—6.3
Millard	5.9	5.6	4.9	6.4	8,700	8,210	6.0	5,150	4,640	11.0
Piute	11.3	11.4	15.6	8.6	490	480	2.1	200	190	5.3
Sanpete	13.4	11.2	16.3	10.0	7,190	7,160	0.4	3,750	3,760	—0.3
Sevier	5.2	5.1	6.1	6.2	8,530	8,700	—2.0	5,360	5,260	1.9
Wayne	8.1	7.4	10.7	6.7	1,000	990	1.0	440	420	4.8
Southwestern	6.5	6.1	7.0	6.7	29,010	27,170	6.8	19,860	18,120	9.6
Beaver	6.1	4.5	9.5	6.5	2,730	2,320	17.7	1,580	1,260	25.4
Garfield	8.5	9.5	14.6	9.3	2,180	2,150	1.4	1,650	1,570	5.1
Iron	7.1	6.7	6.1	7.3	8,710	8,480	2.7	6,430	6,080	5.8
Kane	7.7	10.6	14.2	8.0	2,080	2,030	2.5	1,250	1,180	5.9
Washington	5.6	4.9	5.0	5.6	13,310	12,200	9.1	8,950	8,030	11.5
Uintah Basin	8.7	9.0	10.0	8.3	19,510	19,630	—0.6	13,560	13,350	1.6
Daggett	9.9	3.0	2.8	2.0	460	410	12.2	260	250	4.0
Duchesne	10.3	10.3	10.9	8.5	7,070	7,310	—3.3	4,330	4,460	—2.9
Uintah	7.7	8.5	9.6	8.3	11,980	11,920	0.5	8,970	8,640	3.8
Southeastern	11.4	10.9	12.0	13.0	22,610	23,930	—5.5	16,530	16,790	—1.5
Carbon	11.7	11.3	11.0	12.1	9,760	9,950	—1.9	7,490	7,420	0.9
Emery	11.9	11.7	13.4	14.2	5,540	6,380	—13.2	3,640	4,060	—10.3
Grand	11.8	11.7	15.9	16.0	3,060	3,200	—4.4	2,360	2,290	3.1
San Juan	9.7	8.0	8.9	11.2	4,260	4,400	—3.2	3,050	3,030	0.7

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May(p) 1985	Apr.(r) 1985	May 1984	May(p) 1985	Apr.(r) 1985	May 1984	May(p) 1985	Apr.(r) 1985	May 1984
MINING	$491.36	$516.34	$567.16	41.5	43.1	44.0	$11.84	$11.98	$12.89
CONSTRUCTION	488.05	509.35	530.96	37.6	39.7	40.5	12.98	12.83	13.11
MANUFACTURING	363.53	356.96	357.88	39.6	39.4	40.9	9.18	9.06	8.75
Durable Goods	381.64	372.08	371.55	40.6	40.4	41.7	9.40	9.21	8.91
Nondurable Goods	313.54	315.13	321.26	36.8	36.6	38.8	8.52	8.61	8.28
TRADE	237.12	234.05	228.38	31.2	31.0	31.5	7.60	7.55	7.25
Wholesale Trade	359.54	355.75	356.90	36.8	36.6	37.1	9.77	9.72	9.62
Retail Trade	189.66	187.27	178.44	29.0	28.9	29.3	6.54	6.48	6.09
AVERAGE	318.32	315.08	324.35	34.6	34.7	35.8	9.20	9.08	9.06

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May(p) 1985	Apr.(r) 1985	May 1984	May(p) 1985	Apr.(r) 1985	May 1984	May(p) 1985	Apr.(r) 1985	May 1984
MINING	$552.08	$539.09	$533.20	43.3	43.9	43.0	$12.75	$12.28	$12.40
Metal Mining	539.52	516.61	540.42	39.7	37.3	40.3	13.59	13.85	13.41
Bituminous Coal Mining	629.59	605.52	600.01	39.3	38.3	39.5	16.02	15.81	15.19
CONSTRUCTION	460.74	482.39	495.50	36.8	38.6	38.5	12.52	12.51	12.87
MANUFACTURING	376.81	372.93	353.23	40.3	40.1	39.6	9.35	9.30	8.92
Durable Goods	403.50	396.98	373.77	41.9	41.7	41.3	9.63	9.52	9.05
Primary Metal Industries	620.84	610.10	580.32	44.0	43.3	41.9	4.11	14.09	13.85
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	374.50	368.38	357.21	42.8	42.1	40.5	8.75	8.75	8.82
Transportation Equipment	486.26	485.28	451.14	42.1	41.3	42.4	1.55	11.75	10.64
Nondurable Goods	314.76	316.54	304.38	36.6	36.3	35.6	8.60	8.72	8.55
Food & Kindred Products	293.56	291.34	298.24	35.8	35.4	37.8	8.20	8.23	7.89
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	556.37	543.54	522.34	43.5	42.9	41.0	12.79	12.67	12.74
TRADE	216.90	214.86	214.20	30.0	29.8	30.6	7.23	7.21	7.00
Wholesale Trade	347.36	343.90	342.37	35.7	35.6	36.5	9.73	9.66	9.38
Retail Trade	177.44	175.00	175.10	23.3	28.0	28.8	6.27	6.25	6.08
Food Stores	224.44	211.03	230.50	29.3	28.1	29.4	7.66	7.51	7.84
Other Retail	180.13	179.04	165.52	29.1	28.6	29.4	6.19	6.26	5.63
AVERAGE	317.40	316.59	318.71	34.5	34.6	35.1	9.20	9.15	9.08

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

		THIS YEAR		YEAR AGO	
	Forecast June '85	Preliminary May '85	Final Apr. '85	Final June '84	Final May '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	8,500	9,509	9,207	8,634	10,205
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	5,800	5,682	6,858	5,150	5,150
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	14,300	15,191	16,065	13,784	15,355
Number of New Applications for Jobs	11,500	9,131	9,598	9,924	9,478
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	8,100	6,767	6,331	7,066	7,743
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,609	2,058	2,323	1,246	1,512
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	10,911	11,335	13,636	10,723	13,254
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.98	2.09	2.51	2.09	2.59
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,803,000	$6,525,088	$8,184,264	$4,166,332	$5,486,928

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JULY 1985

published August 1985

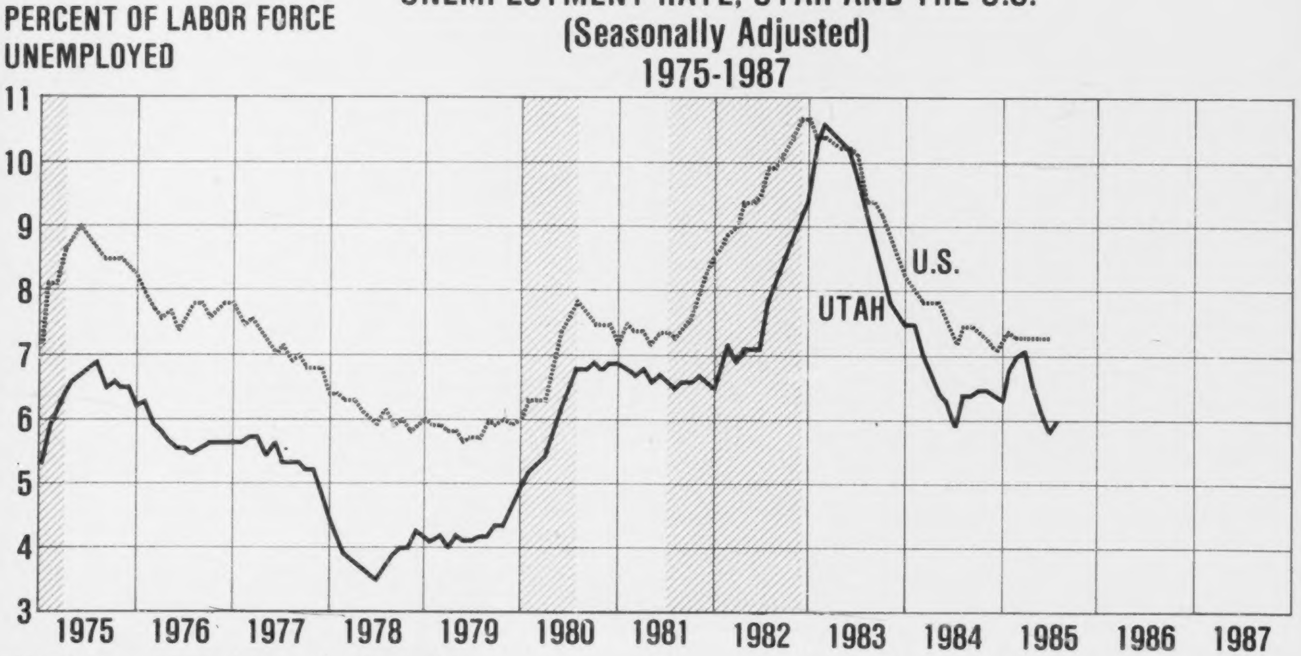
RELATIVELY UNCHANGED

Nothing exceptionally earth shaking is indicated by the latest round of labor market statistics for Utah. Basically, employment totals show most industries still holding their own, the State's unemployment rate continuing to hover around 6.0 percent, and most other business activities relatively unchanged. One disconcerting development, however, was some recently announced layoffs in the computer components manufacturing and assembly industry. This industry has certainly had a rough go of it in 1985, after a successful 1984.

Nationally, most economic measures also suggest a status quo condition. This is clearly illustrated by the United State's civilian unemployment rate being locked in at 7.3 percent for almost all of 1985. Most other business indicators have had ups and downs, but essentially implying a national economy in a holding pattern.

FEATURE ARTICLE:
HARD AT WORK: Women in the Utah Labor Force
Comparative Non-Farm Job Growth, and Unemployment Rates, for Mountain States and United States, page 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

MOST NEW JOBS FROM SERVICES, TRADES, AND GOVERNMENT

Utah had 623,800 jobs in nonagricultural industries in July, up 3.9 percent from a year ago. This 3.9 percent increase meant nearly 24,000 new jobs were generated in Utah during the last year. Over 90.0 percent of these came from services, trades, and government. Slower job growth in construction and manufacturing, plus substantial mining declines, are major reasons why service producing sectors are gaining such a large share of new employment.

The moderating employment increases in most of Utah's basic industries has produced a current overall nonfarm job growth rate almost identical to the nation's. This is not a normal occurrence. Typically, the State generates jobs at a higher percentage rate than does the United States. This is evidenced by the table on the bottom half of page seven. In only one year (1980) since 1977 has the nation outperformed Utah in percentage job growth. The table also presents nonfarm employment and unemployment rate comparisons between Utah and the other Mountain States.

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES SLIGHTLY

Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for July was pegged at 6.0 percent. This was slightly higher than June's revised 5.8 percent but was below July 1984's 6.4 percent. There are approximately 2,000 fewer Utahns out of work now than a year ago. During the past year the rate has mostly fluctuated between 6.0 and 7.0 percent.

As usual, county unemployment rates varied widely throughout the State in July, ranging from 1.6 percent in Rich County to 14.1 percent in Wasatch County. The dissimilar industrial mixes and different seasonal patterns for employment and unemployment account mainly for the wide range of county jobless rates.

County unemployment rate levels or movements do not always reflect the true economic picture. A perfect example of this is Juab County. Its unadjusted jobless rate has nosedived from 25.7 percent in January to 12.7 percent in July. A drop of this magnitude would seem to imply tremendous improvement. This is just not the case. The economic status in Juab County is still quite bleak even though some new jobs have been created because of seasonal increases in construction activity. Most of the decrease in their unemployment rate has resulted from people leaving the labor force, and the possible undercounting of joblessness because of statistical limitations in the unemployment rate estimating methodology. The smaller a locale, the less reliable the unemployment rate estimate.

For the most part, unemployment rates give a good indication of economic conditions in an area. But other yardsticks should also be examined before drawing any rash conclusions.

NEW PUBLICATIONS:

VETERANS IN UTAH: A current review of Utah's Veteran population, its size, geographical distribution, and Labor Force participation. Phone 533-2293

DIRECTORY OF UTAH BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY - 1985:
Listing of Utah Firms by Standard Industrial Classification, by City and County, and alphabetically. Available from Utah Division of Business and Economic Development, 6150 State Office Building, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114. Phone 533-5325. Price $15.

HARD AT WORK: Women In The Utah Labor Force.
An in-depth review of women's participation in Utah's Labor Force, including characteristics by age, occupation, earnings, employment, unemployment, etc. Phone 533-2744.

HARD AT WORK: Women in the Utah Labor Force

By Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

This article summarizes a study by the same name to be released shortly by the Utah Department of Employment Security.

Brigham Young, the driving force behind Utah colonization, once said:

> We believe that women are useful not only to sweep houses, wash dishes, make beds, and raise babies, but that they should stand behind the counter, study law or physics, or become good bookkeepers and be able to do the business in any counting house, and all this to enlarge their sphere of usefulness for the benefit of society at large.

Women have always played an important part in Utah's economy—whether in or out of the paid labor force. In the first election following Utah's 1896 admission to statehood, Mattie Hughes Cannon, a medical doctor, ran against her husband for the state legislature, won the seat, and became the first woman in the nation to be elected a state senator. Utah can also claim the first female university president and one of the first women mayors. But what is the current role of Utah women in the work force? Are they still in the forefront of employment advances for their sex? Utah women are currently participating in the labor market in record numbers and proportions. Why do Utah women continue to move into the work force? How have demographic changes affected this exodus from the home to the workplace and how have women's lives changed because they maintain paid employment outside of the home?

THE CHANGING FACE OF UTAH'S FEMALE POPULATION

Most of the alterations in female work patterns are inter-related to other demographic changes in Utah and in society generally. Women, with a 50.4 percent share, currently outnumber men in Utah's population—a change from the early 50s when the State's population consisted of more males than females. Unless you've been living in a media vacuum, you're also aware that Utah has the youngest population in the country and that it is one of the fastest growing states. For example, the Utah 1980 median age equaled 24.2 years compared to the U.S. median of 30.0 years. Marriage is also an important part of the average adult Utahn's life. While the ratio of married couples compared to the total adult population in the state has dropped significantly in the past few decades, Utahn's still retain a higher propensity for the marital condition than do their fellow Americans (nearly 70 percent of Utah adults are married compared to 65 percent of American adults). Simple observation and statistics reveal that not only are more people getting divorced, but never-married adults are putting off the marital plunge. The divorce rate has more than doubled since the 1950s and the proportion of the 20 to 24 year-old population which has never married has increased about 10 percentage points.

You might guess that Utah's extremely young population is indicative of a fairly hefty fertility rate. Good guess. The 1984 Utah fertility rate weighed in at 23 births per 1,000 population; the U.S. rate measured only 15 babies per 1,000 people. However, in Utah as well as the nation, fertility rates are declining among most women. Utah women in their childbearing years are delaying births and are limiting family size overall when compared to their immediate predecessors. On the other hand, this drop in Utah female fertility does not approach the decline in the rate for their sisters nationwide; but then, Utahn's have shown a historic inclination to be more prolific than the rest of the country.

The people of Utah have always prided themselves on their high academic achievements and have always ranked near the top of the nation in the average years of school completed. Overall, educational levels are increasing for both sexes within the Beehive State. However, Utah females may be losing ground in comparison to the rest of the nation. While more than half of all U.S. college students were women in the fall of 1982, females made up only 43 percent of Utah college enrollees (that puts Utah at the bottom of the country including the District of Columbia in these terms). Moreover, Utah women still show a disproportionate tendency to major in the humanities, education, and nursing. However, some changes are being made—more business, law, and medical degrees are going to women.

What does all this interesting information have to do with Utah women in the labor force? Well, research indicates that several interesting correlations exist between these demographic characteristics and women's work experience. For one thing, studies have consistently found that the fewer children a women has the more likely she is to be employed outside the home. In the field of education, research indicates that the more schooling a woman has the fewer children she births or expects to have and the more likely she is to be a labor force participant. Given Utah's atypical demographic characteristics and these relationships, we might expect their labor force experience to be different than women's nationwide.

UTAH WOMEN AT WORK

Utah women have been steadily moving into the workplace since the turn of the century (when the government started keeping records) and are currently participating in the labor force in record numbers. For example, in 1900, an estimated 13 percent of Utah's adult females worked outside the home. By 1940, almost a fourth of Utah women were labor force participants. Now, the Current Population Survey estimates that 54.4 percent of all Utah women 16 years and older were either working or looking for a job in 1984 and that Utah women made up 42 percent of the total labor force. In the thirty years between 1950 and 1980 Utah's labor force expanded more than one and one-half times and Utah women accounted for 62 percent of this growth. While it may seem that women have flooded into the job market in the last few years, actually the increase in their participation has been fairly gradual—growing about 6 to 8 percentage points a decade. In spite of the fact that Utah women initially lagged behind the rest of the American women, Utah's female participation rate registers slightly higher than the rate for the country as a whole (probably a reflection of Utah's youthful population). Moreover, female rates do tend to be understated as, statistically, the average woman outlives the average man. Interestingly enough, while women's participation rates have climbed, men have actually decreased their labor force participation as earlier retirement has become more and more popular.

Young, single women are the most likely to be out there working nine to five, but married women and young mothers have been in the vanguard of the exodus to the workplace. More than half of Utah's married women are currently involved in the civilian labor force. Mothers of young (preschool) children, while least likely of all to work, have joined the work force at the fastest rate in the last 30 years and about 45 percent are currently labor force participants. One unfortunate characteristic of the female work experience is the high unemployment rates they suffer. The only instance in recent history when Utah women have *not* displayed higher unemployment rates than men occurred in the 1982-83 recession when male dominated industries (such as mining, construction, heavy manufacturing) sustained the brunt of the economic malaise. Women also make up the largest share of discouraged workers—those who have stopped looking for work because of real or perceived barriers to their employment.

As far as work patterns go, Utah women are much more likely to work part-time than are Utah men or for that matter other American women. Just about one-third of the female labor force pursued part-time employment during 1984. Moreover, full-time working women generally put in fewer hours than their male counterparts (42 hours per week in 1984 compared to 47 hours a week for men). However, women still show a strong attachment to the labor force; and their worklife is also expanding. Since 1950, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has estimated that increases in female worklife outpaced gains in life expectancy by 2 to 1.

CHART 1
UTAH FEMALE SHARE OF POPULATION, LABOR FORCE EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, AND FULL-TIME WORKERS, 1984

WOMEN PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN UTAH'S LABOR MARKET

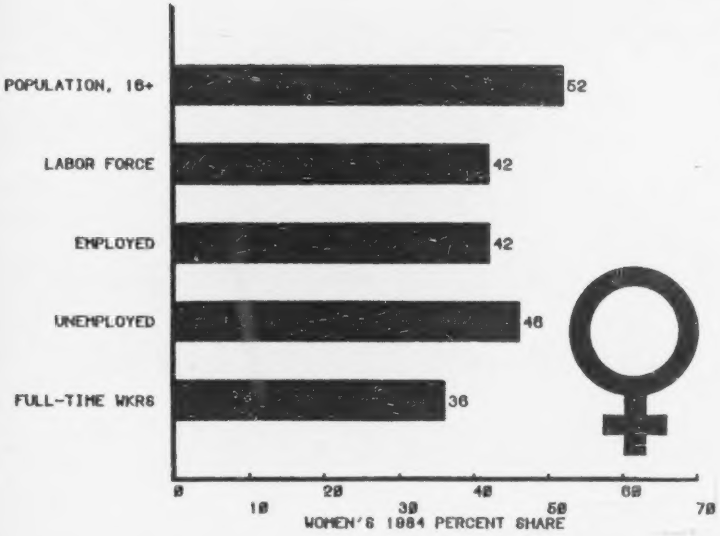


CHART 2
UTAH FEMALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE AND LABOR FORCE SHARE, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, AND 1984

UTAH WOMEN HAVE BEEN STEADILY INCREASING THEIR LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND SHARE

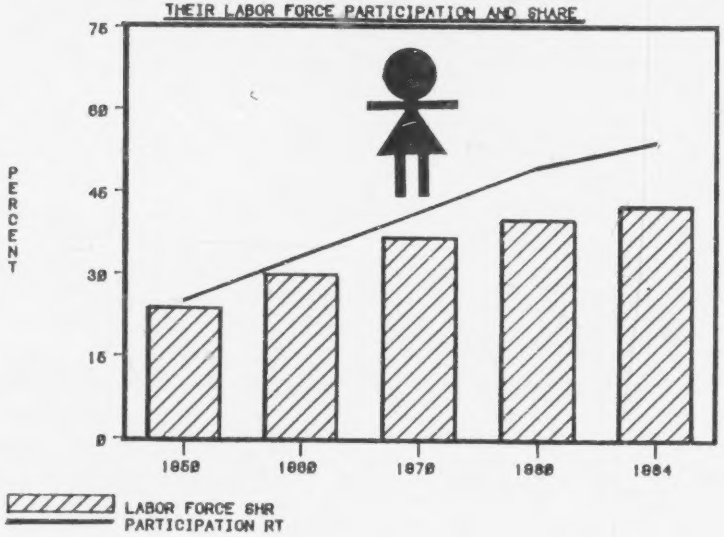


CHART 3
UTAH FEMALE SHARE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, 1970 AND 1984

WOMEN HAVE INCREASED THEIR SHARE OF MOST OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

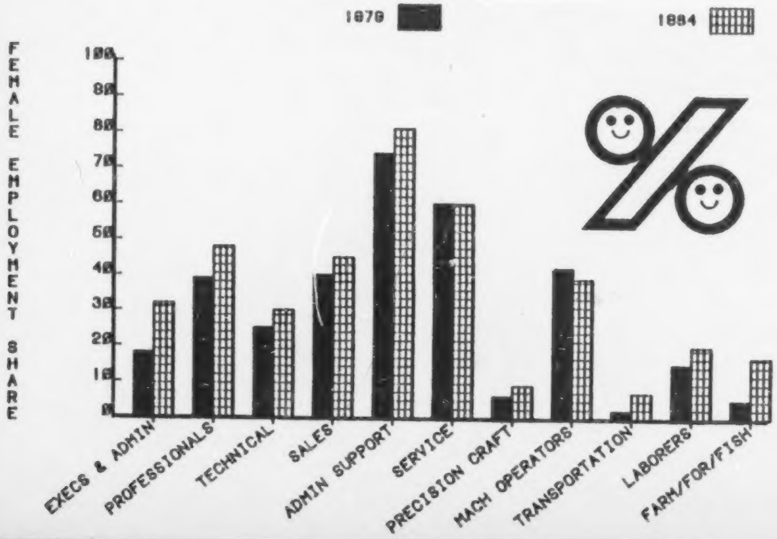
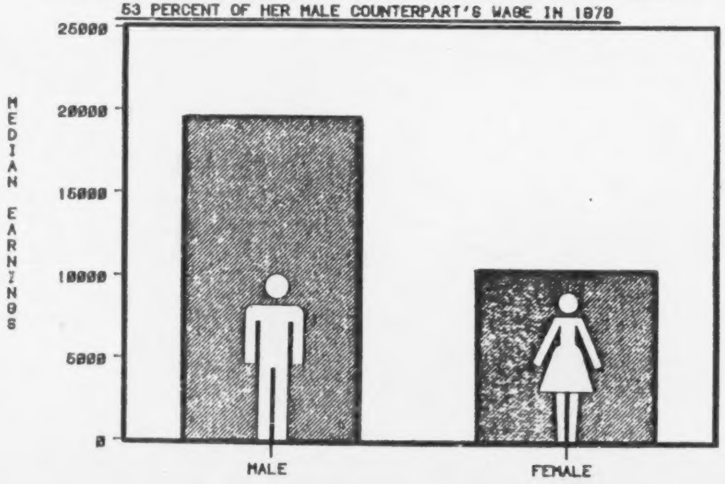


CHART 4
UTAH MEDIAN EARNINGS OF YEAR-ROUND, FULL-TIME WORKERS BY SEX, 1979

THE AVERAGE YEAR-ROUND, FULL-TIME, UTAH WOMAN WORKER MADE ONLY 53 PERCENT OF HER MALE COUNTERPART'S WAGE IN 1979



Why have women continued their trek to the work place in ever increasing numbers? In the first place, for increasing numbers of unmarried and married women, work force participation has become an economic necessity. Moreover, falling fertility, smaller families, and delayed childbirth make combining a job with home responsibilities easier, while recent gains in women's educational attainment brings access to more interesting and better paying jobs. Additionally, changes in social mores have made employment acceptable and even mandatory for certain groups of women. However, perhaps the most important reason for the influx of women into the labor force can be stated simply—the jobs were there. Recent growth in overall employment has been heavily concentrated in occupations traditionally thought of as "women's work" providing a lure to women not already employed.

THE PINK COLLAR GHETTO

You may not know it, but a ghetto exists in Utah—not a ghetto of race or of place—but a ghetto of pink collar jobs where women congregate. Even though you've heard such names as Sally Ride, Geraldine Ferraro, and so on blasting out of your televisions as network news covered their exploits as first female astronaut and first woman vice presidential candidate, in actuality sexual segregation by occupation has not changed significantly in forty years. While a few women have been making progress into male sanctums of employment, most women still remain in jobs where more than half their occupational co-workers are of the same sex. In fact, one study revealed that between 1950 and 1970 more men moved into traditional "women's jobs" than vice versa.

Between the Census years of 1970 and 1980, Utah women made the largest share gains in the occupations of insurance investigator, computer operator, science technician, bus driver and public relations specialist. Women appear to be making more inroads into professional, technical and managerial jobs than blue collar, mechanical or structural positions. Moreover, backsliding is occurring some areas of occupational segregation—secretarial and typing professions have become even more heavily packed with females than they were in the past. For example, the 1980 Census showed that 99 percent of the secretaries in Utah were women. Moreover, the industrial distributions of women closely reflect occupational concentrations. Women are severely underrepresented in such industries as mining, construction, and heavy manufacturing. However, they make up most of the private household workers and the *overwhelming* majority of unpaid family workers.

So, sexual segregation by occupation exists in Utah? Why worry? After all, the whole system has worked fine up to this point. Hasn't it? First of all, most any economist will tell you that occupational segregation with total disregard for individual ability creates inefficiencies and inequities in the market. Unfortunately, inefficient allocation of resources lowers the state's overall economic output and hurts everyone—*not just women*. Another huge disadvantage of occupational segregation occurs because of the fact that jobs traditionally held to be "woman's work" almost invariably pay low salaries. Female dominated positions also generally lack status, and provide limited chances for advancement. As more dual earner families come on the scene, these factors affect not only women themselves but their family's economic well-being as well. Sometimes, giving up the wife's services in the home may not be worth the slim paycheck she contributes.

Why does this "pink collar ghetto" exist? After all, no one is forcing women into a limited number of occupational slots. Well, a number of theories have been advanced to account for the perpetuity of "the ghetto." Some argue that women may consciously trade off the disadvantages mentioned above for the flexibility and reduced demands that female occupations usually seem to offer, making it easier for them to combine work and family responsibilities. Moreover, women may underestimate the chances that they will work continuously or later on in life. (The "Prince Charming or Mr. Wealthy will carry me away" syndrome.) Women may select predominately female occupations because they think that these jobs are the only ones open to them, or they may be denied access to certain positions because of repressed or outright sexual discrimination. Whatever the reason, occupational segregation does exist in Utah as well as in the country at large.

WOMEN AND THE 60¢ DOLLAR

In 1979, according to Census data, the median earnings for year-round, full-time, female workers registered only 53 percent of the median earnings for the comparable group of Utah men. In other words, the average Utah female made a little more than half of the average Utah male's wage. This phenomenon has come to be known as the "earnings gap." Historically (at least since 1950), according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the U.S. female/male earnings ratio for full-time, year-round workers has hovered right around 60 percent. (Figures vary depending on whose data you use and on what groups of workers are included. However, a substantial gap always exists.) During the past recession, the gap between male and female earnings narrowed somewhat; but recent data indicate that the shrinkage occurred partially because of the characteristics of the past recession (which hit male dominated industries the hardest) rather than from any "real" gains. During 1983 (the most recent BLS reading available), the U.S. female/male earnings ratio climbed to 64 percent. However, the 1984 ratio for wage and salary workers (another more up-to-date figure) dropped from recession levels indicating women may not have made as much progress as originally anticipated.

How do occupation, education, and age affect "the gap?" Well, the best paying jobs for men tend also to be the best paying jobs for women (you know, managers, doctors, lawyers). However women's earnings in those professions do not even approach those of men—the female/male earnings ratio is still 60 percent or lower. And while education seems to be a fairly good predictor of income for both sexes, in 1979, the median income for Utah women with four years of college was less than the median income for Utah men with a seventh grade education. (By definition, "income" includes other types of payments in addition to earnings.) By age, the income gap is smallest for those under 20 years-old.

Utah wives contributed 16 percent of total married couple earnings in 1979 (less than American wives in general). Understandably, dual earner couples where both individuals worked full-time and all year-round generated the highest family earnings. However, even when the woman worked full-time and her spouse worked part-time, the wife provided little more than half of the couple's total earnings. In addition, the better educated the husband, the smaller the fraction of the family's income is contributed by the wife regardless of her educational background.

So the evidence of an earnings gap seems irrefutable, but why does it exist? What explanation can be given for such a huge difference in male and female earnings? Many arguments have been presented in an attempt to logically account for the gap. However, no research (at least to my knowledge) has been able to completely explain it away. Some people say that women have "career preferences" for lower paying "female occupations." However, even in professions which are essentially female, men consistently out earn women. Some research even suggests that "female jobs" may pay less merely because women are paid less in any position. Others blame part of the gap on the fact that many women want to move in and out of the work force, choosing to remain at home, if they can, while their children are young. However, at least one study indicates that most women can be separated into two different categories—those always in the labor market and those always out. Moreover, women with life-long job commitments do not make significantly more money than those women who move continuously in and out of the labor force.

Some economists contend that females are relatively new to certain areas and that as women work up career ladders, some of the differential may disappear. Women do tend to have spent less time in a particular job than men, but research indicates that this discrepancy accounts for only about 4 percent of "the gap." In addition, women aren't generally as well educated as men and tend to remain disproportionately illiterate in mathematics, science and engineering. Again, research shows that differences in education accounts for only a small portion of the earnings differential. Some attest that women are paid less than men with the same characteristics on the same job because they produce less. However, as far as this theory can be measured, equally productive men and women receive unequal wages. On the other hand, although most women are delaying marriage/childbirth and obtaining a better education, significant numbers of very young women are ending up single trying to support themselves and their children. With no skills or training and often not even a high school education, projected income for many of these women is limited and tends to drag the average down. However, actual research only accounts for about half of the female/male earnings gap, indicating some sort of institutionalized discrimination but not proving it.

THE NOUVEAU POOR

The low incomes most women receive coupled with the growing number of female-headed households has brought a wave of poverty among women and their children. According to the 1980 Census, *one-third* of all female-headed households in Utah had incomes below poverty level in 1979. Moreover, *forty percent* of the children in these households could be ranked as poor. Young unmarried mothers, displaced homemakers, and elderly females make up a large portion of those below the poverty line. The large outlays of governmental funds required to sustain those in the poverty pool have made many individuals interested in providing training to women who want to be self-sufficient.

WHAT'S A MOTHER TO DO?

As a result of their work force participation, Utah women are facing many new challenges. These challenges range from finding adequate low cost child care to dealing with the marital tensions which sometimes result from employment to getting help with the housework. However, while juggling job and family may have a few drawbacks it also supplies advantages. Contrary to the predictions of many, researchers have found that employment has by far the most consistent tie to a woman's good health of any of the factors studied.

TOMORROW

What does the future hold for Utah's female work force? Almost no one believes that women will cease their exodus to the work place. Participation in the labor force for women should increase in the future—the Bureau of Labor Statistics predicts that 60 percent of adult women will be U.S. labor force participants by the year 2000. Most job growth is expected to come in the service sector—jobs typically held by women. The fact that women are in the labor force at all generates demand for service related products and creates jobs. However, working against rapid alterations in the areas of occupations and incomes is the sheer size of the female labor force. A great deal of change must occur to make any statistical change evident. The economic and social climate will also affect women's work experience. However, much of what happens with respect to the female labor force depends on women themselves and their willingness to bring about change.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	July 1985(f)	July 1984	% Change	June 1985(p)	June 1984	% Change	May 1985(r)	May 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**740,700**	726,300	2.0	743,400	729,700	1.9	731,000	719,400	1.6
Employed	**698,300**	682,100	2.4	699,000	684,900	2.1	686,700	674,300	1.8
Unemployed	**42,400**	44,300	—4.3	44,400	44,800	—0.9	44,300	45,100	—1.8
Percent of Labor Force	**5.7**	6.1	—	6.0	6.1	—	6.1	6.3	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**6.0**	6.4	—	5.8	5.9	—	6.1	6.3	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

	July 1985(f)	July 1984	% Change	June 1985(p)	June 1984	% Change	May 1985(r)	May 1984	% Change
Total	**623,800**	600,200	3.9	625,900	603,700	3.7	622,600	597,800	4.1
Mining	**9,200**	11,600	—20.7	9,400	13,500	—30.4	9,600	13,500	—28.9
Metal Mining	**1,800**	3,500	—48.6	1,800	4,900	—63.3	2,000	5,000	—60.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2,800**	2,500	4.0	2,800	2,900	—3.4	2,700	2,900	—6.9
Other Mining & Quarrying	**4,800**	5,600	—14.3	4,800	5,700	—15.8	4,800	5,700	—15.8
Contract Construction	**38,500**	38,000	1.3	37,300	36,700	1.6	35,400	33,700	5.0
Manufacturing	**97,100**	95,200	2.0	96,900	95,100	1.9	96,100	93,900	2.3
Durable Goods	**68,900**	67,800	1.6	68,400	67,300	1.6	67,900	66,300	2.4
Primary Metals	**4,900**	5,600	—12.5	5,000	6,000	—16.7	5,100	6,000	—15.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**21,500**	21,100	1.9	21,500	20,800	3.4	21,300	20,700	2.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**9,900**	9,900	0.0	9,700	9,600	1.0	9,700	9,400	3.2
Transportation Equipment	**14,400**	13,000	10.8	14,200	12,700	11.8	14,100	12,400	13.7
Other Durable Goods	**18,200**	18,300	—0.5	18,100	18,200	—0.5	17,700	17,800	—0.6
Non-Durable Goods	**28,200**	27,400	2.9	28,500	27,800	2.5	28,200	27,600	2.2
Food & Kindred Products	**9,200**	8,900	3.4	9,100	8,800	3.4	8,900	8,700	2.3
Textile & Apparel Products	**6,100**	6,300	—3.2	6,200	6,600	—6.1	6,200	6,600	—6.1
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3,600**	3,700	—2.7	3,600	3,700	—2.7	3,600	3,600	0.0
Other Non-Durable Goods	**9,300**	8,500	9.4	9,500	8,700	9.2	9,400	8,700	8.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37,300**	36,700	1.6	37,100	36,500	1.6	36,700	36,300	1.1
Railroad Transportation	**3,700**	4,000	—7.5	3,700	4,000	—7.5	3,800	4,100	—7.3
Other Transportation	**17,100**	16,200	5.6	17,000	16,200	4.9	16,600	16,000	3.8
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**16,600**	16,400	1.8	16,500	16,300	1.2	16,300	16,200	0.6
Trade	**148,600**	141,500	5.0	148,300	141,200	5.0	147,100	138,900	5.9
Wholesale Trade	**36,300**	35,000	3.7	36,100	34,800	3.7	35,700	34,400	3.8
Retail Trade	**112,300**	106,500	5.5	112,200	106,400	5.5	111,400	104,500	6.6
Building Materials	**5,700**	5,600	1.8	5,700	5,600	1.8	5,500	5,400	1.9
Food Stores	**19,500**	18,200	7.1	19,400	18,000	7.8	19,300	17,500	10.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14,400**	13,200	9.1	14,200	13,000	9.2	13,800	12,700	8.7
Eating & Drinking Places	**35,500**	33,200	6.9	35,700	33,600	6.2	35,600	33,000	7.9
Other Retail	**37,200**	36,300	2.5	37,100	36,100	2.8	37,200	35,900	3.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**31,300**	30,100	4.0	31,400	30,200	4.0	31,100	29,700	4.7
Services	**129,500**	120,800	7.2	129,000	120,300	7.2	126,900	117,700	7.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9,600**	9,400	2.1	9,500	9,300	2.2	9,200	8,800	4.5
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**45,600**	41,100	10.9	45,300	40,900	10.8	44,000	39,700	10.8
Medical & Other Health Services	**33,400**	31,700	5.4	33,300	31,700	5.0	33,100	31,300	5.8
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**27,500**	26,700	3.0	27,500	26,500	3.8	27,600	26,400	4.5
Other Services	**13,400**	12,000	11.7	13,400	11,800	13.6	13,000	11,500	13.0
Government	**132,300**	126,300	4.8	136,400	130,100	4.8	139,700	134,100	4.2
Federal Government	**39,500**	38,000	3.9	39,400	37,800	4.2	39,500	37,600	5.1
U.S. Federal Defense	**23,400**	22,400	4.5	23,300	22,300	4.5	23,200	22,300	4.0
Other Federal Government	**16,100**	15,600	3.2	16,100	15,500	3.9	16,300	15,300	6.5
State Government	**34,100**	33,200	2.7	35,400	34,100	3.8	36,800	36,100	1.9
State Education	**18,000**	17,300	4.0	19,300	18,100	6.6	20,900	20,300	3.0
Other State Government	**16,100**	15,800	1.9	16,100	15,900	1.3	16,000	15,800	1.3
Local Government	**58,700**	55,100	6.5	61,600	58,300	5.7	63,400	60,500	4.8
Local Education	**33,500**	30,900	8.4	37,800	35,500	6.5	40,300	38,200	5.5
Other Local Government	**25,200**	24,200	4.1	23,800	22,800	4.4	23,100	22,200	4.1
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	July '85 (f)	July '84	Percent Change	June '85 (p)	May '85 (r)	Apr. '85	Mar. '85	Feb. '85	Jan. '85	Dec. '84	Nov. '84
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	736.3	721.9	2.0	733.0	729.6	734.9	740.1	748.0	753.7	734.6	732.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	692.2	676.0	2.4	690.8	685.2	687.3	687.3	695.3	702.6	688.2	685.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	44.1	46.0	—4.1	42.2	44.4	47.6	52.8	52.7	51.0	46.4	46.9
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.4	—	5.8	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.3	6.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	625.7	601.6	4.0	622.9	623.7	622.9	621.8	621.3	622.0	614.2	613.4
Mining	9.2	11.5	—20.0	9.4	9.8	10.2	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.8	12.0
Contract Construction	35.7	35.2	1.4	35.0	35.6	36.2	36.7	38.7	38.9	36.4	35.8
Manufacturing	96.5	94.5	2.1	96.1	96.8	96.8	96.5	96.8	96.5	94.7	95.1
Durable Goods	68.4	67.2	1.8	67.9	68.5	68.7	68.3	68.4	68.7	67.1	67.3
Nondurable Goods	28.1	27.3	2.9	28.2	28.3	28.2	28.2	28.4	27.8	27.6	27.8
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	36.7	36.1	1.7	36.6	36.6	36.8	36.6	36.9	37.2	37.0	36.8
Trade	149.7	142.5	5.0	148.4	147.9	147.8	147.0	146.3	146.3	143.6	144.1
Wholesale	36.2	34.8	4.0	35.9	35.7	35.8	35.9	35.6	35.6	34.7	35.0
Retail	113.6	107.7	5.5	112.6	112.2	112.0	111.2	110.6	110.7	108.9	109.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	31.1	30.0	3.9	31.2	31.2	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.1	30.1
Services	130.2	121.5	7.2	129.8	129.6	128.4	128.5	127.6	127.8	125.2	124.6
Government	136.5	130.3	4.8	136.4	136.2	135.7	134.3	132.9	133.2	135.4	134.9
Federal	38.6	37.1	4.0	38.4	39.0	38.9	38.6	38.2	38.5	38.7	38.3
State	36.4	35.4	2.8	36.3	35.6	35.7	35.0	34.9	34.9	35.4	35.7
Local	61.5	57.8	6.4	61.8	61.6	61.1	60.7	59.8	59.8	61.3	60.9

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[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	June 1985(p)	% Change from June '84	Percent Distribution	June 1985(p)	% Change from June '84	Percent Distribution	June 1985(p)	Percent of Industry
TOTAL	366.0	1.8	100.0	259.9	6.5	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	8.8	—31.3	2.4	0.6	—14.3	0.2	7.2	76.6
Contract Construction	33.8	0.0	9.2	3.5	20.7	1.3	29.2	78.3
Manufacturing	67.2	2.9	18.4	29.7	—0.3	11.4	63.5	65.5
Durable Goods	50.1	1.8	13.7	18.3	1.1	7.0	44.5	65.1
Nondurable Goods	17.0	5.6	4.6	11.5	—1.7	4.4	19.1	67.0
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.0	2.4	7.1	11.1	0.0	4.3	25.9	69.8
Total Trade	80.1	5.7	21.9	68.2	4.3	26.2	131.5	88.7
Wholesale Trade	26.5	0.8	7.2	9.6	12.9	3.7	30.8	85.3
Retail Trade	53.6	8.3	14.6	58.6	3.0	22.5	100.7	89.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.7	—4.1	3.2	19.7	9.4	7.6	24.4	77.7
Services	62.4	8.1	17.0	66.6	6.4	25.6	99.7	77.3
Total Government	75.9	—0.8	20.7	60.5	12.9	23.3	NA	NA
Federal Government	25.5	3.2	7.0	13.9	6.1	5.3	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.5	2.5	4.5	6.8	9.7	2.6	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	9.0	4.7	2.5	7.1	2.9	2.7	NA	NA
State Government	17.1	—10.0	4.7	18.3	21.2	7.0	NA	NA
State Education	11.2	—8.2	3.1	8.1	37.3	3.1	NA	NA
Other State Government	5.9	—11.9	1.6	10.2	10.9	3.9	NA	NA
Local Government	33.3	1.2	9.1	28.3	11.4	10.9	NA	NA
Local Education	16.7	—3.5	4.6	21.1	15.9	8.1	NA	NA
Other Local Government	16.6	5.7	4.5	7.2	1.4	2.8	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	July '85(f)	July '84	% Chg.	June '85(p)	May'85(r)	July'85(f)	July'84	% Chg.	June'85(p)	May'85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**487,400**	477,900	2.0	490,200	483,100	**91,500**	88,800	3.0	91,600	90,000
Employed	**461,300**	451,100	2.3	463,200	456,300	**86,000**	83,400	3.1	85,700	83,900
Unemployed	**26,100**	26,800	—2.6	27,000	26,700	**5,500**	5,400	1.9	6,000	6,100
Percent of Labor Force	**5.4**	5.6	—	5.5	5.5	**6.0**	6.1	—	6.5	6.8
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**444,200**	427,800	3.8	446,300	444,100	**69,400**	66,400	4.5	69,500	69,000
Mining	**2,300**	4,400	—47.7	2,400	2,600	**200**	200	0.0	200	200
Contract Construction	**25,500**	25,200	1.2	24,900	23,500	**3,600**	3,700	—2.7	3,500	3,400
Manufacturing	**66,500**	65,200	2.0	66,800	66,200	**12,600**	12,400	1.6	12,500	12,500
Durable Goods	**48,400**	47,600	1.7	48,200	47,900	**9,400**	9,300	1.1	9,300	9,200
Nondurable Goods	**18,100**	17,600	2.8	18,600	18,300	**3,200**	3,100	3.2	3,200	3,300
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**29,400**	29,000	1.4	29,300	28,900	**2,400**	2,300	4.3	2,400	2,300
Total Trade	**110,100**	104,900	5.0	110,100	109,500	**14,700**	14,000	5.0	14,700	14,700
Wholesale Trade	**31,500**	30,300	4.0	31,200	30,900	**1,600**	1,600	0.0	1,700	1,700
Retail Trade	**78,600**	74,600	5.4	78,900	78,500	**13,100**	12,400	5.6	13,000	13,100
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**25,700**	24,700	4.0	25,700	25,400	**2,200**	2,100	4.8	2,200	2,200
Services	**90,700**	84,700	7.1	90,400	89,500	**21,300**	19,900	7.0	21,200	20,700
Total Government	**93,900**	89,700	4.7	96,600	98,400	**12,500**	11,800	5.9	13,000	13,000

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.
[2] Coterminous with Utah County.
Note: The current month's figures are forecast; the previous month's are preliminary. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	July '85(f)	June'85(p)	May'85(r)	July'84	July'85(f)	July'84	% Change	July'85(f)	July'84	% Change
State Total	**5.7**	6.0	6.1	6.1	**740,700**	726,300	2.0	**623,800**	600,100	3.9
Bear River	**4.3**	4.3	4.4	4.9	**49,760**	49,170	1.2	**35,940**	34,660	3.7
Box Elder	**3.8**	3.8	4.0	4.7	**19,610**	19,470	0.7	**13,590**	13,140	3.4
Cache	**4.7**	4.7	4.7	5.1	**29,160**	28,680	1.7	**21,920**	21,110	3.8
Rich	**1.6**	3.6	2.2	3.4	**980**	1,010	—3.0	**420**	410	2.4
Wasatch Front	**5.4**	5.5	5.5	5.6	**487,390**	477,890	2.0	**444,160**	427,820	3.8
North	**4.8**	5.0	4.8	5.7	**153,250**	151,140	1.4	**109,230**	104,370	4.7
Davis	**4.0**	4.1	3.8	4.4	**75,330**	75,390	—0.1	**52,020**	49,780	4.5
Morgan	**3.8**	5.4	5.6	6.3	**2,270**	2,270	0.0	**1,000**	960	4.2
Weber	**5.6**	5.8	5.8	7.0	**75,650**	73,480	3.0	**56,210**	53,640	4.8
South	**5.6**	5.8	5.9	5.6	**334,140**	326,750	2.3	**334,940**	323,450	3.6
Salt Lake	**5.6**	5.7	5.9	5.6	**323,590**	316,530	2.2	**324,180**	313,140	3.5
Tooele	**6.2**	6.5	6.7	6.5	**10,550**	10,220	3.2	**10,760**	10,310	4.4
Mountainlands	**6.4**	6.8	7.3	6.5	**103,940**	100,660	3.3	**77,150**	73,590	4.8
Summit	**7.5**	7.8	9.8	8.6	**9,100**	8,600	5.8	**5,520**	5,090	8.4
Utah	**6.0**	6.5	6.8	6.1	**91,530**	88,840	3.0	**69,410**	66,360	4.6
Wasatch	**14.1**	13.9	15.8	13.1	**3,320**	3,210	3.4	**2,220**	2,140	3.7
Central	**7.5**	7.9	7.7	7.4	**28,560**	28,560	0.0	**16,660**	16,390	1.6
Juab	**12.7**	12.3	14.5	12.7	**2,140**	2,240	—4.5	**1,520**	1,580	—3.8
Millard	**5.1**	5.8	5.7	6.8	**8,710**	8,640	0.8	**5,120**	4,900	4.5
Piute	**9.6**	11.4	10.8	14.3	**480**	510	—5.9	**190**	180	5.6
Sanpete	**12.3**	12.2	11.3	8.9	**7,390**	7,230	2.2	**3,850**	3,830	0.5
Sevier	**4.7**	5.2	5.1	5.1	**8,860**	8,910	—0.6	**5,540**	5,490	0.9
Wayne	**5.8**	7.0	7.4	7.5	**980**	1,020	—3.9	**430**	410	4.9
Southwestern	**5.7**	6.2	6.1	6.8	**29,070**	27,470	5.8	**19,820**	18,250	8.6
Beaver	**5.6**	5.6	4.5	5.8	**2,790**	2,430	14.8	**1,600**	1,330	20.3
Garfield	**7.0**	7.5	9.5	8.4	**2,160**	2,120	1.9	**1,640**	1,550	5.8
Iron	**6.0**	7.1	6.7	7.4	**8,660**	8,460	2.4	**6,400**	6,050	5.8
Kane	**6.8**	6.6	10.7	6.2	**2,170**	2,060	5.3	**1,300**	1,240	4.8
Washington	**5.3**	5.5	4.9	6.4	**13,290**	12,400	7.2	**8,880**	8,080	9.9
Uintah Basin	**7.8**	8.7	9.1	7.5	**19,560**	19,440	0.6	**13,570**	13,260	2.3
Daggett	**2.7**	12.2	3.0	1.8	**480**	460	4.3	**280**	270	3.7
Duchesne	**8.2**	9.8	10.3	8.6	**6,920**	7,040	—1.7	**4,300**	4,220	1.9
Uintah	**7.8**	7.9	8.5	7.0	**12,170**	11,950	1.8	**8,990**	8,770	2.5
Southeastern	**9.9**	10.7	10.9	13.1	**22,450**	23,170	—3.1	**16,500**	16,100	2.5
Carbon	**9.1**	11.0	11.3	13.0	**9,460**	9,510	—0.5	**7,390**	7,000	5.6
Emery	**10.9**	10.8	11.7	14.7	**5,620**	6,090	—7.7	**3,700**	3,760	—1.6
Grand	**11.7**	11.0	11.7	14.6	**3,170**	3,270	—3.1	**2,420**	2,390	1.3
San Juan	**8.9**	9.9	8.2	10.0	**4,200**	4,300	—2.3	**2,990**	2,960	1.0

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June(p) 1985	May(r) 1985	June 1984	June(p) 1985	May(r) 1985	June 1984	June(p) 1985	May(r) 1985	June 1984
MINING	$504.25	$482.72	$542.15	41.4	41.4	41.8	$12.18	$11.66	$12.97
CONSTRUCTION	503.53	489.75	503.40	39.4	37.5	39.7	12.78	13.06	12.68
MANUFACTURING	365.34	364.97	354.78	39.2	39.8	40.5	9.32	9.17	8.76
Durable Goods	382.15	383.64	365.92	40.1	40.9	41.3	9.53	9.38	8.86
Nondurable Goods	321.40	314.76	324.40	36.9	36.9	38.3	8.71	8.53	8.47
TRADE	243.08	236.81	231.52	31.9	31.2	32.2	7.62	7.59	7.19
Wholesale Trade	368.52	359.29	362.32	37.0	36.7	37.9	9.96	9.79	9.56
Retail Trade	194.65	190.31	181.20	29.9	29.1	30.0	6.51	6.54	6.04
AVERAGE	324.42	319.24	323.28	35.2	34.7	36.0	9.21	9.20	8.98

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June(p) 1985	May(r) 1985	June 1984	June(p) 1985	May(r) 1985	June 1984	June(p) 1985	May(r) 1985	June 1984
MINING	$578.40	$555.72	$510.06	45.4	44.0	41.3	$12.74	$12.63	$12.35
Metal Mining	498.02	518.01	531.58	37.0	38.6	39.7	13.46	13.42	13.39
Bituminous Coal Mining	655.87	649.72	597.30	42.7	41.2	39.4	15.36	15.77	15.16
CONSTRUCTION	473.55	463.10	484.52	38.5	36.9	38.7	12.30	12.55	12.52
MANUFACTURING	377.88	376.81	352.44	40.2	40.3	39.6	9.40	9.35	8.90
Durable Goods	401.99	404.58	370.15	41.4	42.1	40.9	9.71	9.61	9.05
Primary Metal Industries	613.95	620.84	571.86	42.4	44.0	41.2	14.48	14.11	13.88
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	380.84	374.95	351.19	42.6	42.9	40.6	8.94	8.74	8.65
Transportation Equipment	486.78	484.57	434.43	42.0	42.1	41.1	11.59	11.51	10.57
Nondurable Goods	322.01	313.13	310.25	37.4	36.2	36.5	8.61	8.65	8.50
Food & Kindred Products	299.48	293.56	310.45	36.3	35.8	39.7	8.25	8.20	7.82
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	564.96	554.65	525.62	44.0	43.4	41.0	12.84	12.78	12.82
TRADE	224.85	217.74	218.47	31.1	30.2	31.3	7.23	7.21	6.98
Wholesale Trade	352.08	347.36	349.50	35.6	35.7	37.3	9.89	9.73	9.37
Retail Trade	185.63	178.13	178.77	29.7	28.5	29.5	6.25	6.25	6.06
Food Stores	236.57	224.91	236.39	31.5	29.4	30.9	7.51	7.65	7.65
Other Retail	183.96	180.13	164.02	29.2	29.1	29.5	6.30	6.19	5.56
AVERAGE	325.33	317.97	319.66	35.4	34.6	35.4	9.19	9.19	9.03

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast July '85	Preliminary June '85	Final May '85	Final July '84	Final June '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	7,730	7,843	9,509	7,962	8,634
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	5,200	4,840	5,682	4,344	5,150
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	12,930	12,683	15,191	12,311	13,784
Number of New Applications for Jobs	9,914	9,944	9,131	9,892	9,924
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	6,681	5,878	6,767	5,649	7,066
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,440	1,609	2,058	1,561	1,246
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	10,332	10,911	11,335	12,808	10,723
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.85	1.98	2.09	2.46	2.09
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,385,000	$5,639,852	$6,525,088	$4,243,933	$4,166,332

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					Percent Change				
	June '85	May '85	Apr. '85	Mar. '85	June '84	From Last Month	June '84 to June '85	May '84 to May '85	Apr. '84 to Apr. '85	Mar. '84 to Mar. '85
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**322.3**	321.3	320.1	318.8	310.7	**0.3**	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Food and Beverages	**301.4**	301.0	301.6	301.6	294.3	**0.1**	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5
Food at Home	**296.0**	296.2	297.7	298.4	291.4	**—0.1**	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8
Housing	**350.4**	348.5	345.9	344.7	336.2	**0.5**	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0
Rent Residential	**263.6**	262.6	260.4	259.2	248.4	**0.4**	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.9
Fuel and Other Util.	**399.4**	393.0	388.7	388.2	390.0	**1.6**	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.1
Medical Care	**401.7**	399.5	398.0	396.5	378.0	**0.6**	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.9
Apparel and Upkeep	**204.6**	205.3	205.9	205.3	197.4	**—0.3**	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.3
Transportation	**321.8**	321.4	320.0	316.7	313.1	**0.1**	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.2
Gasoline	**384.5**	381.4	373.8	360.0	374.9	**0.8**	2.6	1.2	—0.1	—2.3
Energy[2]	**436.8**	431.7	424.4	416.6	428.5	**1.2**	1.9	1.3	0.7	—0.4
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**309.5**	309.9	309.3	308.7	311.4	**—0.1**	—0.6	—0.5	—0.6	—0.7
Finished Goods	**294.0**	294.2	293.1	292.4	291.2	**—0.1**	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.4
Intermediate Materials	**320.2**	319.9	319.4	318.6	321.6	**0.1**	—0.4	—0.3	—0.2	—0.3
Crude Materials	**305.5**	310.0	311.3	312.9	333.2	**—1.5**	—8.3	—6.8	—7.2	—7.2

---

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ITEM OF ECONOMIC INTEREST

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND CIVILIAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE MOUNTAIN STATES AND THE UNITED STATES

NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS (thousands)

	MONT.	IDA.	WYO.	COLO.	N. MEX	ARIZ.	UTAH	NEV.	U. S.
1977	264.8	307.4	170.5	1,058.1	415.4	809.3	488.7	308.2	82,471
1978	280.4	331.3	187.4	1,150.0	444.3	895.4	525.4	350.3	86,697
1979	283.8	338.0	200.7	1,218.5	461.0	979.9	548.4	383.7	89,823
1980	280.4	330.0	210.2	1,251.1	465.4	1,014.0	550.8	400.0	90,406
1981	281.8	327.8	223.5	1,295.2	475.5	1,040.8	558.0	411.2	91,156
1982	273.7	312.2	217.7	1,316.6	473.6	1,029.8	560.9	401.1	89,566
1983	276.0	317.9	202.5	1,327.2	479.5	1,077.8	566.9	402.8	90,138
1984	280.9	325.5	198.9	1,384.8	503.2	1,180.6	601.4	427.1	94,156

PERCENT CHANGES IN JOBS

	MONT.	IDA.	WYO.	COLO.	N. MEX	ARIZ.	UTAH	NEV.	U. S.
1977-78	5.9	7.8	9.9	8.7	7.0	10.6	7.5	13.7	5.1
1978-79	1.2	2.0	7.1	6.0	3.8	9.4	4.4	9.5	3.6
1979-80	—1.2	—2.4	4.7	2.7	1.0	3.5	0.4	4.2	0.6
1980-81	0.5	—0.7	6.3	3.5	2.2	2.6	1.3	2.8	0.8
1981-82	—2.9	—4.8	—2.6	1.7	—0.4	—1.1	0.5	—2.5	—1.7
1982-83	0.8	1.8	—7.0	0.8	1.2	4.7	1.1	0.4	0.6
1983-84	1.8	2.4	—1.8	4.3	4.9	9.6	6.1	6.0	4.5

ANNUAL AVERAGE CIVILIAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	MONT.	IDA.	WYO.	COLO.	N. MEX	ARIZ.	UTAH	NEV.	U. S.
1977	6.4	5.9	3.6	6.2	7.8	8.2	5.7	7.0	7.1
1978	6.0	5.7	3.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	4.6	4.4	6.1
1979	5.1	5.7	2.8	4.8	6.6	5.1	4.5	4.8	5.8
1980	6.0	7.9	3.9	5.6	7.4	6.7	5.4	5.6	7.1
1981	6.9	7.6	4.1	5.5	7.3	6.1	6.7	7.1	7.6
1982	8.6	9.8	5.8	7.7	9.2	9.9	7.8	10.1	9.7
1983	8.8	9.8	8.4	6.6	10.1	9.1	9.2	9.8	9.6
1984	7.4	7.2	6.3	5.6	7.5	5.0	6.5	7.8	7.5

Sources: *Employment and Earnings* (various issues), U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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A. Barclay Gardner, Administrator

Larry K. Wardle, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Ray L. Sargent, Economist

Kent Rimmasch, Labor Market Economist

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

AUGUST 1985

published September 1985

THE FLIP SIDE OF THE COIN

A few months ago, this report zeroed in on the bright side of Utah's labor market. It acknowledged economic growth had slowed, but that many positive influences remained. Some of these positive influences continue to linger such as: (1) strong job growth in services, defense-related manufacturing, and retail trade; (2) enduring high activity in nonresidential building; and (3) an unemployment rate that is holding its own. In addition, on a more general level, interest rates and inflation remain amenable to future business gains.

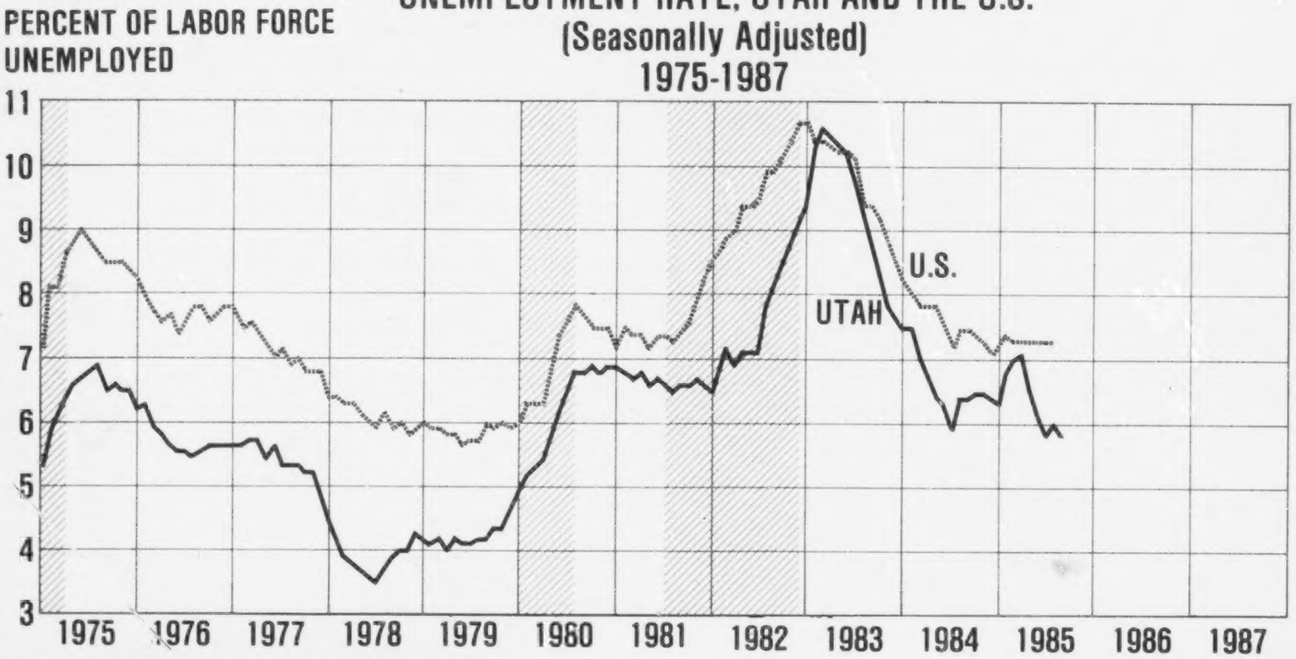
But, it is becoming increasingly apparent that overall economic activity in Utah has fallen off dangerously fast in 1985. A simple comparison vividly illustrates this. Nonfarm employment increased by 15,000 from January to August of this year, an increase of only 2.9 percent. During the

IN THIS ISSUE:

Unemployment Benefits Soften Unemployment Impacts.

Characteristics of Utah's Unemployment, 1984, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

same period in 1984, nonfarm jobs grew by 30,000, a sizzling 5.2 percent.

It should be realized that in almost any year nonfarm employment will rise substantially from January to August. In the previous five years, the average rise has been a little over 14,000. The biggest cause of this are seasonal increases in construction, manufacturing, and retail trade. So the 1985 employment rise just barely covered the average increase of the past five years, while the 1984 jump more than doubled it.

THE THREE B'S

What is causing this slower job growth in 1985 as opposed to 1984? Mostly, a drastic reduction in the number of new employment opportunities in Utah's three basic industries — mining, construction, and manufacturing. Mining's problems have been well documented during the last year, with Kennnecott the major focus of this publicity. If employment losses are a prerequisite of publicity, then this sector has certainly earned it. Mining employment registered 9,700 in August 1985, 2,300 fewer than a year ago. This is a drop in the bucket, though, compared to the 9,300 mining jobs lost before August 1984.

The economic climate in construction and manufacturing is not nearly so grim. In fact, these two industries have performed remarkably well in the current expansion until the past year. Construction's 40,100 jobs in August 1985 showed no growth from construction employment in August 1984. Manufacturing displayed only a smidgen of new job growth, realizing 900 additional jobs during the past year. At least these two industries are not losing any employment, and are also matching 1984 employment levels that were very impressive.

Despite the lack of employment increases in Utah's goods-producing industries, some favorable areas are still evident. Defense-related manufacturing continues to enjoy near double-digit year-over job increases. Nondurable manufacturing employment should get a real shot in the arm, as two new large nondurable manufacturing plants gear up for full production. Nonresidential building remains strong, surpassing 1984's record level so far. The recent dip in interest rates may also yet help rescue the State's currently foundering residential building market.

ZIGGING AND ZAGGING

Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 6.0 percent in July to 5.8 percent in August. The jobless rate has been zigging and zagging around 6.0 percent for the last couple of months. The State's level of economic activity is apparently enough to keep joblessness from rising, but also not sufficient enough to push it down any lower. The number of unemployed Utahns in August 1985 was 43,600 (seasonally adjusted), 2,600 less than a year ago and 700 fewer than in July.

WORTH WATCHING

Utah's economy bears close watching in future months. If job growth continues to fall the unemployment rate could eventually start rising. Certainly, some labor market sectors are performing above average, but overall growth is slowing too quickly to be comfortable.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS SOFTENS UNEMPLOYMENT IMPACTS IN UTAH

Fifty years ago, on August 14, in 1935, the Congress enacted the Social Security Act, which mandated that each state organize and administer an unemployment compensation program to counter effects of unemployment and partially restore purchasing power to those experiencing a period of unemployment. Utah enacted its Employment Security Act in 1937, and began to pay unemployment insurance benefits in 1938. At that time eligible unemployed workers received benefits averaging $11.23 per week for an average of 8.6 weeks, a grand total of $96.58 for a "benefit year." That year the average weekly wage was $23.69. Thus, the unemployment insurance benefit restored 47.4 percent of the lost wages during the period the worker was unemployed and received benefits. By 1984 the eligible unemployed worker received benefits averaging $132.82 for an average of 12.3 weeks, a total of $1,633.69. In 1984 the average weekly wage was $322.66. Therefore the UI benefit represented 41.2 percent of the lost wages during the period an unemployed worker received them.

Since the inception of payments of Unemployment Insurance benefits in 1938, the Utah Fund had paid cumulative total of $911,698,836 to unemployed people by the end of 1984. This compensation represented 13,958,310 weeks of unemployment. Dividing this figure by 52 means that 268.4 years of unemployment had occurred among workers eligible to receive unemployment benefits During 1985 Unemployment Insurance benefits are projected to total about $85 million. Thus, in its 50th year cumulative benefits paid will exceed $1 billion.

The payment of unemployment insurance benefits, remains today as a main bulwark against loss of income for workers who lose their jobs through no fault of their own. It is designed to help those who become unemployed sustain themselves and their families temporarily until their jobs are restored or until they find other employment. Employers recognize the importance of helping to sustain the unemployed during down periods. They are interested in keeping skilled workers available for re-employment when economic conditions improve.

Also, business establishments in all sectors of economic activity are direct beneficiaries of the circulation and recirculation of dollars which restore purchasing power to recipients of unemployment insurance benefit payments. These dollars are "high velocity" dollars. That is, they move rapidly into the local marketplaces to meet the displaced worker's nondeferrable expenses for food, shelter, clothing, and other vital services. Various estimates indicate that money is respent, or turned over, from as low as three to as high as seven times as it re-circulates through the different economic sectors.

The effects of the payment of unemployment insurance benefits are counteractive to recession periods. That is, as recessions become more severe and unemployment rises, the volume of unemployment insurance benefit payments increases to help offset the loss of income and purchasing power among the unemployed. When economic conditions improve and people are re-employed and the number of unemployed decreases, the volume of unemployment insurance benefits declines.

The reason unemployment insurance benefit payments are so effective in countering economic declines is that the payments go immediately to workers whose incomes have been interrupted. Even though the worker has lost a job, there is not a total loss of all of the purchasing power. Additionally because the worker continues to purchase necessary goods and services with unemployment insurance dollars, unemployment and accompanying loss of income do not "mushroom" and cause additional workers to lose their jobs too.

Unemployment insurance benefit payments are therefore an Economic Stabilizer, helping to counter and soften the impacts of unemployment caused by recession, or other reasons not the fault of the worker who loses a job.

The value of Utah's unemployment insurance program in helping to offset the effects of lost jobs in 1984 are described below. During 1984, approximately 160,000 Utahns experienced a period of unemployment. About 41,000 or 26 percent, were recipients of Unemployment Insurance benefit payments. The average duration of unemployment for those receiving benefits was 12.3 weeks. Weekly benefit checks ranged from $10 to $186 depending upon wages previously earned by the unemployed individuals. The average weekly benefit amount was $132.82. Thus, the average recipient of Unemployment Insurance benefits received $1,633.69 in 1984.

Total Unemployment Insurance benefits paid to unemployed Utahns in 1984 was $66.3 million. This amount exceeded the total nonagricultural payrolls in 13 of Utah's counties. The $66.3 million in UI Benefits paid in 1984 was exceeded by total payrolls of only 17 firms, including both public and private employers, in Utah. It was 1.3 times the total payroll of the largest city in the State. It was also 1.6 times larger than the total payroll of the State's largest banking institution, and 1.4 times larger than the total payroll of one of the major state universities in Utah.

The $66.3 million of unemployment insurance benefit payments were "high velocity" dollars. Assuming the dollars are re-spent, or turned over, three to seven times in the economic sectors of Utah, the total impact on Utah's economic activities by those unemployment insurance benefit payments amounted to $199 million to $464 million. The second figure is greater than the total annual payrolls of Utah's three largest private sector employers, and exceeds the total 1984 payroll of Hill Air Force Base, Utah's largest single payroll by 1.27 times. The direct impact of "removing" the Unemployment Insurance benefit payment in Utah in 1984, would have been equivalent to losing the payroll of one of Utah's largest school districts, or the largest airline servicing the Salt Lake International Airport.

The average weekly wage for the average worker in nonagricultural industry in Utah for 1984 was $325. When this worker became unemployed, he received $133 per week, if he qualified for the average Unemployment Insurance benefit. Thus, the Unemployment Insurance benefit restored 41% of the purchasing power of the unemployed person for the period during which benefits were received. Without the benefit, the loss of purchasing power would have been 100%. During the 50 year period of its existence the average weekly unemployment insurance benefit has ranged from a low 34.6 percent in 1956, to a high of 56.9 percent in 1945, of the lost purchasing power (or average weekly wage) of those who experienced loss of job and received unemployment insurance benefits.

Another way of considering the value of Utah's 1984 unemployment insurance benefit payments is to relate them to equivalent jobs. The $66.3 million of Unemployment Insurance Benefits paid in 1984 is equivalent to the total wages paid to 3,921 nonagricultural workers, receiving Utah's average monthly nonagricultural wage of $1,409. In other words, the equivalent job-producing value of Unemployment Insurance Benefit payment programs, would have made it the 14th largest employer in Utah in 1984. It would also have been the 8th largest private sector employer. The equivalent job impact of "removing" Unemployment Insurance benefit payments would have been like losing employment provided by one of Utah's major defense installations, or one of the State's larger school districts, or the combined employment of all U.S. post offices in Utah.

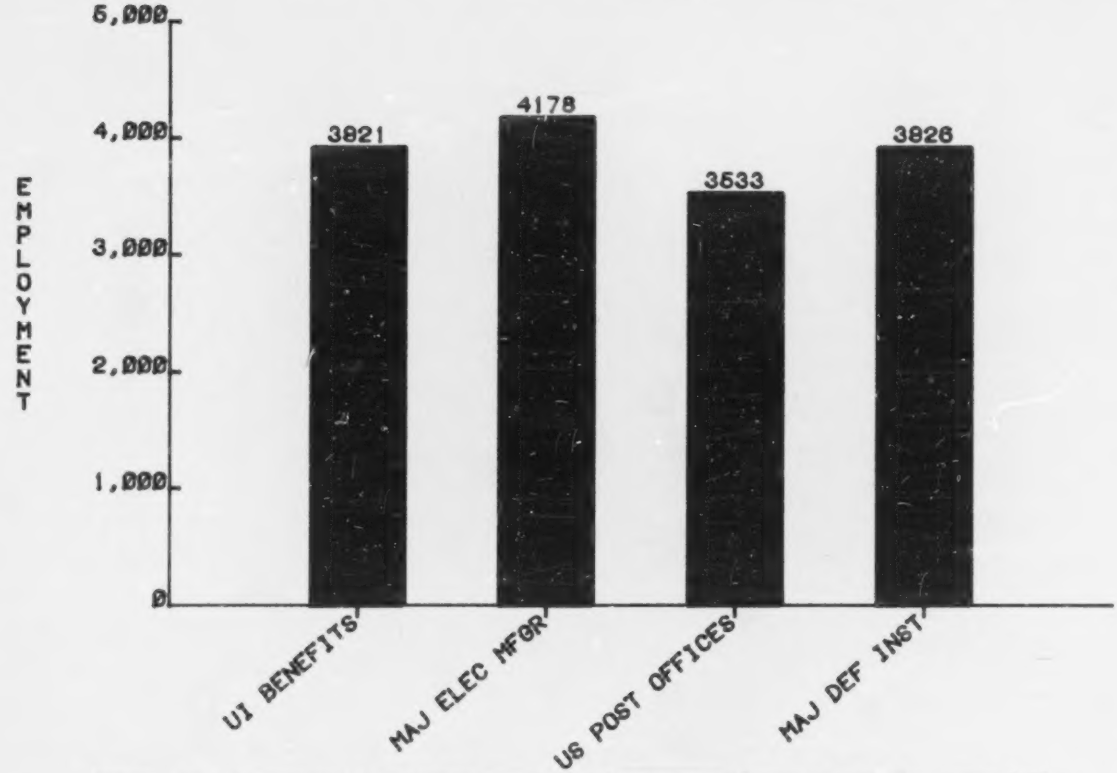
Without the payment of unemployment insurance benefits to unemployed workers in Utah, the impacts of lost jobs and payrolls would be far more severe. Not only would those who have lost jobs be in worse condition but those business establishments who are beneficiaries of the expenditure of those "high velocity" unemployment insurance dollars would also be worse off.

SUMMARY OF UTAH UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
1938 to 1984

Year	Total Weeks Compensated	Unemployment Benefits Paid: Total Paid	Unemployment Benefits Paid: Average Weekly	Average Weekly Non-Ag. Wage	% Average Weekly UI Benefit is of Average Weekly Non-Ag. Wage
1938	219,189	$2,461,000	$ 11.23	$ 23.69	47.4
1939	165,230	1,694,000	10.27	24.13	42.6
1940	155,429	1,665,000	10.72	24.42	43.9
1941	123,910	1,464,000	11.83	26.60	44.5
1942	71,426	992,000	13.95	34.43	40.5
1943	6,222	99,000	16.00	40.15	39.9
1944	10,712	198,000	18.56	39.27	47.3
1945	19,959	445,000	22.29	39.17	56.9
1946	176,641	4,056,000	22.99	41.37	55.6
1947	109,185	2,436,000	22.34	46.15	48.4
1948	121,756	2,764,000	22.66	50.83	44.6
1949	217,272	5,194,000	23.29	52.48	44.4
1950	211,773	4,881,331	23.05	55.42	41.6
1951	103,139	2,362,691	22.91	60.63	37.8
1952	127,515	3,089,384	24.23	63.58	38.1
1953	127,736	3,145,455	24.62	66.35	37.1
1954	248,095	6,120,522	24.67	66.22	37.3
1955	167,155	4,062,174	24.30	70.03	34.7
1956	151,871	3,879,761	25.55	73.89	34.6
1957	180,557	5,027,355	27.84	78.17	35.6
1958	311,466	9,422,999	30.25	80.21	37.7
1959	231,222	7,150,694	30.93	83.25	37.2
1960	251,900	9,198,977	32.55	85.58	38.0
1961	290,275	9,544,418	32.88	89.51	36.7
1962	255,449	8,684,754	34.00	92.62	36.7
1963	297,452	10,532,311	35.41	94.25	37.6
1964	343,375	12,879,827	37.51	97.11	38.6
1965	330,712	12,413,586	37.54	99.20	37.8
1966	239,529	9,069,340	37.86	101.45	37.3
1967	271,485	10,733,709	39.54	102.66	38.5
1968	255,297	10,097,830	39.55	107.48	36.8
1969	247,816	10,021,833	40.44	112.80	35.9
1970	306,958	13,006,373	42.37	119.19	35.5
1971	346,099	15,792,839	45.63	125.03	36.5
1972	332,451	17,932,100	53.94	134.28	40.2
1973	327,311	18,737,856	57.25	143.35	39.9
1974	400,759	24,836,327	61.97	155.14	39.9
1975	660,674	45,103,303	68.27	168.77	40.5
1976	544,095	39,832,908	73.21	182.72	40.1
1977	485,457	38,283,210	78.86	196.92	40.0
1978	405,353	35,316,282	87.12	210.41	41.4
1979	455,557	42,945,542	94.27	230.40	40.9
1980	651,499	68,085,373	104.51	255.58	40.9
1981	687,965	77,777,684	113.05	283.51	39.9
1982	1,016,410	129,969,643	127.87	299.56	42.7
1983	797,561	102.967,351	129.10	310.09	41.6
1984	499,361	66,325,094	132.82	322.66	41.2
TOTALS	13,958,310	$911,698,836	$ 65.31	$155.83	41.9

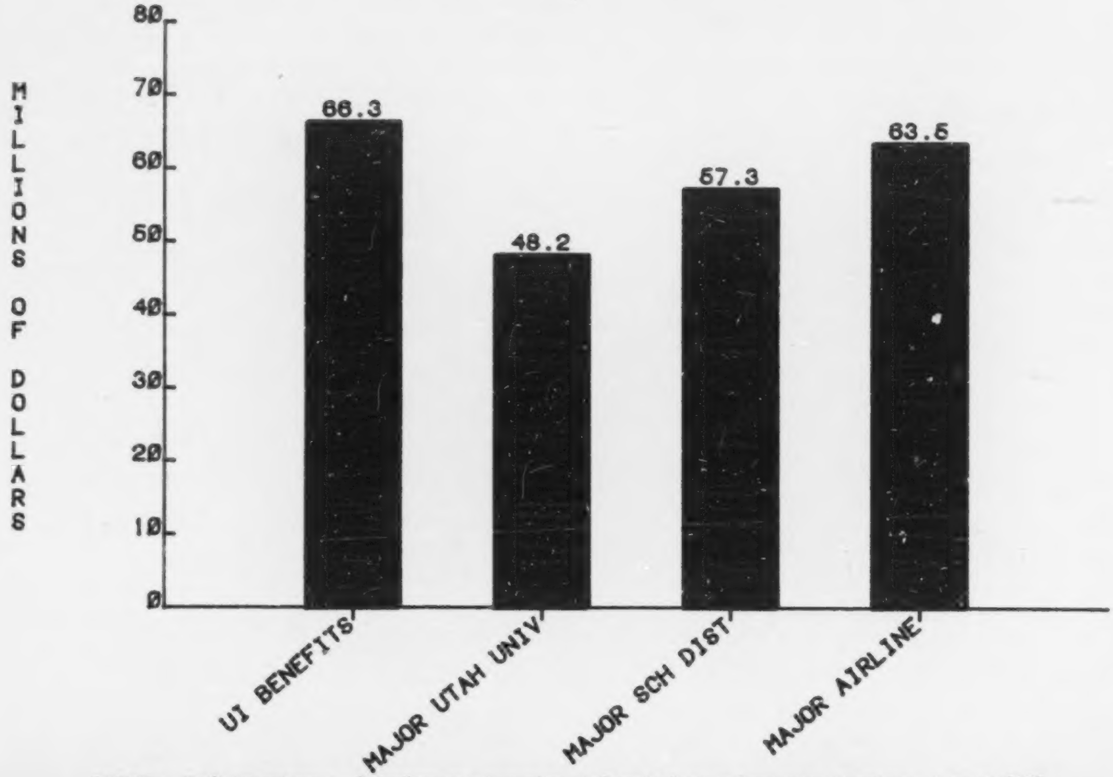
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

EQUIVALENT EMPLOYMENT IMPACT OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS ON UTAH - 1984



SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, August 1985.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS AND SELECTED TOTAL PAYROLLS IN UTAH, 1984



SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, August 1985.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Aug. 1985(f)	Aug. 1984	% Change	July 1985(p)	July 1984	% Change	June 1985(r)	June 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**749,600**	731,500	2.5	746,400	726,300	2.8	741,900	729,700	1.7
Employed	**709,500**	688,700	3.0	703,800	682,100	3.2	697,400	684,900	1.8
Unemployed	**40,100**	42,800	−6.3	42,600	44,300	−3.8	44,500	44,800	−0.7
Percent of Labor Force	**5.3**	5.8	—	5.7	6.1	—	6.0	6.1	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.8**	6.4	—	6.0	6.4	—	5.8	5.9	—
Labor Disputes	**0.0**	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Aug. 1985(f)	Aug. 1984	% Change	July 1985(p)	July 1984	% Change	June 1985(r)	June 1984	% Change
Total	**625.9**	606.6	3.2	621.0	600.2	3.5	624.0	603.7	3.4
Mining	**9.7**	12.0	−19.2	9.4	11.6	−19.0	9.7	13.5	−28.1
Metal Mining	**1.7**	3.4	−50.0	1.8	3.5	−48.6	1.9	4.9	−61.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	**3.2**	2.9	10.3	2.8	2.5	12.0	2.8	2.9	−3.4
Other Mining & Quarrying	**4.8**	5.7	−15.8	4.8	5.6	−14.3	5.0	5.7	−12.3
Contract Construction	**40.1**	40.1	—	38.5	38.0	1.3	37.7	36.7	2.7
Manufacturing	**97.0**	96.1	0.9	96.3	95.2	1.2	96.2	95.1	1.2
Durable Goods	**68.6**	68.5	0.1	68.1	67.8	0.4	67.9	67.3	0.9
Primary Metals	**4.8**	5.6	−14.3	4.8	5.6	−14.3	5.0	6.0	−16.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**21.8**	21.3	2.3	21.6	21.1	2.4	21.3	20.8	2.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**9.4**	10.1	−6.9	9.3	9.9	−6.1	9.3	9.6	−3.1
Transportation Equipment	**14.3**	13.1	9.2	14.2	13.0	9.2	14.2	12.7	11.8
Other Durable Goods	**18.3**	18.4	−0.5	18.2	18.3	−0.5	18.2	18.2	—
Non-Durable Goods	**28.4**	27.6	2.9	28.2	27.4	2.9	28.3	27.8	1.8
Food & Kindred Products	**9.1**	8.9	2.2	9.1	8.9	2.2	9.0	8.8	2.3
Textile & Apparel Products	**6.1**	6.3	−3.2	6.1	6.3	−3.2	6.2	6.6	−6.0
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.6**	3.7	−2.7	3.6	3.7	−2.7	3.6	3.7	−2.7
Other Non-Durable Goods	**9.6**	8.6	11.6	9.5	8.5	11.8	9.5	8.7	9.2
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**36.8**	36.9	−0.3	36.9	36.7	0.5	36.9	36.5	1.1
Railroad Transportation	**3.7**	4.1	−9.8	3.7	4.0	−7.5	3.7	4.0	−7.5
Other Transportation	**16.9**	16.3	3.7	17.0	16.2	4.9	16.9	16.2	4.3
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**16.2**	16.5	−1.8	16.2	16.4	−1.2	16.2	16.3	−0.6
Trade	**149.3**	143.1	4.3	147.6	141.5	4.3	147.6	141.2	4.5
Wholesale Trade	**36.3**	35.3	2.8	36.0	35.0	2.9	36.0	34.8	3.4
Retail Trade	**113.0**	107.8	4.8	111.6	106.5	4.8	111.6	106.4	4.9
Building Materials	**5.5**	5.6	−1.8	5.5	5.6	−1.8	5.6	5.6	—
Food Stores	**19.9**	18.5	7.0	19.5	18.2	7.1	19.4	18.0	7.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.1**	13.3	6.0	14.0	13.2	6.1	14.0	13.0	7.7
Eating & Drinking Places	**36.3**	33.7	7.7	35.8	33.2	7.8	36.0	33.6	7.1
Other Retail	**37.2**	36.6	1.6	36.8	36.3	1.4	36.7	36.1	1.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**31.2**	30.3	2.6	31.0	30.1	3.0	31.2	30.2	3.3
Services	**131.2**	122.1	7.4	130.1	120.8	7.7	129.5	120.3	7.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.8**	9.5	3.2	9.6	9.4	2.1	9.7	9.3	4.3
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**47.2**	41.9	12.6	46.7	41.1	13.6	45.8	40.9	12.0
Medical & Other Health Services	**33.2**	31.9	4.1	33.0	31.7	4.1	33.2	31.7	4.7
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**27.5**	26.7	3.0	27.5	26.7	3.0	27.6	26.5	4.2
Other Services	**13.5**	12.1	10.7	13.3	12.0	10.8	13.2	11.8	11.9
Government	**130.6**	126.0	3.6	131.2	126.3	3.9	135.4	130.1	4.1
Federal Government	**39.5**	38.0	3.9	39.5	38.0	3.9	39.5	37.8	4.5
U.S. Federal Defense	**23.3**	22.4	4.0	23.3	22.4	4.0	23.3	22.3	4.5
Other Federal Government	**16.2**	15.6	3.8	16.2	15.6	3.8	16.2	15.5	4.5
State Government	**33.0**	32.8	0.6	33.4	33.2	0.6	34.5	34.1	1.2
State Education	**16.8**	16.8	—	17.3	17.3	—	18.5	18.1	2.2
Other State Government	**16.2**	16.0	1.2	16.1	15.8	1.9	16.0	15.9	0.6
Local Government	**58.1**	55.3	5.1	58.2	55.1	5.6	61.4	58.3	5.3
Local Education	**33.2**	31.1	6.8	33.2	30.9	7.4	37.6	35.5	5.9
Other Local Government	**24.9**	24.2	2.9	25.0	24.2	3.3	23.8	22.8	4.4
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Aug. '85 (f)	Aug. '84	Percent Change	July '85 (p)	June '85 (r)	May '85	Apr. '85	Mar. '85	Feb. '85	Jan. '85	Dec. '84
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	745.2	727.1	2.5	741.9	731.5	729.6	734.9	740.1	748.0	753.7	734.6
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	701.7	680.9	3.1	697.7	689.2	685.2	687.3	687.3	695.3	702.6	688.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	43.6	46.2	—5.6	44.3	42.3	44.4	47.6	52.8	52.7	51.0	46.4
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.4	—	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	625.8	605.8	3.3	622.7	621.1	623.6	622.8	621.8	621.3	622.0	614.2
Mining	9.5	11.8	—19.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.2	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.8
Contract Construction	36.8	36.4	0.5	35.7	35.3	35.5	36.1	36.7	38.8	38.9	36.4
Manufacturing	96.1	95.1	1.1	95.7	95.4	96.8	96.8	96.6	96.9	96.6	94.7
Durable Goods	68.1	67.9	0.3	67.6	67.4	68.4	68.6	68.4	68.5	68.8	67.1
Nondurable Goods	28.0	27.2	2.9	28.1	28.0	28.4	28.2	28.2	28.4	27.8	27.6
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	36.3	36.3	0.0	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.8	36.6	36.9	37.2	37.0
Trade	148.8	142.6	4.3	148.7	147.6	147.9	147.8	147.1	146.2	146.3	143.6
Wholesale	36.1	35.1	2.8	35.9	35.7	35.7	35.9	35.9	35.6	35.6	34.7
Retail	112.7	107.5	4.8	112.8	111.9	112.2	111.9	111.2	110.6	110.7	108.9
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	31.1	30.2	3.0	30.8	31.0	31.2	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.1
Services	131.6	122.5	7.4	130.8	130.3	129.6	128.4	128.5	127.5	127.8	125.2
Government	135.8	130.9	3.7	135.3	135.4	136.2	135.8	134.3	132.9	133.2	135.4
Federal	39.0	37.4	4.3	38.6	38.4	39.0	38.9	38.6	38.3	38.5	38.7
State	35.3	35.0	0.0	35.7	35.4	35.6	35.8	35.0	34.9	35.0	35.4
Local	61.5	58.5	5.1	61.0	61.6	61.6	61.1	60.7	59.7	59.7	61.3

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[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	July 1985(p)	% Change from July '84	% Distribution	July 1985(p)	% Change from July '84	% Distribution	July 1985(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	366.6	2.4	100.0	254.4	5.0	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	8.8	—20.0	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	7.2	76.6
Contract Construction	34.8	0.0	9.5	3.7	19.4	1.5	29.5	76.6
Manufacturing	66.9	2.9	18.2	29.4	—2.7	11.6	63.4	65.8
Durable Goods	50.0	2.0	13.6	18.1	—3.7	7.1	44.2	64.9
Nondurable Goods	16.9	5.6	4.6	11.3	—0.9	4.5	19.2	68.1
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	25.7	0.0	7.0	11.2	1.8	4.4	26.4	71.5
Total Trade	79.7	5.4	21.7	67.9	3.0	26.7	131.4	89.0
Wholesale Trade	26.6	1.1	7.3	9.4	8.0	3.7	30.7	85.3
Retail Trade	53.1	7.9	14.4	58.5	1.7	23.0	100.6	90.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.0	0.0	3.3	19.0	5.6	7.5	24.3	78.4
Services	63.2	7.7	17.2	66.9	7.7	26.3	101.4	77.9
Total Government	75.4	0.5	20.6	55.8	8.8	21.9	NA	NA
Federal Government	25.4	2.4	6.9	14.1	6.8	5.5	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.5	1.9	4.5	6.8	9.7	2.7	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.9	3.5	2.4	7.3	4.3	2.8	NA	NA
State Government	15.9	—5.4	4.3	17.5	6.7	6.9	NA	NA
State Education	10.0	0.0	2.7	7.3	1.4	2.9	NA	NA
Other State Government	5.9	—4.8	1.6	10.2	10.9	4.0	NA	NA
Local Government	34.1	2.1	9.3	24.1	11.1	9.5	NA	NA
Local Education	16.7	—0.6	4.6	16.5	17.0	6.5	NA	NA
Other Local Government	17.4	4.2	4.7	7.6	1.3	3.0	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	July '85(f)	July '84	% Chg.	June '85(p)	May'85(r)	July'85(f)	July'84	% Chg.	June'85(p)	May'85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	479,600	468,500	2.4	479,300	475,500	93,300	90,100	3.6	91,400	91,700
Employed	455,600	442,700	2.9	453,400	449,300	87,900	84,500	4.0	86,000	85,700
Unemployed	24,000	25,800	—7.0	25,900	26,200	5,400	5,600	—3.6	5,400	6,000
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.5	—	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.2	—	5.9	6.5
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	433,200	420,200	3.1	430,100	432,900	70,100	67,300	4.2	68,900	69,300
Mining	2,000	3,800	—47.4	2,000	2,100	200	200	0.0	200	200
Contract Construction	26,300	26,300	0.0	25,200	24,900	3,700	3,800	—2.6	3,600	3,500
Manufacturing	64,900	64,400	0.8	64,500	64,600	12,700	12,600	0.8	12,500	12,400
Durable Goods	47,700	47,700	0.0	47,400	47,400	9,500	9,500	0.0	9,300	9,200
Nondurable Goods	17,200	16,700	3.0	17,100	17,200	3,200	3,100	3.2	3,200	3,200
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28,700	28,800	—0.3	28,800	28,900	2,300	2,300	0.0	2,300	2,300
Total Trade	108,800	104,200	4.4	107,800	107,900	15,000	14,300	4.9	14,600	14,700
Wholesale Trade	31,200	30,400	2.6	31,000	30,900	1,700	1,600	6.3	1,600	1,700
Retail Trade	77,600	73,800	5.1	76,800	77,000	13,300	12,700	4.7	13,000	13,000
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	25,500	24,800	2.8	25,200	25,300	2,200	2,100	4.8	2,200	2,200
Services	91,100	84,800	7.4	90,300	90,000	21,600	20,100	7.5	21,300	21,200
Total Government	85,900	83,100	3.4	86,300	89,200	12,400	11,900	4.2	12,200	12,800

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Aug. '85(f)	July'85(p)	June'85(r)	Aug.'84	Aug.'85(f)	Aug.'84	% Change	Aug.'85(f)	Aug.'84	% Change
State Total	5.3	5.7	6.0	5.8	749,570	731,500	2.5	625,900	606,330	3.2
Bear River	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.6	49,990	49,020	2.0	35,720	34,680	3.0
Box Elder	3.1	4.0	3.8	4.2	19,680	19,520	0.8	13,560	13,250	2.3
Cache	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.9	29,310	28,530	2.7	21,770	21,050	3.4
Rich	6.1	2.1	3.6	3.1	1,000	970	3.1	390	380	2.6
Wasatch Front	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.5	492,610	480,830	2.4	445,000	431,240	3.2
North	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.7	155,180	150,810	2.9	109,100	105,000	3.9
Davis	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.8	76,370	75,490	1.2	52,310	50,350	3.9
Morgan	4.3	4.7	5.5	2.5	2,310	2,200	5.0	990	960	3.1
Weber	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.8	76,500	73,120	4.6	55,810	53,690	3.9
South	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.8	337,430	330,020	2.2	335,940	326,240	3.0
Salt Lake	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.8	326,770	319,860	2.2	325,190	316,000	2.9
Tooele	6.0	5.9	6.5	6.2	10,660	10,160	4.9	10,710	10,240	4.6
Mountainlands	5.9	6.1	6.8	6.4	105,600	101,930	3.6	77,870	74,680	4.3
Summit	5.7	6.5	7.8	6.9	9,120	8,660	5.3	5,570	5,220	6.7
Utah	5.8	5.9	6.5	6.2	93,280	90,060	3.6	70,060	67,280	4.1
Wasatch	9.6	12.1	13.9	11.8	3,300	3,210	—0.3	2,240	2,180	2.8
Central	7.4	7.5	7.9	6.7	29,550	29,150	1.4	17,080	16,980	0.6
Juab	10.2	10.8	12.3	12.2	2,160	2,350	—8.1	1,570	1,670	—6.0
Millard	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.3	9,210	9,030	2.0	5,370	5,320	0.9
Piute	7.5	10.1	11.9	9.4	470	480	—2.1	190	180	5.6
Sanpete	11.9	12.4	12.2	8.0	7,610	7,280	4.5	3,940	3,890	1.3
Sevier	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.5	9,090	9,000	1.0	5,580	5,500	1.5
Wayne	7.4	5.1	7.2	5.2	1,010	1,010	0.0	430	420	2.4
Southwestern	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.7	29,210	27,650	5.6	19,790	18,540	6.7
Beaver	4.8	5.3	5.6	5.3	2,810	2,320	21.1	1,610	1,420	13.4
Garfield	6.7	6.6	7.5	6.8	2,180	2,060	5.8	1,640	1,520	7.9
Iron	5.2	5.9	7.2	6.8	8,650	8,450	2.4	6,350	6,060	4.8
Kane	6.5	7.2	6.6	5.8	2,170	2,070	4.8	1,290	1,240	4.0
Washington	4.7	5.1	5.5	7.0	13,400	12,750	5.1	8,900	8,300	7.2
Uintah Basin	6.3	7.3	8.7	6.5	19,770	19,660	0.6	13,790	13,550	1.8
Daggett	2.2	2.4	12.4	1.7	490	470	4.3	290	270	7.4
Duchesne	7.0	8.1	9.8	7.5	6,940	7,020	—1.1	4,310	4,260	1.2
Uintah	6.0	7.1	7.9	6.2	12,340	12,170	1.4	9,190	9,020	1.9
Southeastern	9.5	9.7	10.8	10.6	22,850	23,290	—1.9	16,690	16,690	0.0
Carbon	10.1	9.9	11.0	10.0	9,780	9,810	—0.3	7,460	7,490	—0.4
Emery	7.6	9.1	10.9	11.6	5,630	5,990	—6.0	3,820	3,820	0.0
Grand	9.9	9.8	11.0	12.2	3,180	3,230	—1.5	2,450	2,420	1.2
San Juan	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.6	4,260	4,260	0.0	2,960	2,960	0.0

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July(p) 1985	June(r) 1985	July 1984	July(p) 1985	June(r) 1985	July 1984	July(p) 1985	June(r) 1985	July 1984
MINING	**$438.75**	$517.05	$512.12	**39.0**	41.9	41.2	**$11.25**	$12.34	$12.43
CONSTRUCTION	**494.59**	504.22	513.76	**38.7**	39.3	40.2	**12.78**	12.83	12.78
MANUFACTURING	**353.19**	359.97	347.93	**38.6**	39.0	39.9	**9.15**	9.23	8.72
Durable Goods	**363.53**	375.31	355.59	**39.3**	39.8	40.5	**9.25**	9.43	8.78
Nondurable Goods	**326.42**	318.82	327.08	**36.8**	36.9	38.3	**8.87**	8.64	8.54
TRADE	**245.85**	243.72	243.29	**31.6**	31.9	32.7	**7.78**	7.64	7.44
Wholesale Trade	**373.00**	367.66	388.47	**37.3**	37.1	38.5	**10.00**	9.91	10.09
Retail Trade	**196.98**	196.44	186.66	**29.4**	29.9	30.4	**6.70**	6.57	6.14
AVERAGE	**320.63**	322.92	327.79	**34.7**	35.1	36.1	**9.24**	9.20	9.08

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July(p) 1985	June(r) 1985	July 1984	July(p) 1985	June(r) 1985	July 1984	July(p) 1985	June(r) 1985	July 1984
MINING	**$541.30**	$579.67	$485.55	**43.2**	45.5	40.7	**$12.53**	$12.74	$11.93
Metal Mining	**508.01**	504.90	518.32	**37.0**	36.8	38.0	**13.73**	13.72	13.64
Bituminous Coal Mining	**580.26**	662.69	470.02	**38.0**	43.2	30.6	**15.27**	15.34	15.36
CONSTRUCTION	**465.97**	473.39	489.29	**37.7**	38.3	39.3	**12.36**	12.36	12.45
MANUFACTURING	**375.01**	379.08	356.18	**39.6**	40.5	39.4	**9.47**	9.36	9.04
Durable Goods	**397.99**	399.37	377.48	**41.2**	41.3	41.3	**9.66**	9.67	9.14
Primary Metal Industries	**620.64**	599.96	569.53	**43.1**	42.4	41.3	**14.40**	14.15	13.79
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**366.91**	378.71	352.54	**41.6**	42.6	39.7	**8.82**	8.89	8.88
Transportation Equipment	**487.83**	486.78	444.40	**42.2**	42.0	44.0	**11.56**	11.59	10.10
Nondurable Goods	**321.66**	332.05	303.63	**35.9**	38.7	34.7	**8.96**	8.58	8.75
Food & Kindred Products	**303.92**	297.93	303.03	**37.2**	36.2	37.0	**8.17**	8.23	8.19
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**572.40**	551.54	553.41	**43.2**	43.6	42.9	**13.25**	12.65	12.90
TRADE	**225.03**	226.10	226.97	**30.7**	31.1	31.7	**7.33**	7.27	7.16
Wholesale Trade	**354.22**	352.63	369.46	**35.6**	35.8	37.7	**9.95**	9.85	9.80
Retail Trade	**185.42**	187.70	182.97	**29.2**	29.7	29.8	**6.35**	6.32	6.14
Food Stores	**236.59**	236.57	241.92	**31.8**	31.5	31.5	**7.44**	7.51	7.68
Other Retail	**184.79**	186.93	168.07	**29.1**	29.3	29.8	**6.35**	6.38	5.64
AVERAGE	**322.25**	326.24	325.23	**34.9**	35.5	35.7	**9.26**	9.19	9.11

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Aug. '85	Preliminary July '85	Final June '85	Final Aug. '84	Final July '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**8,100**	8,647	7,843	11,487	7,962
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**5,200**	6,165	4,840	4,691	4,349
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**13,300**	14,812	12,683	16,178	12,311
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**10,500**	9,986	9,944	11,328	9,892
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**6,100**	5,608	5,878	8,394	5,649
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**1,248**	1,440	1,609	1,488	1,561
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**9,929**	10,332	10,911	11,299	12,808
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**1.77**	1.85	1.98	2.18	2.46
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$5,579,000**	$5,385,000	$5,639,852	$4,641,967	$4,243,9[illegible]

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	July '85	June '85	May '85	Apr. '85	July '84	From Last Month	July '84 to July '85	June '84 to June '85	May '84 to May '85	Apr. '84 to Apr. '85
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**322.8**	322.3	321.3	320.1	311.7	**0.2**	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
Food and Beverages	**301.6**	301.4	301.0	301.6	295.3	**0.1**	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.4
Food at Home	**296.2**	296.0	296.2	297.7	292.5	**0.1**	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.7
Housing	**351.6**	350.4	348.5	345.9	338.1	**0.3**	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1
Rent Residential	**265.0**	263.6	262.6	260.4	249.7	**0.5**	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.7
Fuel and Other Util.	**399.9**	399.4	393.0	388.7	393.9	**0.1**	1.5	2.4	1.9	2.0
Medical Care	**404.0**	401.7	399.5	396.0	380.3	**0.6**	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.9
Apparel and Upkeep	**202.8**	204.6	205.3	205.9	196.6	**—0.9**	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.4
Transportation	**321.8**	321.8	321.4	320.0	312.9	**0.0**	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.4
Gasoline	**385.3**	384.5	381.4	373.8	369.8	**0.2**	4.2	2.6	1.2	—0.1
Energy[2]	**437.1**	436.8	431.7	424.4	428.3	**0.1**	2.1	1.9	1.3	0.7
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**309.9**	309.5	309.9	309.3	311.9	**0.1**	—0.6	—0.6	—0.5	—0.6
Finished Goods	**294.8**	294.0	294.2	293.1	291.0	**0.3**	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.8
Intermediate Materials	**318.6**	320.2	319.9	319.4	320.9	**—0.5**	—0.7	—0.4	—0.3	—0.2
Crude Materials	**303.7**	305.5	310.0	311.3	331.3	**—0.6**	—8.2	—8.3	—6.8	—7.2

---

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF UTAH'S UNEMPLOYED
1984 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	47,000	100.0	25,000	100.0	22,000	100.0
Age of Unemployed						
16 - 19 Years	11,000	23.4	5,000	20.0	6,000	27.3
20 - 24 Years	9,000	19.1	5,000	20.0	4,000	18.2
25 - 34 Years	14,000	29.8	8,000	32.0	6,000	27.3
35 - 44 Years	7,000	14.9	4,000	16.0	3,000	13.6
45 - 54 Years	3,000	6.4	2,000	8.0	1,000	4.5
55 and Over	3,000	6.4	2,000	8.0	1,000	4.5
Marital Status of Unemployed						
Single (never married)	18,000	38.3	10,000	40.0	8,000	36.4
Married, spouse present	22,000	46.8	12,000	48.0	10,000	45.5
Other (widowed, divorced, and separated)	6,000	12.8	3,000	12.0	3,000	13.6
Reason for Unemployment						
Job losers	21,000	44.3	15,000	60.0	6,000	27.3
Job leavers	5,000	10.8	2,000	8.0	3,000	13.6
Re-entrants	16,000	33.5	5,000	20.0	10,000	45.5
New entrants	5,000	11.4	3,000	12.0	3,000	13.6
Duration of Unemployment						
Less than 5 Weeks	22,000	46.8	11,000	44.0	11,000	50.0
5 - 14 Weeks	14,000	29.8	7,000	28.0	7,000	31.8
15 - 26 Weeks	5,000	10.6	4,000	16.0	2,000	9.1
27 - 51 Weeks	3,000	6.4	2,000	8.0	1,000	4.5
52 Weeks and Over	2,000	4.3	1,000	4.0	1,000	4.5

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1984*; and unpublished Current Population Survey tables.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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A. Barclay Gardner, Administrator

Larry K. Wardle, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Ray L. Sargent, Economist

Kent Rimmasch, Labor Market Economist

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1985

published October 1985

SHADES OF MR. SMOOT AND MR. HAWLEY

The name of a senator from Utah has been making the rounds in economic circles lately. You might even have heard President Reagan mention it on national television. Thinking of Senator Garn or Senator Hatch? Try Reed Smoot. Ring a bell? Back in 1930, Senator Smoot (along with Representative Willis Hawley from Oregon) sponsored the appropriately named Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act. This particular bill imposed the highest tariffs in the nation's history on a wide range of imported goods. Although 1,028 economists urged a veto, Herbert Hoover signed the act into law.

Why all the fuss about a bill passed fifty-five years ago? Why raise the spectre of Smoot-Hawley? To many economists, this law brings to mind visions of the Great Depression. The passage of this particular piece of protectionist legislation, the following retaliatory tariffs of other nations, and the consequent contraction of trade no doubt lengthened and deepened the depression of the day. In fact, some economists go so far as to label Smoot-Hawley as the principal cause of that massive world-wide economic collapse.

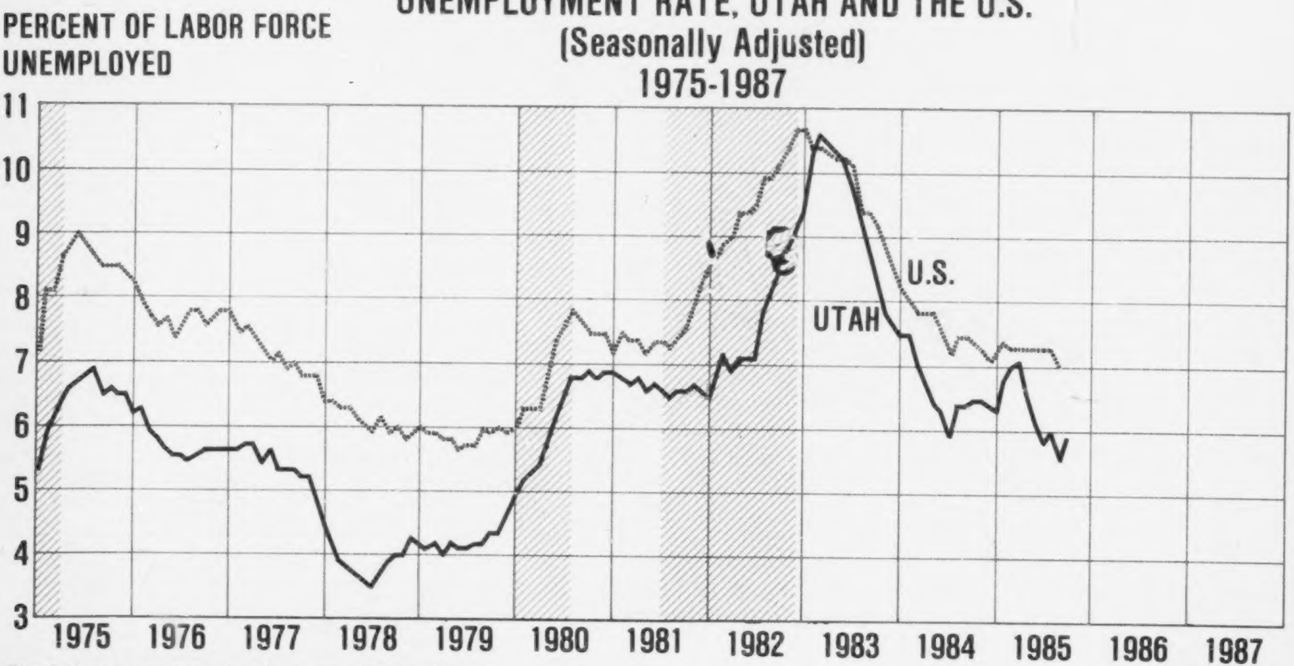
IN THIS ISSUE:

Consumer Price Index and ACCRA, Cost of Living, Index, Updates

Feature Article: Current Labor Market Information for Small Areas in Utah.

Average Annual Pay, by States, 1983 and 1984, see page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S. (Seasonally Adjusted) 1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB SERVICE

PROTECTIONIST LEGISLATION RIDES AGAIN

Why is Smoot-Hawley in the news today? In the first place, the United States is currently sustaining a record trade deficit. Our strong dollar makes foreign goods cheaper for American consumers and makes American goods more expensive for foreign consumers. These consumers usually base expenditure decisions on price. A U.S. balance of trade deficit results. American companies end up losing business and laying off American employees. These same U.S. citizens (justifiably) don't like being unemployed and put pressure on their congresspeople to enact legislation "protecting" the goods they produce from foreign competition. A vast ocean of protectionist bills currently await Congressional attention, even though "remember the Smoot-Hawley" is being heard more frequently on the lips of free-traders.

UTAHNS HAVE LOST JOBS

How have Utah workers fared with respect to foreign competition? Since December 1982, the federal government has provided Trade Adjustment Assistance (including training) to nearly 2,200 Utahns the Department of Labor determined were unemployed due to foreign competition. These workers previously held jobs in industries ranging from copper mining to steel production and from apparel manufacturing to coal excavation. However, these figures may represent only the tip of the iceberg. Looking only at the time span between September 1984 and September 1985 reveals total mining jobs dropped by 26.3 percent (3,100 jobs) while metal mining jobs fell by nearly 60 percent (and these figures do not include more than 9,000 mining jobs lost prior to September 1984). The primary metals manufacturing sector suffered a 27 percent decline in these positions during the past 12 months in addition to losing more than 3,000 jobs between 1981 and 1984. Thus, determining just how many people in the State are out of work because of foreign competition remains a difficult task.

UNEMPLOYMENT HOVERING NEAR SIX PERCENT

With all these lost jobs, should Utah jump on the protectionist bandwagon? After all, Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has hovered around 6.0 percent for the past several months. Part of this stagnation may be attributed indirectly to the burgeoning trade deficit. In fact, the Utah jobless rate for September 1985, at 5.9 percent, increased from the revised August 1985 rate of 5.6 percent. While 2,700 fewer individuals (seasonally adjusted) ranked as unemployed during the month of September 1985 than in the same month a year-ago, nearly 44,400 Utahns are still seriously looking for work. Even so, Utah's current jobless rate falls 0.7 percentage points below the comparable 1984 figure. Moreover, the State rate has been running at least a full percentage point below the national average.

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH REMAINS MODERATE

On the other hand, Utah is still exhibiting moderate overall employment growth as shown by the 17,700 (or 2.9 percent) increase in nonagricultural jobs between September 1984 and September 1985. Several "nontradable" industrial sectors — those industries whose goods and services are least likely to be imported/exported (and therefore least likely to be affected by foreign competition) — show significant growth. For example, services industries displayed year-over expansion of seven percent (9,100 jobs), finance/insurance/real estate jobs increased more than 3.5 percent (1,100 jobs); and wholesale/retail trade positions swelled by approximately 5,900 jobs (more than four percent).

WOULD TARIFFS HELP OR HURT?

Would protectionist legislation put Utahns back to work? At best, tariffs passed with the intention of protecting U.S. industry offer only a "band-aid" solution. Most economists agree that limiting imports would probably do no more than arrest further employment erosion in certain sectors rather than foster job growth. Moreover, trade restrictions risk creating inefficiencies in the market place and provoking retaliatory measures abroad.

If Congress enacts laws to limit trade are we doomed to be tossed in the throes of global depression? Probably not. The world economy is a more integrated and sophisticated place than was the economy of the 1930's. The recent meeting of the finance ministers of Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, and the United States aimed at bringing down the value of the dollar indicates a determination to avoid past mistakes. The majority of economists feel that bringing the value of the dollar down by reducing the national debt is the real answer to the problem. Moreover, the dollar is already dropping. As expected (and desired), the decline has not been precipitous, but slow. In fact, Wharton Econometrics estimates the dollar will have dropped 15 percent by 1988.

AHEAD?

So, where are we headed? Nearly all economists have dropped their dire predictions of eminent recession. While recent business growth has appeared relatively slow, some signs evidence strength. The U.S. index of leading economic indicators increased a strong seven-tenths of a percent this month. Lower interest rates are beginning to shore up residential construction and consumption is up — compared to July of 1984, department store sales in the Salt Lake City/Ogden area have climbed 7.5 percent. However, a number of Utah industries troubled by foreign competition have suffered plant closures or sustained severe lay-offs. In a effort to get workers back on the job, the people of Utah and their elected representatives may be tempted to support legislation aimed at limiting imports.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5						
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3	316.7	317.8	318.7	319.1	319.6						

-U = CPI for all urban consumers. -W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

SECOND QUARTER 1985

Component Index Weights:	**100%**	**17%**	**22%**	**11%**	**13%**	**7%**	**30%**
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**101.7**	**100.6**	**97.9**	**95.3**	**102.2**	**103.2**	**107.1**
Provo-Orem, Utah	Not available this quarter.						
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	105.7	97.3	114.0	101.4	111.3	114.5	101.6
San Francisco, California	135.4	108.1	222.5	56.3	120.0	150.9	119.0
San Diego, California	117.6	93.9	158.5	81.3	132.6	134.8	103.8
Denver, Colorado	108.9	105.0	136.8	75.1	110.4	111.1	101.9
Portland, Oregon	103.8	115.4	99.2	69.0	116.0	129.1	102.3
Billings, Montana	105.5	110.5	119.0	85.2	96.1	113.9	102.5
Reno-Sparks, Nevada	107.8	105.2	125.6	87.8	94.6	119.4	106.5
Albuquerque, New Mexico	101.0	101.1	109.8	71.6	106.6	100.3	103.1
Tacoma, Washington	102.0	98.9	109.9	52.5	96.9	137.2	110.0
Casper, Wyoming	101.5	104.7	91.1	96.3	98.2	112.6	108.0
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	106.1	96.6	110.6	128.1	101.4	109.8	101.2
Indianapolis, Indiana	97.5	94.2	96.4	96.5	111.5	95.0	94.9
Kansas City, Missouri	102.7	106.8	97.6	119.4	97.9	108.6	98.6
New York, New York	137.3	106.3	179.3	175.3	115.0	159.7	114.6
Houston, Texas	107.9	103.2	100.2	125.6	111.6	107.1	108.6
Highest City	139.2 Anchorage, AK	134.0 Anchorage, AK	222.5 San Francisco, CA	175.3 New York, NY	132.6 San Diego, CA	183.4 Anchorage, AK	132.1 Anchorage, AK
Lowest City	89.2 Gadsen, AL	88.6 Akron, OH	70.7 Gadsen, AL	52.5 Tacoma, WA	77.8 Asheville NC	76.8 Glens Falls NY	88.6 Canton, OH

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

CURRENT LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR SMALL AREAS IN UTAH

By Richard W. Newman, Labor Market Economist

In an effort to provide useful labor market information for small geographical areas within Utah, the Utah Department of Employment Security in 1971 began collecting employment and wage data from employers throughout the four Wasatch Front counties: Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber by individual worksite locations. In 1982 collection of employment and wage data by worksite was expanded to include the entire State. This information is aggregated to community levels with breakouts for major industrial groupings within each community. Local planners and developers, and other users of this information have found it both interesting and useful.

Several selected types of data are presented in the accompanying tables as an illustration of the kinds of information available. Table 1 shows selected labor market information for areas (essentially ZIP Code areas) within Salt Lake County. The downtown area, which includes the Central Business District, obviously has the highest concentration of employment, wages and number of firms. In two categories, however, it does not rank #1. In rate of growth since 1971 the downtown area trails far behind West Jordan, Draper and Sandy, each of which increased employment by over 300 percent. In the level of average monthly wages the Magna community led the way, reflecting the impact of the copper industry activities that were located there.

Salt Lake City encompasses all or part of several areas within Salt Lake County. In 1984 Salt Lake City contained 35% of Salt Lake County firms, 47% of county employment and 51% of county wages paid. Beyond that, 76% of the county's transportation, communication and public utilities jobs; 62% of government; and 52% of finance, insurance and real estate jobs were located within the Salt Lake City limits.

The employment trend for Salt Lake City since 1971 is interesting to observe. In 1971 Salt Lake City employers provided jobs for 118,417 workers, or 62% of the entire Salt Lake County nonagricultural employment. By 1984, although employment in Salt Lake City had grown to 148,642, this represented only 47% of the county's nonagricultural employment. This declining percentage occurred in a consistent year-by-year pattern between 1971 and 1984. In fact, between 1979 and 1983, not only did Salt Lake City's percent of total county employment decline, the actual number of employees also declined; a net loss of over 6,200 jobs was experienced. Part of this decrease in jobs resulted from the impact of the recessions occurring during this time. However, the primary factor was a general out-migration of firms and employees to outlying portions of the county. New malls, shopping centers and office buildings locating near residential growth areas hit hard at Salt Lake City employment levels. In 1984, however, the declining employment trend appears to have reversed itself. From 1983 to 1984 an employment gain of 4,300 jobs occurred. Salt Lake City appears to be fighting back with new malls, hotels and office buildings of its own. Although much of the employment gains in 1984 were construction workers who will move on after construction work is completed, tenants of the new buildings will remain as a permanent work force for Salt Lake City. Despite the 1983 to 1984 increase in Salt Lake City employment levels, the percent of county-wide employment decline continued, from 49% in 1983 to 47% in 1984. Whether employees and tenants of new buildings still under construction will be sufficient to change that trend remains to be seen.

Within the remaining Wasatch Front counties, Davis, Utah and Weber, the following communities had the highest 1984 levels of nonagricultural employment. In Davis County, Clearfield's employment (22,661) was the largest, due to the assignment of Hill Air Force Base employment to this area. Bountiful (9,260), Layton (5,106), and North Salt Lake (2,960) employment totals are also noteworthy. In Utah

County the largest employment centers were Provo, (31,380), Orem (18,118), American Fork (5,068) and Pleasant Grove (3,185). Weber County's employment was most heavily concentrated in Ogden (20,151) and Roy (3,039).

The 25 non-Wasatch Front counties comprise more than 95 percent of Utah's land area, but account for only 19 percent of the State's nonagricultural employment. Among nonmetropolitan Utah communities (see Table 2), the largest number of nonfarm employees were found in Logan (16,027), Tooele (6,842), St. George (6,508), and Vernal (5,949). Those nonmetropolitan communities showing the strongest nonfarm employment growth rates between 1982 and 1984 were Delta (33.2%), Park City (32.0%), and St. George (27.8%). Delta's growth is attributable to construction of the nearby Intermountain Power Plant. Both Park City's and St. George's growth are related to their increased popularity as recreational areas.

In most rural counties a single community is dominant in terms of employment level. For instance, Heber City accounts for 91 percent of nonagricultural jobs in Wasatch County. Moab has 89 percent of Grand County's nonagricultural employment. Cedar City and St. George have 82 and 81 percent of their respective county's employment. In fact, of the 25 Non-Wasatch Front counties, 16 have a single community with more than 50 percent of the county's total nonagricultural employment.

Only a small portion of the available employment and wage data by community have been provided in this article. Complete tabulations of worksite data for Utah's counties and cities are included in the *1984 Annual Report, Volume III, Labor Market Information*, prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security, which is now available.

Further information concerning the data described in this article can be obtained by contacting the Utah Department of Employment Security - Labor Market Information Services Section: Phone 533-2296.

NEW PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE:

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Volume III: Labor Market Information

Significant labor market developments; labor force, employment, unemployment, wage, reporting unit, and new hires statistics, for the state, counties, and cities.

Directory of Labor Market Information in Utah — 1985

A brief description of Labor Market Information products developed and distributed by the Labor Market Information Section of the Department.

Table 1
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN SALT LAKE COUNTY BY COMMUNITY, 1971-1984

	Nonagricultural Employment 1971	Nonagricultural Employment 1984	Percent Change	Total Wage 1984	Average Monthly Wage 1984	Number of Firms 1984
Salt Lake County	191,340	313,412	64%	$ 5,615,652,860	$ 1,493	18,793
Copperton	3,263	2,247	-31	64,881,800	2,406	65
Draper	690	3,115	351	41,249,776	1,104	164
Magna	6,830	7,638	12	234,507,217	2,559	139
Midvale	2,778	6,778	144	101,471,115	1,248	583
Riverton	498	1,751	252	21,798,881	1,037	202
Sandy	2,710	11,078	309	149,960,591	1,128	919
West Jordan	1,150	6,831	494	113,969,993	1,390	411
Downtown	45,868	52,005	13	996,034,821	1,596	2,877
East Side	9,642	12,858	33	218,006,760	1,413	1,118
Avenues	10,200	16,112	58	291,290,838	1,507	552
West Side	20,577	35,448	72	717,120,637	1,686	1,311
Southeast	3,097	3,486	13	44,786,253	1,071	477
Sugarhouse	7,991	10,783	35	159,528,306	1,233	1,006
Murray	9,262	23,831	157	368,019,956	1,287	1,871
East Bench	2,472	1,823	-26	23,219,496	1,061	246
Olympus	3,250	4,372	34	59,915,277	1,142	400
Federal Way	10,852	15,962	47	283,761,648	1,481	95
South State	19,091	31,322	64	541,823,252	1,442	2,251
Rose Park	9,290	17,799	92	416,959,967	1,952	488
Holladay	6,552	9,757	49	135,048,597	1,153	1,055
Kearns	2,021	4,538	125	55,278,554	1,015	387
West Valley City	10,233	28,872	182	508,169,997	1,467	1,566
Cottonwood	3,023	5,002	65	68,849,128	1,146	610
Salt Lake City 1/	118,417	148,642	26			

1/ Salt Lake City includes Avenues, Federal Way, East Bench, South East, East Side, Downtown and portions of other areas.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES, SELECTED CITIES IN NONMETROPOLITAN UTAH, 1982 and 1984

	Nonagricultural Employment		Percent Change	Total Wages	Average Monthly Wage	Number of Firms
	1982	1984	1982-84	1984	1984	1984
Bear River District						
Brigham City	3,783	4,630	22.4	$ 65,942,644	$ 1,187	302
Tremonton	1,603	1,878	17.2	22,877,982	1,015	168
Logan	14,746	16,027	8.7	211,908,087	1,102	820
Tooele City	N/A	6,842	----	134,895,704	1,643	227
Mountainland District						
Park City	2,933	3,872	32.0	49,152,209	1,058	321
Heber City	1,768	1,853	4.8	22,184,864	998	211
Central District						
Delta	1,188	1,582	33.2	21,820,397	1,149	127
Fillmore		818		9,996,124	1,018	89
Nephi	N/A	1,222	----	13,159,516	897	112
Ephraim	1,058	1,290	21.9	16,484,871	1,065	74
Richfield	2,758	2,925	6.1	37,498,211	1,068	245
Salina	1,084	1,127	4.0	20,215,688	1,495	83
Uintah Basin District						
Duchesne	971	972	0.0	17,246,487	1,479	67
Roosevelt	2,300	2,448	6.4	40,378,333	1,375	239
Vernal	6,594	5,949	-9.8	103,659,790	1,478	606
Southeastern District						
Price	5,677	5,408	-4.7	83,573,784	1,288	396
Moab	2,210	2,015	-8.9	28,539,805	1,180	261
Huntington	2,680	1,868	-30.3	52,174,697	2,328	52
Blanding	N/A	1,006	----	13,664,736	1,132	90
Southwestern District						
Beaver	N/A	689	----	7,118,951	861	115
St. George	5,094	6,508	27.8	82,324,244	1,054	534
Kanab	N/A	778	----	8,442,106	904	109
Cedar City	4,761	5,119	7.5	66,360,123	1,080	438
Panguitch	N/A	629	----	7,725,243	1,023	75

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Sept. 1985(f)	Sept. 1984	% Change	Aug. 1985(p)	Aug. 1984	% Change	July 1985(r)	July 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**765,200**	738,300	3.6	757,000	731,500	3.5	745,500	726,300	2.6
Employed	**725,000**	695,500	4.2	718,100	688,700	4.3	702,900	682,100	3.0
Unemployed	**40,100**	42,800	—6.3	39,000	42,800	—8.9	42,600	44,300	—3.8
Percent of Labor Force	**5.2**	5.8	—	5.1	5.8	—	5.7	6.1	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.9**	6.5	—	5.6	6.4	—	6.0	6.4	
Labor Disputes	**0.0**	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	

f forecast, p preliminary, r revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Sept. 1985(f)	Sept. 1984	% Change	Aug. 1985(p)	Aug. 1984	% Change	July 1985(r)	July 1984	% Change
Total	**631.5**	613.8	2.9	624.1	606.6	2.9	619.9	600.2	3.3
Mining	**8.7**	11.8	—26.3	9.1	12.0	—24.2	9.5	11.6	—18.1
Metal Mining	**1.4**	3.3	—58.8	1.7	3.4	—50.0	1.8	3.5	—48.6
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.6**	2.8	—7.1	2.7	2.9	—6.9	2.8	2.5	12.0
Other Mining & Quarrying	**4.7**	5.7	—17.5	4.7	5.7	—17.5	4.9	5.6	—12.5
Contract Construction	**40.6**	40.6	—	40.2	40.1	0.2	38.5	38.0	1.3
Manufacturing	**96.6**	96.0	0.6	96.5	96.1	0.4	96.1	95.2	0.9
Durable Goods	**68.2**	68.5	—0.4	68.0	68.5	—0.7	67.9	67.8	0.1
Primary Metals	**4.0**	5.5	—27.3	4.2	5.6	—25.0	4.6	5.6	—17.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**21.8**	21.4	1.9	21.6	21.3	1.4	21.6	21.1	2.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**9.4**	10.2	—7.8	9.3	10.1	—7.9	9.3	9.9	—6.1
Transportation Equipment	**14.4**	13.2	9.1	14.3	13.1	9.2	14.2	13.0	9.2
Other Durable Goods	**18.6**	18.2	2.2	18.5	18.4	0.5	18.2	18.3	—0.5
Non-Durable Goods	**28.4**	27.6	2.9	28.5	27.6	3.3	28.2	27.4	2.9
Food & Kindred Products	**9.4**	9.0	4.4	9.3	8.9	4.5	9.1	8.9	2.2
Textile & Apparel Products	**6.1**	6.3	—3.2	6.1	6.3	—3.2	6.1	6.3	—3.2
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.5**	3.7	—5.4	3.5	3.7	—5.4	3.5	3.7	—1.6
Other Non-Durable Goods	**9.4**	8.5	10.6	9.6	8.6	11.6	9.5	8.5	11.8
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.0**	36.8	0.5	36.9	36.9	0.0	36.9	36.7	0.5
Railroad Transportation	**3.8**	4.0	—5.0	3.8	4.1	—7.3	3.7	4.0	—7.5
Other Transportation	**17.0**	16.3	4.3	17.0	16.3	4.3	17.0	16.2	4.9
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**16.2**	16.4	—1.2	16.2	16.5	—1.8	16.1	16.4	—1.8
Trade	**149.6**	143.7	4.1	149.2	143.1	4.3	147.7	141.5	4.4
Wholesale Trade	**36.2**	35.3	2.5	36.2	35.3	2.5	36.0	35.0	2.9
Retail Trade	**113.4**	108.4	4.6	112.9	107.8	4.7	111.7	106.5	4.9
Building Materials	**5.5**	5.5	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0	5.5	5.6	—1.8
Food Stores	**19.8**	18.7	5.9	19.7	18.5	6.5	19.5	18.2	7.1
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.2**	13.3	6.8	14.2	13.3	6.8	14.1	13.2	6.8
Eating & Drinking Places	**36.8**	34.3	7.3	36.3	33.7	7.8	35.8	33.2	7.8
Other Retail	**37.1**	36.6	1.4	37.1	36.6	1.4	36.7	36.3	1.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**31.3**	30.2	3.6	31.4	30.3	3.6	31.2	30.1	3.7
Services	**134.0**	124.9	7.3	131.0	122.1	7.3	130.1	120.8	7.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.5**	9.4	1.1	9.7	9.5	2.1	9.6	9.4	2.1
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**47.1**	41.6	13.2	47.0	41.9	12.2	46.8	41.1	13.9
Medical & Other Health Services	**33.4**	32.1	4.0	33.2	31.9	4.1	33.0	31.7	4.1
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**30.6**	29.6	3.4	27.7	26.7	3.7	27.4	26.7	2.6
Other Services	**13.4**	12.1	10.7	13.4	12.1	10.7	13.3	12.0	10.8
Government	**133.7**	129.8	3.0	129.8	126.0	3.0	129.9	126.3	2.8
Federal Government	**39.2**	37.8	3.7	39.4	38.0	3.7	39.3	38.0	3.4
U.S. Federal Defense	**23.3**	22.3	4.5	23.4	22.4	4.5	23.3	22.4	4.0
Other Federal Government	**15.9**	15.5	2.5	16.0	15.6	2.6	16.0	15.6	2.6
State Government	**33.0**	33.1	—0.3	32.8	32.8	0.0	33.1	33.2	—0.3
State Education	**16.9**	17.2	—1.7	16.5	16.8	—1.8	16.9	17.3	—2.3
Other State Government	**16.1**	16.0	0.6	16.3	16.0	1.9	16.2	15.8	2.5
Local Government	**61.5**	58.9	4.4	57.7	55.3	4.3	57.5	55.1	4.4
Local Education	**36.8**	35.7	3.1	32.2	31.1	3.5	32.4	30.9	4.9
Other Local Government	**24.7**	23.1	6.9	25.4	24.2	5.0	25.1	24.2	3.7
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Sept. '85 (f)	Sept. '84	% Change	Aug. '85 (p)	July '85 (r)	June '85	May '85	Apr. '85	Mar. '85	Feb. '85	Jan. '85
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**755.3**	728.4	3.7	752.7	741.1	731.5	729.6	734.9	740.1	748.0	753.7
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**710.9**	681.3	4.3	710.3	696.8	689.2	685.2	687.3	687.3	695.3	702.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**44.4**	47.1	—5.7	42.4	44.3	42.3	44.4	47.6	52.8	52.7	51.0
Unemployment Rate	**5.9**	6.5	—	5.6	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.0	6.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	**624.1**	606.5	2.9	623.8	621.7	621.1	623.6	622.8	621.8	621.3	622.0
Mining	**8.6**	11.7	—26.5	8.9	9.5	9.7	9.8	10.2	11.2	11.3	11.2
Contract Construction	**36.8**	36.7	0.3	36.6	35.7	35.3	35.5	36.1	36.7	38.8	38.9
Manufacturing	**95.6**	95.0	0.6	95.6	95.5	95.4	96.8	96.8	96.6	96.9	96.6
Durable Goods	**67.6**	67.9	—0.4	67.5	67.4	67.4	68.4	68.6	68.4	68.5	68.8
Nondurable Goods	**28.0**	27.1	3.3	28.1	28.1	28.0	28.4	28.2	28.2	28.4	27.8
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**36.5**	36.3	0.6	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.8	36.6	36.9	37.2
Trade	**148.3**	142.5	4.1	148.6	148.8	147.6	147.9	147.8	147.1	146.2	146.3
Wholesale	**35.9**	35.0	2.6	36.0	35.9	35.7	35.7	35.9	35.9	35.6	35.6
Retail	**112.4**	107.5	4.6	112.6	112.9	111.9	112.2	111.9	111.2	110.6	110.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**31.2**	30.0	4.0	31.3	31.0	31.0	31.2	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8
Services	**132.1**	123.1	7.3	131.4	130.8	130.3	129.6	128.4	128.5	127.5	127.8
Government	**135.0**	131.2	2.9	135.0	134.1	135.4	136.2	135.8	134.3	132.9	133.2
Federal	**39.1**	37.7	3.7	38.9	38.4	38.4	39.0	38.9	38.6	38.3	38.5
State	**34.9**	35.1	—0.6	35.0	35.4	35.4	35.6	35.8	35.0	34.9	35.0
Local	**61.0**	58.4	4.5	61.1	60.3	61.6	61.6	61.1	60.7	59.7	59.7

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[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Aug. 1985(p)	% Change from Aug. '84	% Distribution	Aug. 1985(p)	% Change from Aug. '84	% Distribution	Aug. 1985(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**366.5**	1.1	100.0	**257.6**	5.6	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**8.6**	—23.9	2.3	**0.5**	—28.6	0.2	**7.0**	76.9
Contract Construction	**36.5**	—0.8	10.0	**3.7**	12.1	1.4	**31.2**	77.6
Manufacturing	**66.9**	1.5	18.3	**29.6**	—2.0	11.5	**63.2**	65.5
Durable Goods	**49.8**	0.6	13.6	**18.2**	—4.2	7.1	**44.0**	64.7
Nondurable Goods	**17.1**	4.3	4.7	**11.4**	0.9	4.4	**19.2**	67.4
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**25.8**	—0.4	7.0	**11.1**	0.9	4.3	**26.5**	71.8
Total Trade	**80.3**	5.4	21.9	**68.9**	3.0	26.7	**132.7**	88.9
Wholesale Trade	**26.6**	0.0	7.3	**9.6**	10.3	3.7	**30.9**	85.3
Retail Trade	**53.7**	8.1	14.6	**59.3**	2.1	23.0	**101.8**	90.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**11.9**	—1.7	3.2	**19.5**	7.1	7.6	**24.6**	78.3
Services	**62.2**	5.2	17.0	**68.8**	9.2	26.7	**102.2**	78.0
Total Government	**74.4**	—1.2	20.3	**55.4**	9.3	21.5	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**25.7**	4.0	7.0	**13.7**	3.0	5.3	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.7**	3.1	4.6	**6.7**	8.1	2.6	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**9.0**	4.7	2.5	**7.0**	0.0	2.7	**NA**	NA
State Government	**16.2**	—1.8	4.4	**16.6**	1.8	6.4	**NA**	NA
State Education	**9.5**	—5.0	2.6	**7.0**	2.9	2.7	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.7**	4.6	1.8	**9.6**	1.1	3.7	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**32.6**	—10.5	8.3	**25.1**	19.0	9.7	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**14.8**	—15.4	4.0	**17.4**	27.9	6.8	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**17.8**	6.6	4.8	**7.7**	2.7	2.9	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Sept. '85(f)	Sept. '84	% Chg.	Aug. '85(p)	July '85(r)	Sept. '85(f)	Sept. '84	% Chg.	Aug. '85(p)	July '85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**491.0**	469.7	4.5	485.7	478.4	**97.3**	94.7	2.7	93.6	91.4
Employed	**466.4**	444.3	5.0	462.2	452.4	**91.9**	88.3	4.1	88.3	86.0
Unemployed	**24.6**	25.4	—3.1	23.5	26.0	**5.4**	6.4	—15.6	5.3	5.4
Percent of Labor Force	**5.0**	5.4	—	4.8	5.4	**5.5**	6.8	—	5.7	5.9
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**435.4**	422.7	3.0	432.2	429.4	**73.3**	70.6	3.8	69.8	68.7
Mining	**1.9**	3.6	—47.2	1.9	2.1	**0.1**	0.2	—50.0	0.2	0.2
Contract Construction	**26.4**	26.6	—0.8	26.4	25.2	**3.7**	3.7	0.0	3.7	3.6
Manufacturing	**64.8**	64.3	0.8	64.7	64.4	**12.6**	12.6	0.0	12.5	12.4
Durable Goods	**47.7**	47.7	0.0	47.4	47.3	**9.3**	9.4	—1.1	9.3	9.2
Nondurable Goods	**17.1**	16.6	3.0	17.3	17.1	**3.3**	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**29.0**	28.8	0.7	28.8	28.8	**2.3**	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3
Total Trade	**109.0**	104.8	4.0	108.6	107.9	**15.1**	14.4	4.9	15.0	14.6
Wholesale Trade	**31.1**	30.3	2.6	31.1	31.0	**1.7**	1.6	6.3	1.7	1.6
Retail Trade	**77.9**	74.5	4.6	77.5	76.9	**13.4**	12.8	4.7	13.3	13.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**25.6**	24.7	3.6	25.6	25.4	**2.2**	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.2
Services	**91.2**	84.9	7.4	90.9	90.3	**24.5**	22.9	7.0	21.5	21.3
Total Government	**87.5**	85.0	2.9	85.3	85.3	**12.8**	12.4	3.2	12.4	12.1

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Sept. '85(f)	Aug.'85(p)	July'85(r)	Sept.'84	Sept.'85(f)	Sept.'84	% Change	Sept.'85(f)	Sept.'84	% Change
State Total	**5.2**	5.1	5.7	5.8	**765,180**	738,320	3.6	**631,510**	613,490	2.9
Bear River	**3.7**	3.9	4.2	4.6	**50,250**	49,520	1.5	**35,940**	35,070	2.5
Box Elder	**3.7**	3.0	4.0	4.5	**19,850**	19,630	1.1	**13,570**	13,280	2.2
Cache	**3.8**	4.5	4.5	4.7	**29,410**	28,900	1.8	**21,970**	21,390	2.7
Rich	**1.8**	3.6	2.1	2.8	**990**	990	0.0	**400**	400	0.0
Wasatch Front	**5.0**	4.8	5.4	5.4	**503,960**	482,110	4.5	**447,120**	434,070	3.0
North	**4.1**	4.0	5.0	4.5	**158,010**	151,100	4.6	**109,170**	105,450	3.5
Davis	**3.4**	3.3	4.0	3.7	**77,750**	75,690	2.7	**52,200**	50,380	3.6
Morgan	**5.5**	4.6	4.8	2.9	**2,400**	2,280	5.3	**1,000**	980	2.0
Weber	**4.8**	4.7	5.9	5.5	**77,860**	73,130	6.5	**55,970**	54,090	3.5
South	**5.4**	5.2	5.6	5.8	**345,950**	331,010	4.5	**337,950**	328,620	2.8
Salt Lake	**5.4**	5.2	5.6	5.8	**335,370**	320,840	4.5	**327,330**	318,370	2.8
Tooele	**6.1**	5.8	5.9	6.1	**10,580**	10,170	4.0	**10,620**	10,250	3.6
Mountainlands	**5.7**	5.8	6.1	6.8	**109,270**	106,460	2.6	**80,870**	77,990	3.7
Summit	**5.4**	5.9	6.5	6.6	**8,740**	8,620	1.4	**5,340**	5,240	1.9
Utah	**5.5**	5.6	5.9	6.7	**97,260**	94,610	2.8	**73,270**	70,520	3.9
Wasatch	**10.3**	10.9	12.2	10.6	**3,270**	3,230	1.2	**2,260**	2,230	1.3
Central	**6.8**	6.9	7.5	6.1	**29,910**	29,110	2.7	**17,330**	17,000	1.9
Juab	**9.6**	9.9	10.8	14.7	**2,230**	2,290	—2.6	**1,620**	1,570	3.2
Millard	**4.7**	4.5	5.2	4.9	**9,400**	9,080	3.5	**5,500**	5,370	2.4
Piute	**6.8**	7.0	10.1	11.8	**480**	510	—5.9	**190**	190	0.0
Sanpete	**11.5**	11.2	12.4	7.0	**7,630**	7,350	3.8	**3,930**	3,960	—0.8
Sevier	**4.3**	5.0	5.0	4.3	**9,160**	8,890	3.0	**5,670**	5,500	3.1
Wayne	**7.4**	6.0	5.3	5.4	**1,010**	990	2.0	**420**	410	2.4
Southwestern	**5.1**	4.5	5.6	6.3	**29,460**	28,100	4.8	**19,970**	18,890	5.7
Beaver	**5.0**	4.0	5.4	4.5	**2,840**	2,610	8.8	**1,610**	1,490	8.1
Garfield	**6.5**	5.4	6.6	7.1	**2,180**	2,070	5.3	**1,630**	1,530	6.5
Iron	**5.1**	4.9	5.9	6.7	**8,860**	8,690	2.0	**6,520**	6,280	3.8
Kane	**6.5**	5.0	7.2	5.3	**2,120**	1,970	7.6	**1,280**	1,200	6.7
Washington	**4.8**	4.2	5.1	6.4	**13,460**	12,760	5.5	**8,930**	8,390	6.4
Uintah Basin	**6.2**	6.3	7.3	6.7	**19,810**	19,620	1.0	**13,770**	13,500	2.0
Daggett	**2.7**	1.8	2.2	2.2	**490**	460	6.5	**290**	280	3.6
Duchesne	**8.3**	6.6	8.1	7.9	**7,140**	7,050	1.3	**4,340**	4,240	2.4
Uintah	**5.0**	6.3	7.1	6.2	**12,180**	12,110	0.6	**9,140**	8,980	1.8
Southeastern	**8.7**	8.7	9.7	10.0	**22,540**	23,410	—3.7	**16,530**	16,980	—2.7
Carbon	**9.3**	8.6	10.0	9.7	**9,660**	9,930	—2.7	**7,450**	7,660	—2.7
Emery	**7.9**	8.3	9.1	10.6	**5,460**	5,950	—8.2	**3,610**	3,810	—5.2
Grand	**10.1**	8.8	9.8	13.1	**3,040**	3,170	—4.1	**2,330**	2,360	—1.3
San Juan	**7.2**	9.3	9.7	7.5	**4,380**	4,360	0.5	**3,140**	3,150	—0.3

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug.(p) 1985	July(r) 1985	Aug. 1984	**Aug.(p) 1985**	July(r) 1985	Aug. 1984	**Aug.(p) 1985**	July(r) 1985	Aug. 1984
MINING	**$480.06**	$451.95	$515.41	**42.0**	39.3	41.7	**$11.43**	$11.50	$12.36
CONSTRUCTION	**515.60**	488.95	506.00	**40.0**	38.5	40.0	**12.89**	12.70	12.65
MANUFACTURING	**360.90**	353.66	348.13	**39.4**	38.4	40.2	**9.16**	9.21	8.66
Durable Goods	**374.40**	363.87	356.18	**40.0**	39.0	40.8	**9.36**	9.33	8.73
Nondurable Goods	**323.36**	326.05	325.71	**37.6**	36.8	38.5	**8.60**	8.86	8.46
TRADE	**241.74**	245.81	239.77	**31.6**	31.8	32.8	**7.65**	7.73	7.31
Wholesale Trade	**360.01**	372.88	364.42	**37.0**	37.4	38.0	**9.73**	9.97	9.59
Retail Trade	**195.88**	197.51	191.27	**29.5**	29.7	30.8	**6.64**	6.65	6.21
AVERAGE	**325.03**	320.63	326.16	**35.1**	34.7	36.2	**9.26**	9.24	9.01

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.

Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug.(p) 1985	July(r) 1985	Aug. 1984	**Aug.(p) 1985**	July(r) 1985	Aug. 1984	**Aug.(p) 1985**	July(r) 1985	Aug. 1984
MINING	**$589.23**	$543.52	$536.02	**45.5**	43.0	44.3	**$12.95**	$12.64	$12.12
Metal Mining	**464.70**	506.23	558.36	**35.5**	35.7	41.7	**13.09**	14.18	13.39
Bituminous Coal Mining	**652.27**	576.06	613.72	**39.7**	37.7	39.8	**16.43**	15.28	15.42
CONSTRUCTION	**493.22**	467.74	475.62	**39.3**	37.6	38.7	**12.55**	12.44	12.29
MANUFACTURING	**380.42**	371.54	351.95	**40.6**	39.4	39.5	**9.37**	9.43	8.91
Durable Goods	**402.41**	393.46	370.39	**41.7**	40.9	41.2	**9.65**	9.62	8.99
Primary Metal Industries	**537.81**	555.77	580.67	**37.4**	39.5	42.2	**14.38**	14.07	13.76
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**390.39**	373.01	357.25	**42.9**	42.1	41.3	**9.10**	8.86	8.65
Transportation Equipment	**506.86**	487.83	450.93	**43.1**	42.2	43.4	**11.76**	11.56	10.39
Nondurable Goods	**330.05**	321.48	306.56	**38.2**	36.0	35.4	**8.64**	8.93	8.66
Food & Kindred Products	**303.18**	304.74	311.81	**37.2**	37.3	38.4	**8.15**	8.17	8.12
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**552.70**	571.58	522.86	**43.9**	43.4	41.3	**12.59**	13.17	12.66
TRADE	**221.96**	225.57	223.49	**30.7**	30.9	31.7	**7.23**	7.30	7.05
Wholesale Trade	**347.10**	355.14	349.87	**35.6**	35.8	37.3	**9.75**	9.92	9.38
Retail Trade	**183.96**	185.81	185.10	**29.2**	29.4	30.0	**6.30**	6.32	6.17
Food Stores	**232.87**	236.27	237.60	**30.6**	31.8	31.1	**7.61**	7.43	7.64
Other Retail	**185.51**	187.74	174.33	**29.4**	29.8	30.8	**6.31**	6.30	5.66
AVERAGE	**328.51**	326.24	323.44	**35.4**	34.9	36.2	**9.26**	9.24	9.01

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.

Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Sept. '85	Preliminary Aug. '85	Final July '85	Final Sept. '84	Final Aug. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**8,750**	9,222	8,647	10,406	11,487
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**6,125**	6,678	6,165	6,070	4,691
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**14,875**	15,900	14,812	16,476	16,178
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**10,300**	9,339	9,986	8,384	11,328
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**6,630**	6,459	5,608	6,688	8,394
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**1,591**	1,248	1,440	1,608	1,488
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**9,858**	9,929	10,332	10,357	11,299
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**1.78**	1.77	1.85	1.99	2.18
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$5,032,000**	$5,587,185	$5,784,808	$4,099,880	$4,641,967

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Aug. '85	July '85	June '85	May '85	Aug. '84	From Last Month	Aug. '84 to Aug. '85	July '84 to July '85	June '84 to June '85	May '84 to May '85
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**323.5**	322.8	322.3	321.3	313.0	**0.2**	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7
Food and Beverages	**301.8**	301.6	301.4	301.0	296.9	**0.1**	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.5
Food at Home	**295.9**	296.2	296.0	296.2	294.4	**—0.1**	0.5	1.3	1.6	1.9
Housing	**352.9**	351.6	350.4	348.5	339.5	**0.4**	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2
Rent Residential	**266.6**	265.0	263.6	262.6	251.1	**0.6**	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2
Fuel and Other Util.	**398.9**	399.9	399.4	393.0	395.5	**—0.3**	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.9
Medical Care	**406.6**	404.0	401.7	399.5	381.9	**0.6**	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.0
Apparel and Upkeep	**205.3**	202.8	204.6	205.3	200.1	**1.3**	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.2
Transportation	**320.7**	321.8	321.8	321.4	312.9	**—0.3**	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9
Gasoline	**381.8**	385.3	384.5	381.4	365.9	**—0.9**	4.3	4.2	2.6	1.2
Energy[2]	**433.8**	437.1	436.8	431.7	427.3	**—0.8**	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.3
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**307.2**	309.9	309.5	309.9	310.9	**—0.9**	—1.2	—0.6	—0.6	—0.5
Finished Goods	**293.5**	294.8	294.0	294.2	291.8	**—0.4**	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.3
Intermediate Materials	**317.8**	318.6	320.2	319.9	321.1	**—0.3**	—1.1	—0.7	—0.4	—0.3
Crude Materials	**295.5**	303.7	305.5	310.0	329.3	**—2.7**	—10.3	—8.2	—8.3	—6.8

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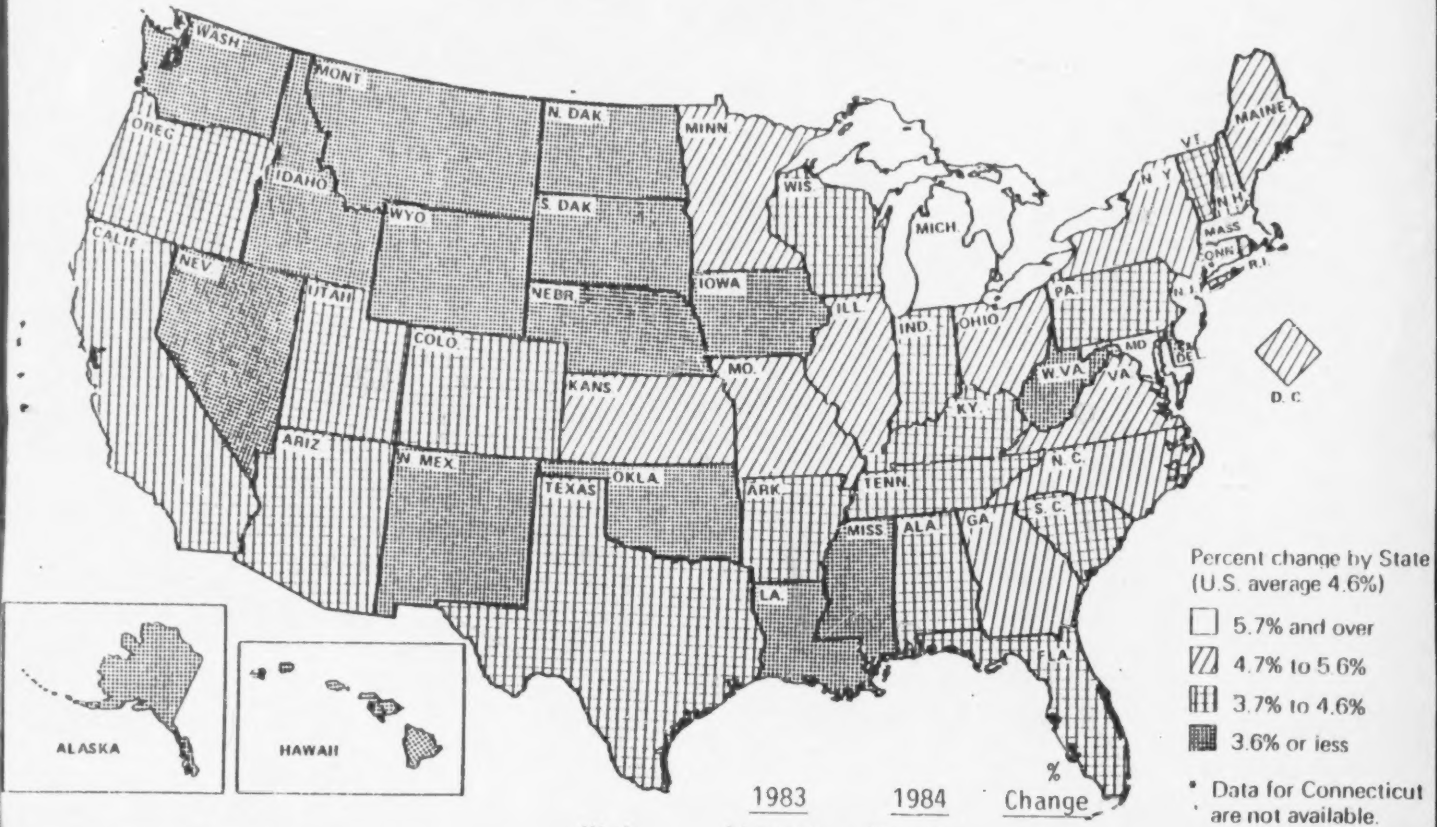
[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent Change in Average Annual Pay from 1983 to 1984 by State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Percent change by State (U.S. average 4.6%)
☐ 5.7% and over
▨ 4.7% to 5.6%
▥ 3.7% to 4.6%
▦ 3.6% or less
* Data for Connecticut are not available.

	1983	1984	% Change
Utah	$16,513	$17,201	4.2
U.S.	17,545	18,350	4.6

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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A. Barclay Gardner, Administrator

Larry K. Wardle, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Ray L. Sargent, Economist

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

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